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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. THE LEADING AMERICAN WHERLY

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE, With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his 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 zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

That the farmer, in order to enjoy and success fully follow the duties of rural life, should be an educated man, is a truth too obvious to need demonstration. Whether we look at those countries where the agriculturists are the most intelligent, or whether we examine the nature of the subject to which the practical farmer must give his attention, we are alike led to the same conclusion. Whereever a high degree of intelligence is associated with agriculture, there the agricultural resources of a country are most fully developed; and those who have studied most thoroughly the sciences involved in agricultural practice are most ready to admit that they are very ignorant of much that it is of the highest importance for the farmer to know.

These facts have given origin to the desire to found Agricultural Colleges, and various attempts have been made to found them all over the civilized world. Germany has taken the lead in this matter. Notwithstanding the fact that she has nearly fifty of the best Universities in the world, and is supplied with Polytechnic Schools, Industrial Schools, and Schools of Mining and Engineering in abundance, yet all these could not afford the requisite education for her agriculturists, and she has founded, and now has is successful operation, over one hundred Agricultural Schools, Chairs, and Colleges of various so easily by a little mismanagement as butter. grades; and, in addition, she has a large number of Every thing may be of the best quality, yet a little investigation stations, where salaried professors are making agricultural investigations upon the fattening qualities of different kinds of food, the influence of various agents as manures, temperature, &c., upon plants, and all other questions having a direct or indirect scientific bearing upon agricultural practice. France has three first class Agricultural Colleges, in addition to over fifty smaller Agricultural Schools and several Veterinary Colleges.

England, Ireland and Scotland all have Agricultural Schools, Colleges, and Agricultural Chairs, the most important of which is the Royal Agricultural College at Circucester, in the south of England. Norway, Sweden, and even Russia, are inaugurating systems of agricultural education, so that he who is ignorant of the necessity for agricultural education is not only ignorant of what the civilized world is doing, but is, if an agriculturist, most deplorably ignorant of what he is doing himself.

America has thus far shown her interest in agricultural education rather by what she has attempted to do than by what she has done. A number of attempts have been made to found Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Departments in other Colleges, and yet very few have been so far successful as not to break down entirely under the pressure of events during the last four or five years. Commencing at the north-east we find the Agricultural Lectures at Yale College, which started so successfully last year, have been suspended for the present. . The agricultural interest of Massachusetts, although it has led to much talk about a State Agricultural College, has not yet developed one. Our own State Agricultural College, at Ovid, has temporarily suspended operations—its President, Gen. PATRICK, having taken up arms in defence and maintenance of "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws." Though closed for the present, and a part of the College property offered for sale, we trust the institution will be re-opened - as is designed - at the close of the war, and the experiment fully tested. Surely if Agricultural Colleges are necessary and feasible in this country, the Empire State ought not to be behind in such an enterprise.

The Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, established by act of Legislature, in 1855, after varied experiences, and encountering a great many difficulties, is still laboring under some disadvantages, we believe, though it is hoped it will prove an eminent success. Michigan is one of the best Agricultural States in the Union, and its farmers are tion. We trust it is destined to endure long and

the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society advise our readers as to the condition and prospects of the College? We have received no definite in- oughly scalded after ech churning, and kept clean, formation relative to the institution - not even a catalogue -- for many months.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm is not yet in a condition to admit students, and there is not much prospect of its making any more progress until the close of the present rebellion. We know little as to the details of its plan or proposed management, yet should be pleased to receive and impart information on the subject.

The Maryland Agricultural College, located ten miles from Washington, D. C., is in successful operation, but its course of instruction does not it has become sour, when if all other points are essentially differ from that of ordinary colleges the classics forming the leading studies, and the as from cream alone. sciences having a subordinate position, the students taking no part in the manual operations of the farm.

In Pennsylvania the friends of agricultural education have been more successful. They have secured farm of 400 acres, and in erecting Farm and College over 19,000 square feet, and are six stories high, affordof study extends through four years, and students, on graduating, take the degree of Bachelor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture (B. S. A.) This College has recently entered upon its fourth annual ession. From its last Annual Catalogue, we learn some interesting facts relative to this institution, which is known as the Farmers' High School. Its terms of admission are \$400 for ten months, including board, washing and tuition. The students are required to perform three hours manual labor daily, and by means of this all the work on a farm of 400 acres, including a garden and nursery, is performed. The institution is located in Center County, near the geographical center of the State. The address of the President, Dr. EVAN PUGH, is Farm School, Pa.

- We have thus given a synoptical statement of the supposed present condition of the principal institutions for Agricultural Education in this country-subject, of course, to correction by parties interested, if any errors have been committed. Our article will, to some extent, answer the various inquiries we have received relative to the different institutions, and perhaps also prove of interest to agriculturists generally.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER.

PERHAPS there is no product of the farm injured want of care, or even the greatest care misapplied, will not only depreciate the value of the product, but make that which in perfection is one of the greatest luxuries we enjoy, offensive to almost every sense. We will not undertake to make a calculation, or even to guess how great a proportion of the butter produced in the State, or in the country, is utterly unfit for the table, but those who have to depend for their supply upon purchases in cities and villages, know how difficult it is to obtain even a tolerable article. Although we have much butter of excellent quality manufactured in this State, we have no doubt the value of the whole is depreciated at least two cents per pound by the great quantity of an article of inferior quality thrown upon the market, for the poor is often sold at four or five cents less than the market price of a good article. The census of 1860 shows about 80,000,000 pounds of butter made in the State Supposing the quantity has not increased during the last twelve years, if our premises are correct, the loss resulting from the manufacture of poor butter to the State of New York is \$1,600,000 each year, sufficient, it will be admitted, to make this matter one of great importance to every friend of agriculture, to every lover of his country and good delicious sweet butter. Perhaps no country in the world, of its capacity, produces as much good butter as the world-renowned "green isle," and we there fore give a very interesting article on Butter-Making, from the Irish Farmer's Gazette, which we know will be perused with profit:

The first essential, in either case, is a proper dairy or milk-house; and when we consider the abominable manner in which milk is frequently kept in dwelling-houses, we cannot feel surprised that there is so much good milk annually wasted in making atrociously bad butter. The milk-house should be sufficiently roomy, and fitted up so that it can be easily kept clean, and perfectly dry. For this purpose, smooth stone is the best material. Ventilation is likewise a necessary point in a dairy, and it must be so arranged that the milk-room shall be cool in summer, and yet kept at a sufficiently high temperature during winter, which should never be below 50° F. The average temperature of Mr. Horsfall's dairy is 52° to 56°; and he is now recognized as a standard authority on many points of dairy management.

Earthenware dishes are much better adapted than wooden ones for holding milk, because the latter sufficiently intelligent to appreciate such an institu- require much more labor in keeping them clean, and some dairy maids are apt to be negligent on accomplish much in behalf of Agricultural Educa- this point. Cleanliness—extreme cleanliness, in

tion. Will not some of our Michigan friends - say fact-is all important a dairy management; for the least mustiness in mill vessels will taint the milk, and injure the butter. The churns must be thorsweet, and dry.

> Butter is made eithe solely from cream or from the whole milk; that i, the cream is not separated from the milk, in the atter as in the former case but both are kept and churned together. There is a difference of opinionas to which mode produces most butter. We woull remind those who are not accustomed to the latte method, that they must not attempt to churn the vhole milk while it remains sweet, otherwise their abor will be lost, for it will yield no butter; the wiole milk must be kept until equally attended to, asgood butter will be produced

Supposing the cows to be all milked—and this must be thoroughly doe, for the last milk which can be drawn from the udder is the richest-then the milk is poured though a milk sieve into the and judiciously expended about \$200,000 upon a dishes, so as not to be more than two inches in denth; at the same time, four to six inches is more buildings. The College buildings cover an area of common. Cream will fot rise when there is a considerable depth of milk slaced in the dish, and some ing ample room for over 300 students. The course people do not allow it to x ceed one inch. It also rises sooner in warm weather than in cold, and for this reason it must be skimned sooner when the weather is warmer than usual. n ordinary cases, the cream should be skimmed about 20 to 24 hours after the milk has been put into the dish; in warm weather taking it off somewhat sooner, and allowing it to remain a little longer in cold weather. As the cream is skimmed, it is put into an earthenware jar, the top of which is covered with a piece of muslin, in order to prevent flies o dust getting into the cream, while it admits cir. As additions of cream are made to that in the jar, the whole should be thoroughly stirred and intermixed together, and the contents should not be allowed to remain longer than three or four days without being churned.

When the whole milk is churned, it is strained, as milked, into milk dishes or coolers; but a greater quantity is put into each dish than is done when the cream is to be taken off. In the north of Ireland, where churning the whole milk is a prevalent practice, the milk is strained into a jar or "crock," successive milkings being added until the jar is full, but avoiding putting in new milk just before churning; that is, suppose the churning takes place in the course of the forenoon, the morning's milk is not added to the contents of the crock which are to be churned, but put into a fresh crock, and becomes the beginning of another gathering. This system, however, is not so good as keeping each milking by itself, so that the warm and cold milk is not mixe together. The frequency of the churning will partly depend on the weather, but the whole milk ought not to be allowed to remain longer than three days in ordinary cases, or, perhaps, four, without being churned; and, in warm weather, it may be churned in two days from the time the first of it was taken from the cows.

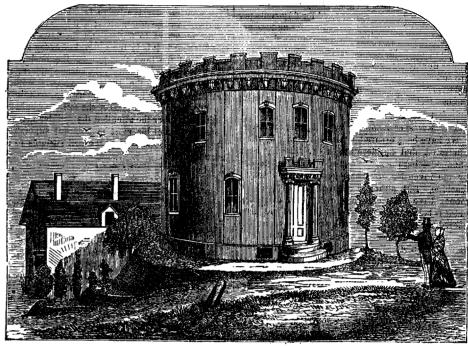
In large, and even moderate-sized dairies, the chusus are driven by power, which is preferable to manual labor. Hot water is often added to milk or cream, to bring it up to the proper temperature for churning-say 52 or 53 degrees; but this is not a good practice, and where an increase in the temperature is necessary, it is better to acquire it by putting the churn containing the milk or cream into a tub filled with a sufficient quantity of water to bring the contents to a proper state. During the process of churning, the temperature will rise to 56 or 58 degrees; but it is requisite that attention be paid, so that it may not rise much higher than that point, otherwise the butter will be injured. When whole milk is churned, it will stand, however, a higher temperature than cream. Rapid churning is not desirable, and over-churning is equally bad; but the best medium will be found when it takes an hour and a quarter of steady churning, in ordinary weather, to produce butter.

ESSAY ON UNDERDRAINING.

[THE following Essay was read by Mr. R. J. CULLINGS, at a eting of the Farmers' Club of District No. 3, York, N. Y. It met with such favor that a Special Committee was appointed o request its publication in this journal, and in so doing the Committee write:—" The plainand practical manner in which the subject is presented - the simple but forcible A B C style of the whole paper, of which we have too little in these mat ters-induced the Club to solicit a copy for publication in the RURAL NEW-YORKER. It is hoped that it will be convenient for you to gratify our desire in this matter; and if by so doing it will be productive of good beyond what its author intended it perhaps will not be asking too much."

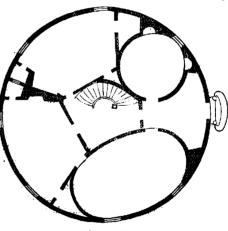
GENTLEMEN OF THE FARMERS' CLUB:-The subject you have selected and assigned to us for an essay, is one worthy of an abler mind and readier pen than we possess. To set forth the Advantages of Underdraining, to make apparent the great necessity for it, and, if possible, excite such an interest in it as to induce our farmers to take hold of the matter in earnest, would be a work worthy of all effort. But like all undertakings that require earnest effort and hard labor, especially it it can be put off for a time, farmers are slow beginning, and imperfect of performance.

In the consideration of the subject, we will pro-



PLAN OF A CIRCULAR HOUSE-ELEVATION.

inclosed by a given amount of wall than in any content form, and from this fact some have argued timber was used in its construction. The walls that this is the most economical shape for a build-This is not true, because circular is more difficult and expensive than square work, and a house built in this form will be found quite costly.



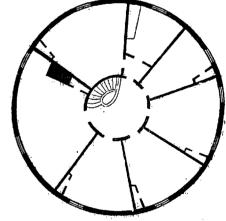
GROUND PLAN.

In the description of the accompanying perspective view and plans of a house built at Somerville, Mass., which we take from "A Manual of the House," it is stated that the cost was much less than that of a square house built in the ordinary way, but we cannot see how the saving was made, unless in the item of labor and timber for framing, the walls being made of plank sawed on a circle of forty feet, the diameter of the house. We have seen several octagon houses and one round house, and cannot say we are pleased with their appearance, as they lack that comfortable, cosy look, so desirable for a family home. Some, however, are much pleased with their effect, and all tastes should be

accommodated as far as possible. This circular house, in many respects quite orig- tral sky-light.

In a round house a greater space may be | inal in its plan, was built some years ago by Enoch are made of plank, sawed on a circle of forty feet, (the diameter of the house,) and nailed together, one above the other, in regular courses. The windows are made of four large panes of glass, in a single sash, which slides up into the wall, entirely out of the way. The inside blinds are arranged in the

> The oval parlor is twenty-four feet long by fifteen feet wide. The circular library, opposite, is thirteen feet in diameter, leaving a fine front entry between these two curves. The kitchen, next the circular library, has a slate floor and walls of varnished white-wood. Between the kitchen and the large dining-room is the chimney, and the kitchen and dining-room closets, so arranged as to occupy very



SECOND FLOOR.

On the second floor are seven chambers, two of them quite large, all opening into a pleasant rotunda, thirteen feet in diameter, beneath the cen-

arise in the mind of an intelligent inquirer, and ration has the main part of the work of removal to endeavor to answer them by facts, ascertained by | do. But it is a tedious process. It can only go on observation and experience. The first question when there is an abundance of heat; and here a

Is it necessary?

In answer, we say, it certainly is. Our farms are expect the chemist to perform his most delicate experiment with his laboratory submerged, as nature to produce a crop of wheat when the soil is filled with cold water. None of the grains we cultivate, will make any growth when the temperature of the soil is below 45° Fahrenheit, nor will they send roots into the subsoil when its temperature is below this, however warm the soil may be above. No grain or grass will produce a top without roots; for this reason we conclude that until the temperature is raised to the point at which growth commences, we can have no crop; but this cannot be easily done when the soil is filled with water. It must be admitted by all that our farms are more or less "wet." Winter crops will freeze out; Spring grains will turn vellow in spots, and produce little or nothing on those parts of the field: the land will heave and destroy the clover.

The cause of this excessive moisture on the surface is this:-- Nearly all of our cultivated land in this section rests upon a subsoil of clay, slate, or gravel hardpan, all of which are impervious by the clouds or descends from higher land, that sinks below the surface, has to be removed from the soil by evaporation. It is true a large proportion can be prevented from sinking into the soil by water

loss is sustained, for the heat which is expended in drying the soil, would germinate the seed or start the roots of the grass, if the soil could be dried by Nature's laboratory. We may with as good reason other means. Experience proves that underdraining is the means to employ.

2. Will it pay to underdrain?

We can answer this question more satisfactorily by ascertaining the results it produces, and the expense necessary to do it. If it removes the surplus water, thereby drying the soil, it is a great advantage. A well-drained field has a growing season two weeks longer than an undrained one, lying side by side. Instead of waiting for the evaporating process, the first warm day of spring finds the soil of a drained field in a condition to begin the operation of growth; and all through the summer, after a shower or wet spell, growth is immediate, whenever there is sufficient heat. Again, in the fall, grass will continue growing, or corn ripen, after the soil of an undrained field has become filled with water, and the temperature reduced so low that the growth of plants is stopped.

If we can plow a field one week earlier than our neighbor can plow his, that gives us a week the start of him all through the working season; while he is plowing, we are sowing, and are ready for the water; consequently the moisture which falls from next job in order so much the sooner. Having made a good start, we are able to drive our work and do it well, instead of being continually driven by it, and for this reason unable to do justice to anything. It is a fact admitted by all farmers, that a furrows, and other means of surface draining, but crop put in when the land is in good order, is not pose a few of the questions that would naturally after the water has settled below the surface, evapo- only done with less work, but can be safely counted

on for a better return, than a crop put in when the

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land is cold and wet. We have no hesitation in saying that thorough underdraining would double the net profits of any farm in this section. This may seem a bold assertion to those who have not looked into the subject attentively. But look at it in this way:-We planta field with corn, and harvest therefrom fifty bushels per acre. After paying for all the labor and other outlay that has been expended upon it, we will have left about fifteen bushels per acre. That is the net proceeds of an acre of corn. But those who have thoroughly drained their farms, inform us that their average of corn, one year with another, is seventy bushels per acre, the net profits being thirty-five bushels, or equal to two and one-third acres of undrained land. But call it equal to two acres, and here we have a base on which to found our calculations, as to how much money a man can afford to spend in underdraining his land and make it pay. It amounts to just this. If a man has an acre of land worth fifty dollars, and fifty dollars of money in his pocket, it will be a better investment for him to lay his money out in draining his land, than in buying another acre of his neighbor; for this plain reason, his profits will be as great from the drained acre as from the two that are not drained, while he will have to fence and labor but one.

But will fifty dollars drain an acre thoroughly? Circumstances will have something to do in determining the expense, but the generality of land in this section can be drained for much less. A ten acre field is forty rods long and forty wide. Allowing that drains can be constructed for fifty cents per rod, and that is a liberal estimate, fifty dollars per acre will make twenty-five drains running the whole length of the field, one every twenty-one feet. But drains double, or even four times that distance apart, are sufficient, in our gravelly, rolling land, reducing the expense to twenty-five dollars; or, if placed at the last mentioned distance, to twelve and one-half dollars per acre.

3. The most economical way of digging drains. We have been assured, again and again, by those interested, that desideratum in draining has been obtained—that the spade and shovel are superseded by the invention, by some genius, of a ditching machine. But, although a great deal of time and money have been expended upon such machines, yet it is believed that nothing of the kind has been offered to the public that will answer the purpose for which they were intended. We must still depend, in a great measure, upon those time-honored tools. Still, although the spade and shovel are indispensable, they can be materially assisted by horse-power and our ordinary farming tools.

The easiest way to dig a drain with which we are acquainted, is to plow four or more furrows, as when finishing out a land in ordinary plowing. This, if properly done, will remove one foot of the soil, leaving the purposed ditch the proper width at the surface of the ground. Then hitch one horse before the other, and run the plow with the land side to the side of the ditch, throwing the furrow into the midalle of the ditch; return with the land side of the plow to the other side of the ditch. This will not remove any of the dirt, but it will break up and pulverize the soil as deep as the plow has gone. The loose dirt is then removed with the shovel, when the plow is again used as before described, until the desired depth is reached. On the most of land, when in good condition for digging, two men, with a steady team, can dig, in this way, twenty rods of ditch two and a half or three feet deep in a day.

4. The proper material for the water course.

On this subject a variety of opinions are entertained, and plans as various are practiced. Some pick the cobble stone from the surface of the ground and make a water-course with them, either laying them with care, in such a manner as to make a continuous open channel or pipe, or throwing them in as they come to hand, trusting to the natural inclination of water to run down hill to find its way through them. Where stone are not to be had, wood is used in various ways. Some fill the ditch half full of beech or oak brush, and then replace the earth. Another way of using wood is to dig a ditch very wide, to within six inches of the bottom, and then cut a trench with perpendicular sides, leaving a bank or shelf on each side. Timber, split like staves, is then laid across this trench, and the ditch filled up with earth. Another way, and perhaps the best of all, is using tile for a water-course.

Each of these methods has some real or fancied advantage to recommend it to those who adopt it. One thing can be said in favor of all: while they answer the purpose for which they are intended, they are better than no drain. But draining is so expensive, the cheapest way it can be done, that a slight additional expense should not condemn any plan that will give greater effectiveness or dura-

bility. It costs just as much to dig a ditch to be filled with brush, as to dig one to be filled with tile; and it costs as much or more to open an old drain as to dig a new one. A brush drain has been known to answer a good purpose for ten years; drains filled with stone properly put in are to be found, apparently as good as new, that have been in operation twenty-five years; but neither brush nor stone can be used to advantage, except in a heavy soil and subsoil, with considerable descent. It is claimed that a tile drain will last for an indefinite length of time. This indicates that tile, although it is the most expensive on the start, is still the cheapest in the long run. The advantage of a brush drain is its cheapness; that of a stone drain is, affording a way to dispose of a description of stones that are of no use above ground; the advantages of tile are, its durability and adaptability to all places and circumstances. Water will flow through it when it has the least possible inclination; quicksand will not lodge in it; and if any part of the drain should get out of repair, the precise spot can be determined by the water coming to the top of the ground, so that it can be easily reached and the obstruction

removed. 5. The care of drains.

A little attention is necessary to keep drains in order. A drain, however well constructed and useful, if left to take care of itself will soon become of no service, for this reason:-Water running in a drain always carries with it a sediment of mud or sand, which is deposited at the mouth of the drain. This does not amount to much for a time, but keeps increasing every hour water runs. After a little, the mouth of the drain becomes clogged with sand, which acts as a filter to the water, and causes the sediment to be deposited in the drain. But storage room being limited, great length of drain is used to hold a little dirt. By this means the lower part of the drain is completely filled, and the water rises to

maker of the drain designed it should be delivered. But the sediment is still deposited, and in a short been prevented by a few minutes' work, once or of the RURAL. twice a year, in removing the sand from the mouth of the drain.

These, gentlemen, are some of the advantages and difficulties of underdraining. Those who have examined and experimented with its workings, contend that many more advantages may safely be expected of it, and any man who begins to drain will no doubt find other difficulties peculiar to his soil and situation. There are also many other practical points of importance—as, what kinds of soil are most benefited by drains?—What direction they should run, and the proper depth?—Whether a man had better begin on a field and drain it thoroughly as he goes along, or drain those parts of his farm that will be most benefited by it. These are chiefly local questions, and are left for your own consideration—to be determined by your own judgment.

We cannot close without calling your attention to how characteristic of ourselves, as farmers, we are, in the choice of subjects for agricultural discussions. We talk of wheat and corn, of sheep, cattle and horses, but not one word upon the soil upon which they and we depend for subsistence. It is characteristic of us, but ought it so to be? Our boyhood sports were intermixed with agricultural labors; we are making these labors the business of the years of mature manhood; we have shown our confidence in the value of the soil by investing capital in it, and choosing its cultivation as a life-long profession. If it is necessary for the judge to study and understand the laws he administers; if it is to the interest of the merchant to understand the laws of trade and finance: if it is to the interest of every man to understand the laws that govern the business in which he is engaged; surely the successful farmer is not exempt from the same necessity. Without diminishing in the least your interest in the animate and inanimate productions of the soil, we would ask you to remember the attention the builder gives to the foundation of his most magnificent superstructure, and this is the relation the soil sustains to all its productions.

FLAX CULTURE.

Mr. Moore:—Having raised flax ten years, I will, if you please, answer the inquiry of your correspondent. In the first place, the seed should be pure. On this point I will give the figures of crops grown in 1853 and '54. In '53 I procured seed from a leading flax grower, and sowed five acres. Had seed; sold for crushing, 30 bushels, at \$1.50-\$45. Dressed flax, 800 pounds, second quality, sold at 10 cents a pound, \$80-making \$125 for seed and flax. This flax was full of a foul weed which is injurious to the crop. For want of a botanical I give the Satanical name it is known by here-Devil's Gut. In '54 I took great pains to get pure saplin seed, and put it on the same quantity and quality of land as the other. Had 12 bushels of seed per acre; 60 bushels at \$2-\$120. Dressed flax, 2,000 pounds, first quality, at 12 cents-\$240. Amount received, \$360, from five acres. Balance in favor of good seed, \$235.

If "blood" in stock will show, so will the germinating power of a seed thrown into good ground. As to soil, any land that is good for corn will do for flax. It should be well cultivated, and free from weeds and thistles. Upland is better than low ground, for three reasons:—The flax is not as liable to rust or lodge, and is pulled with less fatigue. The point is to have the land of the right strength for the flax to seed, and coat well without lodging. Land heavily manured, or that has been manured in spots, will not do; for the flax is sure to rust in these places. I generally sow one bushel to the acresometimes a little more. The range of seed produced per acre is from seven to fifteen bushels. The best time to sow is, say from the last of April to the tenth of May. Before sowing, the harrow should be passed over the field, once in a place, to level the furrows. In sowing by hand I set stakes, and cast, in going and returning, a breadth of six paces. In sowing a breadth of nine feet, I do not do it at a single casting, as I would oats; but by a double one, delivering my handful (which should be moderate,)

You can begin to pull flax when half the bolls on a stalk are ripe. If rust appears, the quicker you pull, the better. The bundles should be small enough so as not to rot in the middle if the weather is catching. Before binding, the bundle should be evened by loosening the grasp, and at the same time dropping the handful on the ground. Set three bundles on each side and one at each end, to form a shock of eight. As soon as cured, they should be put under cover. If rainy, care should be taken that none of them lie on the ground. Before drawing in, each shock should be bound. In spreading, you may put two and a half or three acres on one. The thicker you spread, the longer it takes to rot. To get an even rot on your flax, you must spread it even. The best time to rot flax is from the middle of September to the middle of October. Earlier, it may sunburn or be ready to take up during the equinoctial storms, which is risky. Later, it may bleach too much, and not have that rich luster so much to be desired. It may lie out from two to three weeks, according to the weather. If showery and warm, it rots rapidly. If cool and dry, slower. If your flax was sown thick, and is of fine growth, it will need to lie out a little longer than if coarse. When half rotted it should be turned over. When the shives cleave readily, it should be taken up, set on end till dry, then be bound and taken to the mill. In taking up, it should be done by hand, and care taken to have it as even as possible.

As to the weight of undressed flax, I cannot tell. as I never had a load weighed. It is the weight obtained after dressing that affects the pocket. Cambridge Valley, Wash. Co., N. Y., 1862.

MORE ABOUT SORGHUM.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having received a number of letters from our more Northern States, since my article in the RURAL of March 8th, making inquiries as to the difference of ripening between the Sorghum and Imphee sugar canes, and between Sorghum and the common red cob or dent corn, I purpose to answer briefly through your pages.

For the benefit of inquirers and other RURAL readers interested, I would say that the Imphee is about two weeks later than the Sorghum. For two years' planting also, toward the last of the season, I found the Imphee completely covered with small blue lice, which I consider a great objection, and which I never found on the Sorghum, though growing close together.

In Central Ohio, the Sorghum and common field corn ripen about the same time. I believe, with

secure that result the plants sould be started in a time the drain is entirely useless. This might have | hot-bed, similar to that described in a late number

> When the plants are threeor four inches high, prepare the ground by thooughly plowing and pulverizing, and transplant the same as you would other young plants. This would seem like work. but it does not require much nore labor than cleaning out the grass and weeds fom among the hills where first planted in the groud.

> The young Sorghum bears transplanting well, and by the use of the hot-bed ou will gain a month in the ripening of the cane. MATTHEW LONG. Beech, Licking Co., O., 1862.

Rural Spirit of the Bress.

The Time to Sow Timothy Seed.

W. H. HARMON, in an article to the Boston Cultivator upon this topic, sms up his views with the following paragraph:

As it regards timothy seed sow in the fall, and sow early, by all means. I would sow immediately after sowing my winter grain. I o not believe that there is any advantage, when sow, on soft earth, in harrowing or bushing in the sed. I have tried it and believe it to be a damage. I never succeeded in sowing timothy in the spring, either on winter or spring grain. If it is desird to sow timothy seed after spring crops, wait unti the grain is havested. burn the stubble, harrow throughly, and sow your grass seed; brush lightly, and in most cases I have found it to succeed very well

Early Shearing of Sheep.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer makes the following remarks in favor of shearing sheep early in the season:

"We shear early, from the fact that from several years' experience we have fund that sheep thrive better, and will clip annually a little more wool than when shorn late. It may beasked why sheep shorn early will clip more wool that late shorn sheep? My answer to this is, that an Al-Wise Providence has constituted everything, animals as well as human beings, to adapt themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed. Hence, when the weather becomes warm, and the fleec becomes burdensome. Nature goes to work to thrw off this unnecessary amount of clothing. The first indication of this will be seen on the belly, ten the legs, and about the face, and it is not an infrequent thing before shearing time to see an anmal nearly naked. On the other hand, if the sheep sshorn early, they, for a while, require more protecion, and Nature brings every power into exercise to supply the demand. Many wool-growers in Vermont have practiced early shearing for a few years past, and I believe it is generally conceded that t is better for the sheen than the old practice of lite shearing. The only objection that is made is, that wool buyers are afraid to buy unwashed wool, and will sometimes take the advantage of them. If it were not for this reason and one more, which I have not space to mention in this article, washing sheep would soon be out of practice in this vicinity.

In closing this article I will say that we consider it a foolish practice to wish sheep, no matter whether the shearing is to be lone early or late; but our principal reason for taking this side of the question is, that the shearing may be done earlier in the season."

Butter-making in Cortland Co.

OUR readers doubtless remember the statement of Mr. Shattuck relative to the proceeds of his dairy, as given in the RURAL of February 8th. The Cortland Co. Republican published the same, and has called out the following response thereto:

I noticed in your paper a few weeks since a statement made by Mr. SHATTUCK, of Chenango county, respecting the amount of butter made by him last year, and the profits of his farm for that time. Feeling a little pride in the reputation of our own county, I send you the following items, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit so to do.

I kept during the past year six cows, and made 1.550 pounds of butter. This is an average of 2584 pounds to a cow. My cows ate nothing but grass during the grazing season. I gave them no extra food whatever. My pork amounted to \$37.50, my calves and deacon skins to \$16.00. Allowing me the same price for my butter at which Mr. Shar-TUCK has estimated his, and the average income of my cows will be \$66.60. As his average is \$55.92, have exceeded him about \$10.00. My farm contains forty-four acres including three acres of woodland. In addition to the avails of my cows, I raised in the past year 20 tuns of hay, estimated at \$120.00

Ave	rage in		acro,		Russell Say	\$15 55
Tot	al availe	of 44 acr	200		· 	8684 95
Add the avails of cows as above,					ove,	\$284.75 399.60
.50	"	potatoes,	"	"		12.50
12	"	peas,	"	"		
27	"	wheat.		"	.4	
130	"	oats.	"	"		
60	"	rve.	"	"		. 33.75
	DIMOTICIS					. 40.00

"We are glad to publish Mr. SAWYER'S statement. It shows the advantages of thorough systematic cultivation. It is true that his farm contains no waste land and that the quality of his land is not excelled perhaps in the county. Even his wood-lot affords good pasture. Most, however, is due to the industry and skill with which his farming operations are carried on. Mr. SAWYEE is about sixty years of age, enjoys good health, and, with the exception of about \$10 worth of hired labor, did his own work. He has his own ideas about milking cows, and would not have them disregarded even if he could have his milking done for nothing."

Varieties of Corn—Relative Value.

HENRY H. PETERS, of Southboro', Massachuetts, furnishes the New England Farmer with the result of the labors of a Committee appointed by the Farmers' Club" of that town to ascertain the relative weights of like amounts of different varieties of corn. Mr. PETERS writes thus:-Corn being the subject of discussion at a late meeting of our 'Farmer's Club," it was stated that there was a great difference in the weight and measure of different kinds: it was also contended that as much could be obtained from a bushel of ears of twelve-rowed as of eight: to settle the questions, a Committee was chosen and instructed to weigh and measure different samples of corn, keep an accurate account of the same, and make return to the Club.

The Committee attended to their duty faithfully. providing themselves with a bushel basket, (not sealed, but holding sixty pounds of potatoes when the surface of the ground rods above where the proper management, Sorghum may be ripened as even full,) a half bushel measure, sealed, and a set time.—Old Farrier, Antwerp, N. Y., 1862.

well in Michigan or Canada is in Ohio. But to of scales; they proceeded to the residences of farmers in different sections of the town. Their manner of procedure was to select sound, handsome corn on the ear, sufficient to fill the basket after being thoroughly shaken down, until the corn was even with the top of rim at the sides, and slightly crowning in the middle; this was weighed, after which the weight was ascertained of the corn carefully shelled; then the half-bushel measure was filled with the shelled corn, which was weighed. This result was not entirely satisfactory, as in some instances the cobs were somewhat green and the corn moist; it will be repeated in April. It may not be generally known that a measure of damp corn will weigh less than if filled with dry.

The result of the Committee's labor is here annexed:

No. 1-1 bushel basket of ears 8 rowed corn weighed 45% lbs.

- 1	Cob of same weighed	
ı	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed36¾ "	
ı	1/2 bushel of " " " 29 "	
1	No. 2-1 basket of ears 12 rowed Dutton corn weighed 46% lbs.	
١İ	Coh of same weighed 9% "	
٠.	whole amount of shelled corn weighted	
ı	½ bushel of "" ""28½ "	
7	No. 3-I basket 8 rowed white and yellow mixed	
	weighed 43% lbs.	
	Cob of same weighed	
€	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 36 "	
-]	½ bushel of " " "29½ "	
ı١	No. 4—1 basket 12 rowed "Dutton" corn weighed45¼ lbs.	
١,	Cob of same weighed 8 "	
ı	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 3714 "	
	72 busher or	
	No. 5—1 basket 8 rowed "King Philip" corn weighed 47% lbs.	
IJ	Cob of same weighed	
ŀ١	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 38% "	
.	½ bushel of " "28½ "	
	No. 6-1 basket 12 rowed "Hyde" corn weighed45 lbs.	
) l	Cob of same weighed 9 "	
	Cob of same weighed 9 " Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 86 "	
	⅓ bushel of " " "28¾ "	
	No. 7—1 basket 8 rowed yellow corn weighed47% lbs.	
	Cob of same weighed 8 "	
	Cob of same weighed 8 " Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 89% "	
3	½ bushel of " " " … 29½ "	
,	No. 8-1 basket 12 rowed "Dutton" corn weighed48 lbs.	
	Cob of same weighed 7½ " Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 40½ "	
.	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed 401/2 "	
l	⅓ bushel of " " "29¾ '	
,	No. 9-1 basket 8 rowed "Canada Improved" corn	
	weighed50% lbs.	
ı	Cob of same weighed8¼ "	
ı	Whole amount of shelled corn weighed421/4 "	
,	1/2 bushel of " " "30 1/2 "	

Taking the first 8 samples, the average weight of the eight and twelve-rowed corn is as follows:

Whole amount measured_____22½ quarts.

	g				
	CORN ON THE COB.				
	Four samples of 8 rowed corn, average weight46¼ lbs				
	WHOLE AMOUNT SEELLED.				
	Four samples of 8 rowed corn, average weight 37 13-16 lbs 37 13-16 " 37 13-16 "				
	HALF BUSHEL SHELLED.				
	Four samples of 8 rowed corn, average weight 29 lbs.				
i	WEIGHT OF COB.				
	Four samples of 8 rowed corn, average weight 8 7-16 lbs 8 7-16 lbs 8 7-16				
	It appears that the average weight of the first				

prove that which is not generally credited, that twelve-rowed corn will produce as much, bushel for bushel, on the cob, as the eight-rowed.

Sample No. 9 being of the Canada improved variety, so far exceeds in product any of the other lots, that it is not included in the average.

Inquiries and Answers.

Making Butter from Sweet Milk.—Can butter be made from sweet milk, so that it will keep as good and sweet all summet as it will made from sour milk? If it can, would it be advisable to make it, where it can be churned by water power, from eighteen cows? Would it take any more salt to keep it than made the other way? How much longer will it take to churn it? Will it bring as much in market? I should like to hear from dairymen who have tried it.—IRA A. POTTER, Pinckney, Lewis Co., N. Y., 1862.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT FOWLS.—Can you inform me where I can procure some Silver-Spangled Bantams; also, some pure Polish fowls and Game fowls?—I. B., Eric, Pa.

There is a great demand this spring for fowls of the various breeds prized by poultry fanciers. We have many queries similar to the above, which we cannot answer. Those who have fowls for sale should make the people acquainted with

HAMBURG FOWLS.— Can any reader of the RURAL tell me where I can get the pure Silver or Golden-Penciled Hamburg fowls, price, and exact description of birds.— W. H. Dozl, Whitby, C. W., 1862.

For an engraving and description of the Golden-Penciled Hamburg, we would refer our friend to RUUAL of Jan. 11, present volume. We may give an illustration of the Silverpressure on our columns he

SHEEF SHEDDING THEIR WOOL.—I would like to inquire, through the medium of the RUSAL, for the cause of, and a remedy for, my sheep shedding their wool. I began to feed one bushel of oats per day to 100 sheep, on the first of January. Should I quit feeding grain, or can you or some of your correspondents propose a remedy? They were in ordinary condition when I commenced feeding grain, and I cannot see that they have improved any.—N. O., Portland, Mich., 1862.

Shedding the wool is the principal symptom of the disease known as Pelt-Rot, an affection of the skin, as the name implies. It causes a premature falling off of the fleece in the Spring of the year. MORRELL says it is produced by exposure during the winter, and low condition—the latter principally. ventive.—Good shelter and good keeping. Let the wool

fluids be kept healthy and abundant, and there will be no

langer of any attack from this disease. Pelt Rot is classified as a disease by Mr. Livingston, and various other American writers. Mr. Livingston says:-This is often mistaken for the scab, but it is in fact a differ ent and less dangerous disease; in this the wool will fall off. and leave the sheep nearly naked; but it is attended with no soreness, though a white crust will cover the skin from the wool which has dropped. It generally arises from hard keeping and much exposure to cold and wet, and, in fact, the animal often dies in severe weather from the cold it suffers by

and anointing the hard part of the skin with tar, oil, and RANDALL remarks :- "I have seen frequent cases of the pelt-rot, but never have done anything for it, scarcely considering it a disease. If the condition of a poor sheep is raised as suddenly as practicable, by generous keep in the winter, the wool is very apt to drop off, and if yet cold, the sheep will require warm shelter."

the loss of its coat. The remedy is full feeding, a warm stall,

WM. T., Nora, Ill.—The Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, O., or Atlantic Monthly, Boston, Mass., will probably meet your views as to value of contents.

CURING WARTS ON CATTLE.-Having seen in a late number of the RURAL an inquiry for a remedy for warts on cattle. I would say that I have known several very bad ones cured by the simple application of tar. Cover the wart a few times with tar. I will warrant it not to hurt the creature, and I think it will effect a cure.—G. I. T., Ira, 1862.

CRIBBING HORSES .- Noticing an inquiry in the RURAL of the 22d ult., how to prevent and cure a horse cribbing. I send mine, which I think complete. Get a raw-hide, and every time he cribs give him a good raw-hiding. I have cured young horses in this way after other modes had been tried and failed.—WM. W. REIGLE, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

In looking over a late issue of the RURAL, I saw an inquiry for the cure of cribbing. This is more a habit than a disease, and is generally acquired while young, in consequence of cutting teeth, which causes pain in the gums and jaws. This habit once acquired, the animal does not forget after teething, but it continues to grow stronger with age. To effect a cure, nly requires to hitch him in the middle of the floor, and high up, so that he cannot bite anything, till he forgets the habit, which will not require many days to accomplish. He should be fed from a basket, hung on his head during the

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON - Wheat Crop, &c. - The weather continues cold for the season -- to-day (April 8) being as bleak as the fore part of March in ordinary seasons. The temperature of the past week has been warmer, however, and the snow has rapidly melted, so that fields and roads are generally clear, except where there are drifts. There is yet considerable snow in the woods. Friends from different counties in this region say the wheat crop is generally uninjured, so far as clear from snow drifts—but it is too early to decide as to its prospects.

THE SEASON IN OHIO.—After speaking of the reported deep mows in New York and New England, the Field Notes (Colum bus, O.,) of April 5th remarks:-" This sounds odd enough to us in this valley region of Ohio, where we have had scarcely a half day's jumper riding all winter. With us, March was cold and drizzly, with most extensive seas of mud, and now and then a spirt of snow, which melted as it fell, making more mud, till, in fact, the supply of mud was slightly in excess of the public demand or private convenience. The last days of March were drying days, and April found the ground pretty well settled, the grass coming on fresh and green, and the early fruit and flower buds ready for bursting."

GRAIN IN STORE AT THE WEST .- According to the II. S. Economist, the accumulations of grain at the ports on Lake Michigan and the upper end of Lake Erie, are largely in excess of any previous year. On the 1st of February, there were reported in store at Chicago 5,895,305 bushels; Milwaukee, 3,082,482; Toledo (estimated), 700,000; Detroit, 300,000; Raeine, Kenosha, and other ports (estimated), 600,000; estimated recepts for the next, three weeks, 2,000,000-making a total of 12,577,787 bushels. The Illinois Central Railroad had in store, near Chicago, 700,000 bushels of corn - and it is estimated there must now be 14,000,000 bushels of grain accumulated at the great grain receiving depots.

HOG PACKING IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Price Current furnishes a statement of the number of hogs packed in that city for the past thirty years, which shows that the number packed the past season is greater than that of any preceding one. It gives the number packed the past and pre ceding seasons, together with the average weight and yield of lard per hog, as follows:

Av. weight. 221 5-35 224 23-84 No. packed. Yield of lard. 1860-1 488,799 1861-2 473,267 28 9-16 29 5-18

The P. C. did not obtain the yield of lard from all the packers, but got the average weight from all but three. The above figures, however, as regards the yield of lard, are probably as accurate as necessary.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP OF ENGLAND.—We have before us a table got up by the enterprising managers of The Mark Lane Express, London, that shows the condition of the growing wheat crop, at 394 places, in 41 counties of England, at the beginning of March. From this it appears that more than the average breadth has been sown, and that in a large majority of cases the crop looks remarkably well, and the prospect of the harvest being large never was better than it is now. Similar statistical information gathered in this country, would be of immense importance to all who grow or deal in grain.-N. Y. Tribune.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of A. N. Wood & Co., who have recently invented a new style of Portable Steam Engine, which is said to be on so simple a plan as to reduce the price to the means of every farmer or mechanic. Such an engine as Messrs. W. & Co. now offer cannot fail to meet the wants of many farmers and others. An apparatus of its capacity and price has long been a desideratum, and hence we think it must prove a popular improvement.

COTTON SEED FOR ILLINOIS, &c.-A Government Agent in Tennessee advises Mr. J. P. REYNOLDS, Sec'y of the Illinois State Ag. Society, that he has purchased a large quantity of cotton seed, in Tennessee, adapted to the climate and soil of outhern Illinois, which will be forwarded under the directions of the Interior Department. Mr. R. gives notice that applications for seed should be made to him at Springfield. Ill., or to the station agents on the line of the Ill. Central Railroad.

WEIGHTY PIG PORK, AND A GOOD PRICE.—In a recent letter, Mr. THOS. HOAG, of Washington Co., says he was shown a bill of six pigs, raised by Orrin Buell, Esq., of Easton, in that county, which were slaughtered in the beginning of February, at the age of 9 months and 14 days, that weighed respectively as follows: 412, 448, 452, 419, 872, and 880 lbs. Total weight, 2,483 - average, 413 lbs. Mr. Buell being noted for making good pork, it sold readily at Sandy Hill to a Mr. Cole, an extensive grocer, for \$6 per hundred.

NEW DISEASE AMONG CATTLE .- According to the Valley Star, (Cumberland Co., Pa.,) a singular disea among the cattle of WM. SMITH, of Oakville, in that county. The disease is described as commencing on the side of the head and nose, causing the animal to rub, in some instances, until the skin is rubbed off and the eye rubbed out. Some eight or ten hours after the disease appears the head commences to swell, and in two hours thereafter, the animal is

SORGHUM CULTURE - Another Convention. - Our Western

riends are giving increased attention to Sorghum, and preparing to largely increase its culture the coming season. Several conventions" have been held, and the farmers of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, &c., seem determined to make Sorghum culture a regular branch of agriculture. The Lenawee Co. (Mich.) Ag. Society has called a Convention of Sorghum Growers, to be held at Adrian, on the 16th and 17th inst., "to consider the best methods of cultivating the Sor ghum, and manufacturing sirup and sugar therefrom, and to collect statistics and such other information as may be important to the producers of Sorghum. The attention of the Convention will be particularly directed to the following points viz.: The kind of soil adapted to the growth of the Sorghum; selection of seed; preparation of soil for planting; time of planting; treatment of the plant during its growth, time and mode of harvesting; proper time for crushing, and machinery suitable for that purpose; evaporating, and the best apparatus therefor; method and means of refining the sirup and graining the sugar. The following premiums will be awarded by judges to be appointed by the Convention:—Best sample 10 lbs. Sorghum sugar, \$30; 2d, \$20; 3d, \$10. Best sample 2 gallons Sorghum sirup, \$20; 2d \$10. All samples must be accompanied with written statements (for publication) describing the mode of cultivation of the cane and the process of manufacture. Competition is invited from all parts of Michigan, and Ohio and Indiana, and all the Agricultural Societies in Michigan are desired to be represented in the Convention."

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The friends of Rural Improvement in Kansas have organized a State Agricultural Society. The following is the board of officers for the present year: President-LYMAN SCOTT, Leavenworth county. Secretary - F. G. Adams, Shawnee. Treasurer-Isaac Garrison. Executive Committee—E. B. Whitman, Douglas county; F. P. Baker, Nemaha; W. A. Shannon, Lyon; C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee: J. C. Marshall, Linn: Martin Anderson, Jackson; Thos. Arnold, Coffey; J. W. Sponable, Johnson; Welcome Wells, Riley; and R. A. Vanwinkle, Atchison.

THE CONEWANGO VALLEY UNION AG. SOCIETY has elected the following officers for the current year: President-REUBEN MERRITT. Vice President-F. C. Hovey. Secretary-Judson Sibley. Treasurer-E. M. Nutting. Directors-E. C. Price, I. Darling, F. Holbrook, J. Peaslee, F. Jeffords, D. S. Swan.

THE ORLEANS COUNTY FAIR is to be held on the Society's Grounds, in Albion, on the 17th and 18th of September next

THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITION BUILDING, in London, is on a large scale. It has been insured for £450,000, and the insurance money paid was £3,037. The building covers over twenty-one and a quarter acres, and its internal capacity exceeds sixty million cubic feet.

indebted to European florists for our most beautiful

Our engraving shows a new French flower, named

Julia Roussel, which is represented as dwarf in

habit, growing about two feet high, very round,

varieties, and particularly so to the French.

HORTICULTURAL.

SPRING AND SPRING WORK.

THE season here is unusually late, the snow has not all disappeared, and spring work has not yet commenced, as it is only in dry and warm situations that the ground can be worked. The first of April gave us the first look we have had at our grounds since early winter, and we find that everything has passed the winter in fine condition. Except in low places the ground is free from ice, and our nurserymen have commenced taking up trees. This is unusually late, and the tree growers and planters will have a short and a busy time. Everything indicates an abundance of fruits and flowers the coming summer. The weather now (7th of April.) is fine, but cold, and at six o'clock this morning the thermometer showed six degrees of frost. As we have had no warm weather during the past two or three months, we may reasonably anticipate a mild spring, without late destructive frosts.

Those who design to plant trees or shrubs should lose no time in forwarding their orders to the nurseries, for neglect now will cause the loss of a year. There is now, however, plenty of time, if attention is given to the matter at once. People are in too great a hurry, usually, in spring planting. It is just as well to wait until the ground has lost a portion of the water, and has become somewhat warm. We dislike to plant trees in the mud, and have always found that there is nothing lost by late planting, if the trees are in good condition when received.

Hot-beds for very early vegetables should have been started last month; but as a general rule those who have little experience in their management will find the middle of April sufficiently early. Very little manure will be required, about a foot being sufficient. The Cold-Frame, which is a very good substitute for the hot-bed, particularly for growing plants of flowers and vegetables for transplanting to the open ground, should not be started until the 20th of April in this latitude. For the cold frame, select a warm situation and soil, cover with a frame, of any size, like a hot-bed frame. For particular directions for the management of the cold frame, and useful notes on the vegetation of seeds see RURAL of March 8th.

The early hardy vegetables, like Lettuce and Peas, if not already sown, should be as soon as possible. The hardy flower-seeds, like the Larkspurs, Sweet Peas, Convolvulus, Portulacca, Poppies, &c., should be got out as soon as possible; but those more tender, like the Stocks and Balsams, it is useless to plant until the weather is mild and the ground warm. In this section the middle of May is usually the best time.

and placed in a stove or oven heated to about 110°. It is not-best to work the ground too early. The frost leaves it light, and it should not be worked or then slipped out, the sand falls through the wire trampled by the feet until it is so dry that it will not pack. Many a garden is about ruined for the season by being worked too soon. Dig just what is necessary for early and hardy vegetables or flowers, and leave the rest until you wish to plant. The cleaning up of walks, the preparation of manure, the providing of pea-sticks, and all such work, can be done at once.

PRESERVING FLOWERS.

Ir we could dry our summer flowers so as to preserve their form and color for years, we would certainly accomplish a very desirable object. For some years the idea has haunted us, and we have been trying, very quietly, a number of experiments. In some cases we have failed, and in others succeeded pretty well. We have now but little difficulty with single flowers of almost any description. The best plan is to obtain sand, as clean as possible, then wash it thoroughly, and dry well. Place enough of this sand in a paper box to keep the flower erect, by inserting the stem and allowing the petals to rest on its surface. Then sift sand on the flowers until they are covered about an inch in is covered with a layer of the dried sand, in depth depth, and if hot dry weather, place the box in the sufficient to maintain the specimen erect when its window, or where it is exposed somewhat to drying lower end is inserted. Then, by means of a funnel used. The following article on this subject, we is introduced. This must be done very carefully, so Gardener's Chronic

"The formation of bouquets, head-dresses, and table ornaments, composed of flowers dried so as to retain very nearly their natural appearance, has of late constituted at Erfurt, and other continental towns, quite a new branch of industry. The history of the matter is as follows: - In 1770 the Spanish betanist, Quer, presented to the Academy of Bologna a collection of dried plants, beautifully prepared; but the process he adopted was only applicable to specimens for herbaria. Quer dried the leaves and flower spikes separately between sheets of paper placed in the sun, or in a moderately warm oven. The flowers retained their forms and colors if rapidly dried and only slightly compressed. The leaves and spikes were then gummed to the stem.

"The most successful experiments in drying plants, so as to preserve their natural colors, were those of Monty, published in 1772. He tried drying in millet seed, but found that the specimens were crumpled, and retained the marks of the seeds. He also tried rice and wheat, with similar ill success: and at last he had to give up the use of seeds and all other vegetable substances, as these had the effect of rendering the drying process tedious and imperfect. Monty next employed river sand for drying, but the sand stuck to the plants; at last he adopted white sand, from which he separated the grosser particles by sifting, and the finest by washing; and having dried the residue he surrounded the plants with the dried sand in boxes, which were exposed either to the sun, or to the heat of an oven. This mode was attended with complete success. He also tried sea sand, but this did not answer.

"About fifteen years ago, M. Stanislas Martin made known, under the name of embalming, a process in which dried sand was also employed; but he did not mention all the precautions which were necessary to be taken in order to ensure success.

"At the Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1855, M. Kentz Swartz, a German, exhibited flowers admirably dried; but he, too, did not publish the details of his process. M. M. Reveil and Berjot, after various unsuccessful attempts to obtain similar results, at last arrived at nearly the same plan as that indicated by Monty, of whose existence, however, they were ignorant. They took white sand and passed it through a hair sieve, and washed it till the water came off perfectly clear. The sand was then dried in the sun, or, better still, in an artificial temperature of 300° Fah.; every & cwt. of sand being sprinkled with a oz. of melted spermaceti, and rubbed between the hands, so as to grease the surface of heat causes fermentation. This latter must be careeach particle of sand. A layer of the sand thus fully guarded against. It is to be avoided in two

THE PHLOX.

THERE is no class of flowers more interesting and more worthy of attention than the phloxes. There are so many species, and such an almost endless number of varieties, that the garden may be made | thick petaled, white, vith a large crimson eye. Fine gay with their varied colors, from early spring until | form, good habit, large flower, the finest of its class. autumn's frosts. The An-

nual Phlox, of every color, all are acquainted with, or at least all should be, for we have nothing finer, and some of the new varieties are really splendid. The seeds can be obtained at most of our seed stores. Every one should sow a bed in the spring, and nothing will be gayer and more admired in June and July, and even until frost.

But it is the Perennial Phloxes of which we wish particularly to speak, as they are too much neglected by our amateurs. The roots can be obtained of the nurserymen or florists, and

should be planted out in a good, rich, deep soil, where they may remain unprotected, and will freely bloom every summer.

There is an early class that flowers in May and the first part of June, which are valuable on account of their early flowering and their brilliancy, though inferior to the summer and autumn varieties. The second class flowers in June and July, and embraces some of the most beautiful sorts. They are larger than the early varieties, but not as tall as those flowering in the autumn. The third class flowers from about the first of August until frost, and are prized by all who are acquainted with them, on account of their beauty and brilliancy, showing every shade of purple and red, and also the purest

The Phlox is an American plant, and grows in the greatest abundance in the fields and on the prairies of the West. When detained by a railroad accident in Michigan a few years since, we felt ourselves well repaid for the lost time by a ramble in the "openings," where we found the phlox growing in abundance, and of great beauty. Yet, we are

so that it could be easily withdrawn; but a wire

bottom remained fixed. The specimen to be dried

was spread out and only just covered with the sand.

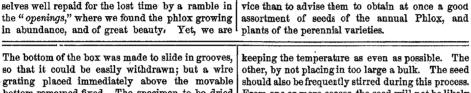
The box was then covered with a sheet of paper,

The drying was soon effected: the bottom being

grating, and the specimen rests on the latter. The

colors of white, yellow, and blue flowers are very

well preserved by this process; but those that are



We cannot do the lovers of flowers a better ser-

of a red or violet tint become somewhat dull. "The method now pursued in the drying of flowers, in Germany, as described in the Deutsches Magazin, is as follows: Fine sand, say silver sand, is washed till the water passes off perfectly clear. It is then made quite dry and sifted, to remove any fine dust which may have remained after the washing and drying. It is then passed through a sieve sufficiently fine to separate any coarse particles. The flowers to be operated on are cut in as perfect a state of development as possible, care being taken that they are not moist from rain or dew. If they cannot be had otherwise than in a damp state, the following means may be adopted to dry them: only one or two pieces are placed in a glass, in the bottom of which there is just sufficient water to cover the lower extremity of the stalk. The flowers under such circumstances become dry without flagging. A box, or pot, or other vessel large enough to contain the flower or flowers, is then taken, the bottom sufficient to maintain the specimen erect when its air. If the weather is moist, artificial heat must be or small sieve, as much sand as will cover the whole reception of the plants. Prepare the plants by cutas not to derange the natural position of any part, not even the petals. The box must not be shaken, otherwise the flowers would be crumpled. It must be carried steadily and placed in a dry, warm situation, in order that the moisture contained in the specimen may evaporate through the sand. The heat used, too, must not be too strong, otherwise the color of the flowers would be tarnished; on the other hand, if the temperature is too low the moisture contained in the specimens would not be carried off quickly enough, and putrefaction would be the consequence. In no case, however, ought the heat to exceed 212°.

> "With a liftle experience it is easily known when the plants are perfectly dry, by tapping the box. The latter is then placed in a slanting position, and the sand poured out so as to admit of the specimen being very gently removed. It will then be very brittle, and must be handled with great care; but after some days' exposure to the air it will regain sufficient moisture to render it more pliable.

"From the above it will be seen that this new process about which German, English, and even American periodicals are making so much fuss, is neither more nor less than that described by Monty as far back as 1772. Every day, therefore, brings us fresh proofs of the old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun."

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

Many fail in attempts to grow the Osage Orange from seed, from want of a little knowledge. We have several times given the necessary instruction in the RURAL, but the following, from a Western correspondet of the Horticulturist, we consider exceedingly valuable, and especially so to our Western readers:

"When the plants can be bought at reasonable rates, we would recommend purchasing them, rather than undertake to raise plants; for it is attended with a great deal of trouble, and often results in failure. For those, however, who are desirous of raising their own plants, we will state two methods of preparing the seed. One is to mix the seed with light, moist soil or sand. We think the latter preferable. Expose it to the frost, that it may be thorougly frozen, in the same manner that many other kinds of seed are prepared, to secure vegetation. The other is to thoroughly moisten the seed with warm water, and keep it moist. Place in a tolerably warm room; not too warm, for too much prepared was put in a box about five inches deep. | ways. One by not giving them too much heat, and | house were seen planted so near the roadside as the | cannot speak from experience.

From one or more causes, the seed will not be likely to vegetate evenly. Watch it closely, and assort as often as is deemed necessary. If not convenient to plant them, place in a cooler situation. We think it better to have the soil prepared, that it may be planted immediately. The soil must be in proper condition as to warmth, that the seed may not rot after planting. This is a prolific source of failure with the inexperienced planter. Prepare the soil as you would for different kinds of garden seeds; which means to prepare it well. Plant in drills, eighteen or twenty inches apart, and not too thick in the drills. Cultivate well during the summer, to insure a healthy and vigorous growth. After the frost has killed the foliage, or rather after vegeta tion has ceased, the plants can be carefully taken up and heeled in, in such a position that they will not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun during winter. It will be better to cover them with loose litter of some kind. Almost any thing, excepting fresh horse manure.

The soil, for the reception of the plants in the hedge row, should also receive a preliminary preparation in the fall. Plow deep and thoroughly, and it will re-pay ten-fold the amount of labor expended. A space of ground, not less than six feet in width, should be devoted to the cultivation of the hedge. In the spring, as soon as is convenient to commence operations, plow the ground thoroughly, but not quite so deep as the previous plowing. Give it a good harrowing, to pulverize the soil well, and it will be ready for the ting off all mutilated roots, and cutting off the tops to within two or three inches of the root, or rather that portion that was near the surface of the ground during the previous summer's growth. This will be readily identified by the yellowish color of the bark. Have the hedge-row perfectly straight. It will be more satisfactory to yourself, besides adding an inexpressible charm to the appearance of a place, that no care, no matter how assiduously applied, can bestow, if the work has been bungingly done at the beginning. We wish to call attention particularly to this point of the subject, because it will not only cause vexation, if not attended to at the proper time but subject your work to the ridicule of the incred ulous, who always have an "I told you so" at their tongue's end to apply, whenever from any cause (no matter how unavoidable on your part,) a fail-

The planting will next require your attention There are three ways that this can be accomplished. First by setting a line, and planting with a dibble The second by throwing the soil from the line with a spade, to a sufficient depth to admit the roots of the longest plants. Place the top of the plants against the line, and then fill in the dirt, and make it compact by trampling it with the foot. This is rather surer, but is not quite so expeditious as the former. The last is more expeditious than either. A good steel mold-board plow, and steady team, with a good driver, are the requisites to success Follow in a direct line of the stakes, throwing out the soil to a sufficient depth; place the plants in their proper position; throw in the soil with shovel or spade; press compactly with the foot, and level off, that it may present a neat appearance, and the work is done. I should have mentioned before that the plants should be about six inches apart, or one hundred plants to every three rods of ground.

THE DOOR-YARD.

Our fashion of building houses within a few feet or, at most, a few yards of the public road, cannot be defended on the ground of good taste or superior economy, if, indeed, it can on that of greater convenience. In the city, where land is so dear that people must build as much as possible in the air. the nearness of houses to the street is not to be criticised hecause necessity excuses everything. It is not to be criticised, because it is city-like; dwellers in town cannot avoid the unpleasant sights, sounds, smells and dust of the street. But it is not, or should not be, country-like. If it were the custom of the country to set dwelling houses back a considerable distance from the highway-if only now and then a

majority of houses now are, the appearance of a house so situated would be accounted brazen, vulgar. tavern-like and disagreeable. The practice of pushing up the front of the house as near the road as decency will permit, seems to say the street, and what passes thereon, is better worth seeing than anything else. At whatever sacrifice of scenery, at whatever cost of natural beauty, publicity must be secured; the life and movement of the street must be easily visible from the window.

Generally, the dimensions of our door-yards are such as to admit of nothing more in the way of ornamentation than a single row of trees, stretched alongside the fence for shade, with the addition of a few vines and shrubs. There is little opportunity to lay out such a piece of ground to tasteful effect. The stiffness inseparable from straight lines of trees cannot well be avoided without sacrificing, in some degree, the advantage of shade, and trespassing on the space intended for flowering shrubs and vines. Even if a small cluster of trees could be wedged in between the house and the fence, it cannot be seen with the distinctness necessary to an appreciation of its elegance and beauty. The nearness of other objects gives it a confused, crowded, cramped-up look, quite inconsistent with an appearance of ease and gracefulness. To be seen to advantage, it must have room - must stand apart - the eye of the beholder must be able to separate it from surrounding objects. Besides, the variety of desirable shade and ornamental trees is so great that, in a yard of common size, one cannot make anything like a complete collection-it is difficult to find room even for the commonest sorts. Nothing less than specimens of the best deciduous forest trees and the finest evergreens, native and foreign, satisfies; and these require considerable space to display themselves to But the violation of good taste in the location of

private houses so near the public street, is not the only evil effect of American fondness for publicity; there is an important moral consideration connected with the prevailing fashion of building in near neighborhood to the highway, that ought not to be overlooked. Where a house is so situated that the windows command a full view of the road running past it, the very ease with which the inmates can watch passers-by, almost inevitably induces an idle habit of street-gazing. One wishes to read, and sits down by the window to secure the best light; byand-by he hears a noise, and naturally looks up; he sees a carriage passing, perhaps containing some of his acquaintances, and his eye follows it as long as it remains in sight. He returns to his book, and soon his attention is a second time attracted by the sound of wheels. Another carriage comes in sight; perhaps this time he is not sure of the occupants, but sees a resemblance to some ones he knows, and he sets himself wondering whether they really are the persons he fancied they looked like, and, may be, conjecturing where they can be going. By this time his mind is pretty well distracted from the subject matter of the book, and it requires an effort to bring it back. From looking at people passing along the road, he falls into a habit of watching their coming; and, after a time, so necessary to his enjoyment does the excitement afforded by the activity of the street become, that the day is dull and tedious that sees little travel past his house. Worse condemnation of a farm than poverty of soil, is its location on a retired road. "No travel past the house," settles the question of purchase; and I once knew a woman whose curiosity to see all the life and motion of the street was so great that, when obliged to be occupied with her domestic affairs in the back part of the house, she stationed a child at the front window to keep a lookout, and warn her of the passing of pedestrians and teams.

If the proposal to leave a larger space of ground between the house and the highway be met by the objection that, if planted to ornamental trees, &c., it would be little better than waste land, so far as deriving any profit from its use is concerned, we reply that it is capable of being made highly ornamental, and at the same time yield a greater profit than any other equal piece of land on the farm. Strictly ornamental grounds are not necessary to give an air of nobleness and refinement to a place. ower gardens, are all desirable embellishments to a dwelling; but it is in the power of even the humblest proprietor to secure a very good substitute for these. What pleasanter approach to a house could one desire than a well-kept garden? even a vegetable garden? And, as every dweller in the country has a garden, why not have it in front of the house? It need occupy no more room there than elsewhere, and, as the ordinary door-yard could be afforded as well with as without the garden, the two would remove the house to a respectable distance from the road. Probably, in most cases, the garden would gain as much in appearance by such an arrangement as the house itself; for who could endure the accusation of garden plants overrun by noxious weeds constantly before his eyes? Besides, the expectation that his neighbors, and whoever else might enter the house, would pass through and examine the garden, would naturally have some effect in exciting the owner's pride and ambition to make his plot of ground devoted to fruits, flowers, and vegetables, attest the good teste and industry of the proprietor. South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

Inquiries and Answers.

eFLOWER POTS WANTED .- You have introduced to vo or now From warrent many beautiful flowers. Many have burchased seeds of them, and are preparing a small hot-bed to raise them in; but all are in trouble. We cannot get the purchased seeds of them, and are preparing a small hot-bed to raise them in; but all are in trouble. We cannot get the common small pots here to pot them out previous to planting in the garden. Will you help us out of our inconvenience by stating in the Rural where they can be procured? There are advertisements of almost every useful article in the Rural but none of flower pots.—A CONSTANT READER, Canajoharie, N. V. 1989.

CABBAGE WORM—MANURE FOR POTATORS.—Can any of the correspondents of the RURAL give a remedy for a species of worm or maggot that is so detrimental to the growth of early cabbage plants? They have nearly ruined my early plants for the past three years, but do not trouble late plants. Which of the following named manures would be likely to give the best return on a crop of potatoes,—soil a heavy clay; gives good crops of clover,—superphosphate of linae, ground bones, or

The poudrette we would much prefer, but try all on a small

PRUNING GRAFES.—I have read your valuable paper for two years or more, and have read several pieces concerning the culture of grapes and the trimming, &c., but have never yet seen the time stated when to trim. What time in the year is best? Also, the time to trim apple trees.—W. A. B., Corfu, N. Y., 1862.

Grapes may be pruned any time after the leaves have faller in the autumn, till the first of March. Later pruning will cause bleeding; but where pruning has been neglected, we would prune even as late as the first of April. Prune apple trees any time during the winter.

UPLAND CRANBERRIES .- (M. G., Canajoharie, N. Y.)-Try a few plants. We have never seen a good plantation, nor have we tried grewing cranberries on dry ground, therefore

Popping Corn.—I wish to inquire through the columns of the Rural which kind of corn is best for parching; what time it should be planted, and what soil is best to raise it on? Any information with regard to it will be gratefully accepted.—A Subscriber, Wilson, N. Y., 1862.

A long-eared, cream-colored variety, called the Boston Popping Corn, is the best we have ever used. It pops well, is quite productive, and the only kind liked by dealers. There may be better, but we have never found it.

PROTECTING RADISHES FROM THE FLY.-I saw an inquiry in back number of the RURAL for the best means to protect radishes, &c., from the fly. My plan is simple, and by this means I have earlier and better garden radishes than any of my friends. Having young chickens about the time radishes are up. I coop the hens in the garden until the chicks are feathering, and then re-place them with younger ones, if necessary. The chickens make short work of the insects. Try it. Will L. C. J., of Niagara Falls, (RURAL, March 29,) commuicate with me?-W. H. DOEL, Whitby, C. W.

CRANBERRY CULTURE. - As I am in receipt of letters of inquiry in regard to cranberry culture, I would like, with your permission, to answer them through the RURAL.

First. What constitutes a vine? This question would probably be answered differently by different persons; but vines that I transplant are constituted of a runner, from one to four feet long, with numerous branches and roots. This is what I call a vine.

Second. How many vines are required to set an acre? It will be seen by the description of the vines given above that it is impossible to give any definite number per acre.

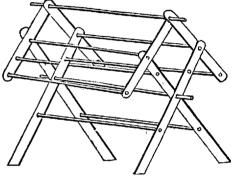
Third. What soil is best adapted to the culture of the cranberry? A moist, spongy soil, one that will retain its moisture throughout the year.

In your reply to L. S. E., in the RURAL of March 22d. in regard to the preparation of the soil, you say it should be plowed, harrowed, &c. This is the proper course where it oan be practiced, but there is a great deal of land which is admirably adapted to the cranberry, which will not admit of teams being driven upon it. In this case, the sod, where there is one, should be pared off to a sufficient depth to remove all roots of grass and weeds; and where it can be practiced, it will be found beneficial to overflow the meadow during winter and spring, as it serves to keep down intruding

Pomestic Economy.

CONVENIENT CLOTHES-BARS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I noticed in your last volume two plans of clothes-bars, and thought it might be acceptable to send a description of a. pair which I have lately made and found to be very neat and convenient, and any one who can use a plane and auger can make them. By the following plan and description, I think it can be understood:



The bars are all two inches wide by one inch thick. Four bars 3 ft. 11 in. long, and four bars 1 ft. 11 in. The rods are dressed out one inch square, and of the following lengths:-Four rods 4 ft. long; two rods 4 ft. 2 in. long; two rods 3 ft. 10 in. long; one rod 4 ft. 3 in. long, for the center, to project three inches at one end; another rod, for the top, 4 ft. 4 in., and to project two inches, in order to receive the piece shown in the figure, to regulate the height. It can be shut so as not to occupy more than a foot in width, or opened so as to hang a washing on. The auger used should be 2-inch.

How to Make Cider Wine. - J. H. Keck, of Macon Co., Ill., gives the following method in the Country Gentleman:

Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

Take pure cider, made from sound, ripe apples, as it runs from the press, put 60 pounds of common Stately trees, and smooth, grassy lawns, and gay brown sugar into 15 gallons of the cider, and let it dissolve: then put the mixture into a clean barrel. fill it up within two gallons of being full, with clean cider; put the cask into a cool place, leaving the bung out for forty-eight hours; then put in the bung with a small vent. until fermentation wholly ceases, and bung up tight, and in one year it will be fit for use. This wine requires no racking; the longer it stands upon the lees the better. This wine is almost equal to grape wine when rightly managed.

> PRESERVING HAMS AND SAUSAGES.—In answer to an inquiry from C. S. MORLEY, of Ripon, Wis., in reference to hams not sufficiently salted to keep during the summer, I would suggest the following:-Cut them in slices ready for the table, fry them, and season if necessary; then pack them in stone jars, and cover them with hot lard. This will preserve them any length of time, and but little trouble is necessary to prepare for the table when wanted. It is also an excellent mode of preserving fresh sausages during the summer. - CHAS. A. PERDUE, Greensburgh, Summit Co., Ohio., 1862.

> A GOOD LINAMENT FOR MAN OR BEAST .- One and one-half pints linseed oil; two ozs, oil origanum; two ozs. hartshorn; two ozs. turpentine. Shake well before using. Divide the linseed oil in two parts, add origanum to one part, then put the hartshorn with the other part, then put both together and add turpentine, and it is ready to use for sprains and bruises. A Subscriber, Hartford, Iowa, 1862.

> CROCHET SHAWLS. - Will some of the RURAL'S lady friends please give, through its columns, some information about crochet shawls? How much double zephyr will knit one, and what number of skeins of each shade?—CLAYTON, Iowa City, 1862.

BRIGHT RED FOR FLANNEL.—Will some of the RUBAL'S dyeing subscribers inform me how to color a bright red on sale flannel, and oblige-Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y., 1862.

Brown on Straw.-Will some one, through the columns of the RURAL, inform me how to color brown on straw?—S. J. D., Venice, N. Y., 1862.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A RELIABLE CONCERN. - Reader, we can assure you from personal knowledge that D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus can be relied on as being perfectly pure, healthy, and uniform in its results. The proprietors are also reliable men, who have, by integrity and perseverance, built up a mammoth business within a few years past. Try the Saleratus and prove our words true for yourselves. It is for sale by all wholesale and retail dealers in the country.

Padies' Department.

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

BY ANNIE M. BRACE.

O, BEAUTIFUL dreams, how ye come and go Over the spirit, we cannot know; How ye bring to our yearning hearts once more The dear ones who passed to the mystic shore; And the lost and the absent awhile call back To walk with us o'er the lone life-track.

But sweet it is, when the cares of day, By the Angel of Sleep, have been banished away From the beautiful realm where the free soul flies When the calm stars look from the holy skies, To see the uniting of severed bands, And feel the pressure of friendly hands

O. beautiful dreams, ve are gifts of love To the pure in heart from the Father above; And visions of darkness, ye, too, are sent, With haunting voices ye cry "repent;" For a fearful realm is the land of sleep, When hidden guilt in the heart lies deep.

Fond voices sweet that are husbed for ave From the weary paths of the restless day, Life's griefs seem less and its joys more bright, If ve speak to me in the solemn night; And every dream of the loved and true Strengthens my heart for the right anew.

And so may it be when the last long sleep Shall settle above me in calmness deep; When my soul forever unfettered flies To the land of the blessed beyond the skies, The life-day done and its labors through, May I part no more from the loved and true Cambria, N. Y., 1862.

(Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.). SECOND-CLASS FEMALE WRITERS OF FICTION

THE number of tales evidently written with a tacit understanding on their author's part that such imaginings are but beings of a breath, is not more an amazement than a modern anomaly in literature. Certainly, there have been second-class story writers for centuries, who were happy if they received but a passing glance from the dear public, and expectant, with a stoicism that would have been sublime had it not been so stupid, of taking a Lethean plunge out of sight the moment that their immediate efforts ceased. Now, the number of these apparent selfnegators is swelled to thousands. Volume-writers see their books die with a pang; but in these latter days the mass of female magazine story-tellers appear to have discovered that to be quickly handed by Forgetfulness into Oblivion is, on the whole, a pleasant little ceremony.

But oftentimes, while Appearance is asserting one thing, Reality, in the author's mind, is living out the opposite; and we may be sure, for multitudinous reasons, that many a woman has written fiction out of her sore need,-and because the popular taste demanded that, and that only,-in a famished, dissatisfied mood, sadly conscious of forcing her nature from a higher course. She knew that her talents were adapted to other purposes—to longer-lived work; that though she could never move where the DE STAELS, BRONTES, and AUSTINS of novelistic lore, hold their high court, she had, nevertheless, of other sorts, a kindred degree of strength. But the Time is often the maker of the Fate; and if the predominating impulse of the present is to reject Wisdom because clad in graver robes than Folly, the Wants, both social and pecuniary, will rise up to do Time's bidding.

To such women the consequences are most sad. Let none suppose that the fictions written by them are an author's effortless play. On the contrary, they require, from the circumstances under which they are composed, an outlay of mental labor which, if it could be appreciated, would appall in place of amusing their readers. Thus women toil on, the shuttle of whose thoughts would ply easily betwixt the sober-colored, substantial stuffs of life, but who weave these airy, gossamer fabrics with a great pain at the heart—a consciousness of lost time, of misdirected talent, and even of moral wrong done to stranger, astray. In our fashionable "lady novels," we sometimes see a few lines where Nature conquered and forced away all meretricious enticements, and something true and strong starts out in flashing disagreement with surrounding inanity. These are gleams from the woman's real life, undimmed by false Art,—these are her wasted gems, dropped where those capable of appreciating them will seldom search, and rejected by the more frequent reader, hurrying on to the "denouement." ELIZA WOODWORTH.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] IS IT WRONG?

POOR SUSAN, sorrow hath never before laid so heavy hands upon her. She prays daily for that which mortals have no right to pray for,-death.-[Rural New-Yorker.

ALAS, there are many such in our land-many who are hopelessly mourning over the utter ruin and desolation of the heart's fairest prospectswhose light of life is gone out, and who, with tearblinded eyes and stumbling feet, grope along life's pathway, murmuring, "How long, O, Lord, how long"-who are daily wishing and praying for death.

Earth's varied scenes of beauty attract not their eyes, her sweetest music-strains charm not their ears, her fleeting joys and pleasures allure them no longer; their hopes, their aims, their very hearts are dead; life is a burden; and knowing and feeling this, is it strange that they should look forward to the deep peace and quietness of the grave, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest!" Is it wrong?

Only on the bosom of the Infinite is there perfect rest; only in the arms of His love can the mourners of earth find the sympathy and consolation which they need; in His presence alone is there "fullness of joy." And is it wrong to anticipate this blessedness, nay, to wish and pray for the time to come when they may lay down their burdens of toil and care, of grief and suffering-when their feet shall stand firmly upon the other side of the river, their wailing changed to singing, their bitterest sorrows to everlasting joys - when "GoD shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain?" Is it wrong?

We pray for life and life's daily blessings; then why not for its last and greatest blessing - its crown? Is it wrong to pray for death?

Perhaps so; but I believe the good Father above, knowing their human weakness and imperfection, will look with pitying and forgiving eyes upon his suffering earth-wearied children, and at last grant them the boon they so fervently ask, "Even so, come. Lord Jesus.' OMEGA. Columbus, Pa., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] JUDGING AND BEING JUDGED.

ALL the world should not be judged by the few with whom we come in daily contact. If our husbands, or wives, are disagreeable, or unreasonable, we are not to conclude all men and women are equally so. To me, there is regret and sorrow in this sparring and accusing each other. It shows so vividly how much disagreement and bitterness there are among families where all should be harmony and love.

How few people there are who are qualified to live whole lives, peacefully, together. Or if they do not quarrel, there is no love, and each heart is silently weeping and breaking. It is generally conceded to be more in a woman's power to render home bright, or cheerless, than in a man's - perhaps, be cause she is more constantly there. Nearly all men will be influenced in time, by a patient, gentle, lowing woman. A few, it is sadly true, will heedlessly trample on every generous, noble impulse, and unfeelingly, ruthlessly, rend asunder every heart-string, and render a woman's life a curse and death a welcome messenger. Cold, unsympathising, unloving, exacting, to the last, but O, we hope, not many such. And there are some, as good men as ever lived, bound to fretters, pouters, and every way uncomfortable wives. And some men who would have been noble, and useful, have been driven to the grog shop by an untidy, disorderly, careless wife, who, perchance, was kind and good natured. We are not perfect, and we must not cease to strive more and more to follow the golden rule, and to forgive as we hope to be forgiven. To be married is not to enter a state of unalloyed felicity, nor a respite from care, nor yet an exemption from watchfulness and self-government. It is to enter upon a new and untried existence; and were we rightly attuned and adapted, it would afford us the greatest happiness which can be enjoyed in this present life. QUEECHY.

BY-GONES.

"DEAR me! If I could only live my life over again, I wouldn't be where I am this hour!" sighed Mrs. John Turner to herself, as she slipped the stocking she was darning off her left hand, and commenced softly rocking to and fro with a most lachrymose expression of countenance. "I can see every day just where I might have acted with more wisdom and prudence, and it keeps tormentin' every hour of my life. If I could only live it all over again! But it's too late now; and all I can do is to sit down and mourn over what might have been!"

And Mrs. John Turner resumed her stocking, and continued her lamenting-a vague, weak, indefinite sort of lamenting, which did not have its root in any deep, present purpose of amendment; which was not a healthful repentance of the mistakes and wrong-doing of the past, and would not make of them stepping-stones to future growth and improvement. And how much of this weak, aimless regret, over mistakes and follies of the past, there is in the world. It amounts to little or nothing, after all; for if these lugubrious people were to live their lives over again, it is very probable that they would not be very much improved. The same habits of heart and character would produce like results, and nobody will grow, morally or mentally, without a determinate, overshadowing purpose to do so.

Dear reader, it is folly and nonsense to waste your life in vain regrets over might-have-beens! Of course, there's no denying that you ought to be a great deal wiser and better than you are. Look the facts in the face. Be sorry, with a true and sincere repentance, for all the opportunities which you have wasted, for all the wrong you have done, and the good you have omitted to do, and then set yourself Goo;" and on the pale, resolved brow of the sleeper

Don't, my friends, spend the rest of your years of sadness overshadows the joyous face of one, as if themselves. The real strength of a mind so bent in fruitless lamentations. Because you have done he found it hard to die and give up that world in from its inclination is scattered amid rubbish. It is wrong, that is no proof that you always need to do which, perchance, he had found naught save happisad to find a brilliant thought, like a bewildered so. Resolve to do right, to make more of yourself, with the help and strength of God, and for you the "end shall be better than the beginning." If there were less weeping and more working in the world, it would be better for the whole race. Use your common sense, which most of us do shamefully abuse. What good will you accomplish, what better off will you be, for simple regret that works no change nor growth? Be slothful no longer, but prove, by a better living, that your repentance is of that kind which makes the experience of the past tributary to the present, and worketh out a reward great and everlasting. - Home Magazine.

BE HAPPY AS YOU ARE.

Wife, and mother, are you tired, and out of patience with your husband's and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out angry feelings to that faithful, but perhaps sometimes heedless or exacting husband of yours, or to scold and fret to those beautiful ones? Do you groan, and say, "what a fool I was to leave my father, where I lived in ease and in quiet." Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful and ungrateful for their comforts and their joys? Oh wife, and mother, what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him lowwhat if your children should be snatched from your arms, and your bosom - what if there were no true, strong hearts for you to lean upon - what if there were no soft little innocents to nestle in your arms. and to love you or to receive your love? How would it be with you then? B patient, and kind dear wife. Be unwearying, and long suffering, dear mother, for you know not how long you may tarry with them. Let there be nothing for you to remember, which will ring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone. Let there be nothing for them but sweetness and love unutterable, if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be pitiful, be tender of them all; for Death will step, sooner or later, between them and you. And oh! what would you do if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years? Be happy as you are, even with all your trials; for, believe me thou wife of a loving and pure husband, there is no lot in life so blessed as thine own.—Rahway Republican.

THE most important lesson of life is to know how to be happy within ourselves, when home is our comfort, and all in it. Do not refine away happiness by thinking that which is good may be better. | could be seen in the thickest of the fight, - where

Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rual New-Yorker.] WORKING FOR PAY.

BY KATE WOODLAND

THE mortals of earth are all working for pay: The youthful and aged, the sober and gay, The learned and the ignorait, lowly and high, The poor and the wealthy, all look by-and-by For something to pay them for conflicts and strife, For the struggles of hope and the labors of life.

The Miser is working for glittering pay, And he counts o'er his treasure and hoards them away, And thinks their possession wil pay him for soil, For suffering privation, for sinladen spoil; While the poor man, who labors till daylight is o'er, Is content if he keeps pressing want from his door

The Belle, who refoices in flources and beaux. Gets the pay that she works for as fast as she goes The Student, who pores o'er lis volume at night, Sees afar in the distant his pament so bright; Life's workshop is filled with he toilers for fame Whose future reward is the gbry of name.

The Patriot Seldier, who look for no bay To garland his brow, is yet working for pay, And receives it the moment he sees at his feet The country he loves in her triumph complete; And Martyrs, who die for the truths that they love Take their pay in advance, and invest it above.

The Mother, who toils for thechild of her love, Is content if good, wise, great or noble, he prove; The Philanthropist feels that his labors are paid, If one wretched bosom more happy he's made; And the Christian will suffer all sorrowing now For the crown that hereafter shall circle his brow.

In some form or manner, for some kind of pay, The mortals of earth are all working to-day; Alas! for the many who never will gain The riches they covet for heart, body, or brain; Alasi for the hopes that are scattered in air, For the souls that grow weary with labor and care

Alas! for the prospered who find, when too late, That their pay has been drawn from a worthless estate; Alasi for the hands that must reap what they sow, When the harvest is thistles, and gathered in woe; Alasi for the reaper, whose bountiful seed Was sown by the wayside, or choked by the weed

But the faithful who labor, whose struggles and strife Are rewarded by nothing they meet with in life, Shall surely receive all the pay that is due, In the Master's own time, with full interest, too; We shall reap what we sow, he it herbage or dust, For God, in His Infinite wisdom, is just. Carlton, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

THE battle is over, the fierce conflict ended, and night, silence, and death brood over the field which a few, short hours ago swarmed with countless hosts, and resounded with the roar of cannon and the clashing of bayonets, blended with the shrieks

of the wounded and dying.
Oh! that bloody battle-field, that scene of carnage and desolation! It haunts me by day and night,my waking and sleeping dreams; and as I sit here with my head bowed apon my clasped hands, endeavoring to shut out the awful sight, and cheat my heart into the belief that it all is but some dread phantasy of an overwrought imagination, it but looms up before me the more vividly still.

The pale moon, which is now smiling so calmly upon me, smiles, also, upon that battle-field; and the bright stars hold their holy vigils there as here. Those cold moonbeams,—how mockingly the rays bathe the gory field with its heaps of slain, and the ghastly upturned faces of the dead. Methinks the expression of the pale, dead faces, is a type of their last thoughts and words. A calm screnity pervades the countenance of one, as if his last words were, "Mother, Home, Heaven." Another has his hand clenched fiercely, and on every lineament is plainly stamped the patriot's words, "My Country and my bravely to work to make the most of what remains. by his side is written, "Victory or Death." A look ness. Another has his lips half parted, as if with his latest breath he called upon the being he loved best on earth, -- "Mother, Oh, Mother!" -- believing the strong love she bore for him would revive his failing energies, and fan the flickering fires of life into a flame once more. What a bright, happy look one young face wears, his arms thrown carelessly above his head, like a tired child lying down to rest, and a smile hovering around his lips as if his dreams were very pleasant. Alas, they will know no awakening.

The news of the "great battle" has spread far

and near with lightning speed, and who, save those who experience it, can imagine the darkness of the pall which to-night enshrouds so many hearts and homes in our once peaceful land? How many, to-night, are on their bended knees, wrestling in prayer to God to have mercy upon their loved ones, longing wildly though vainly to hear some tidings of the absent, and suffering all the horrors of that suspense which "maketh the heart sick even unto death." What sighs and moans of anguish break upon the startled air, full of grief too deep for tears. Woman, patient, loving, self-sacrificing woman, her's is the heaviest burden; her's is the rankling wound that never heals; pangs sharper than a two-edged sword pierce her bosom. She finds the heart can "break and brokenly live on." Gop help the mothers, daughters, and wives who have just received the "latest war news" confirming their worst fears. Listen to a mother's mournful wailings: My boy! my boy! my brave and gallant boy, my only son, the pride and darling of my life, dead? That noble young head so often pillowed upon my bosom, now resting upon the gory battle-field; those bright, golden curls dabbled and stiff with blood; the long, dark lashes never more to be lifted by will of the sleeper, sweeping his pale cheeks? Ah! the light of the whole world has died out for me; now those dear eyes, which ever beamed with love, are closed,those chiseled lips that I would gladly die to press to mine once more! What name lingered there last, dying away with his latest breath? Whose should it be save mine, his mother's? No other love has ever stepped between us - mine in life, mine in death! thank GoD, all mine.

Dead! Will the sun shine on the morrow, the birds sing, and the flowers bloom as on yesterday? Will I never more hear my darling's bounding footstep cross the home threshold? his merry voice ringing out, making music all around? They tell me he was not afraid to die. Afraid! my gallant boy, who never feared ought save doing wrong? That he fought bravely, and to the last his slight figure

was the most danger there was he found, and they appeal to my pride to stiffle my wild grief, and think proudly of one who sought no higher honor than to die for his country,— that he was buried with military honors, and his name inscribed upon the scroll

Ohl how little they know the human heart,—a mother's heart. What has it to do with pride when its best affections are concerned? Pageantry, pomp. and fame! What are they to me? Can they give me back my boy, or sooth my aching heart? What is glory to me, or I to glory - the poor fleeting honors of this world?

'Tis said he fills an honored soldier's grave. Oh rather give him back to me, and let him be buried in the old graveyard at home, where I may ween and pray over his grave. Methinks 'twould cool my burning brow to rest it upon the sod that covers his dear dead heart. They say many are bowed with sorrow, this day, as I. They do but jest,—did ever mother love like me? Was ever boy like mine? The country had its thousands, I had but my onecould it not have spared him to me. 'Tis said, Oh. Goo! that Thou art full of mercy and loving kindness, but I feel only thy heavy rod. Why is this bitter cup presented to me? Why this burden heavier than I can bear? Why? Am I talking wildly, sacriligiously? I know not; I only feel and know that my boy is gone, forever gone.

Oh, Father, deal gently with a mother's broken heart; let me not question the wisdom of Thy decrees; teach my rebellious lips to murmur, "Thy will be done," and day and night will I bow before Thy footstool, praying, ever praying, that my boy and I may meet again, and sit down together upon the bank of the river of life, which maketh glad the city of our Gop."

Oh! young, betrothed maiden, thy slight form drooping with its weight of woe, in the shadowy depths of thy dark eyes, burdened with unshed tears, can be read a tale of anguish that can never pass away; and thy small, pale hands, pressed upon thy heart, which is slowly breaking for the noble, true and brave, who, loving thee, loved his country more, and shed his best blood in its defence. Terrible, indeed, is thy first realization of sorrow and death!

How sadly to-night the wife gathers her little flock around her, longing yet dreading to hear the

> Oh! pale, pale face! Oh! helpless hands: Sweet eyes by fruitless watching wronged, Yet turning ever toward the land Where war's red hosts are througed

She sees no conquering flag unfuried. She hears no victory's brazen roar, But a dear face which was her world. Perchance, she'll kiss no more.

Yesterday, they say, a field was won,-Her eyes ask tidings of the fight; But tell her of the dead alone, Who lay out in the night.

In mercy tell her that his name Was not upon the fatal list, That not among the heaps of slain Dumb are the lips she's kissed.

In the present great national crisis, our women should teach themselves the bitter lesson of life. to suffer and be strong." Even now, many are the Spartan mothers of our land who, with untrembling hand, buckle on the swords of their sons, and, without a tear or sigh, exclaim, "I have given him to his country, the Gon of battles defend him!"

My heart is full of deeper sadness, and my tears fall like rain, when I think of one who "went forth from among us to fight, bleed, and die, if need be, for his native land. Noble, true, and brave, "none knew him but to love, none named him save to

praise." But he, too, perished in the "good cause." Were the green laurels which thou hadst already won, too heavy for the young brow around which they were entwined? With "Excelsior" forever on thy lips, and burning in thy heart, did it not cause thee a pang to enter into the "valley of shadows"cut off in all the promising brightness of thy young manhood, with the great untried field of Life spread out before thee, in which those thoughts to accomplish so much, didst not thy whole soul go forth in the prayer—

 $^{\iota \iota}$ Spare me, great God, lift up my drooping brow; I am content to die, but oh, not now."

Who bent above thee whispering, "Let me kiss him for his mother?" Far from home and friends he died, and found a lonely grave among strangers; but such as he need no marble slab or glaring epitaph to mark his resting place, for his name is engraved upon the scroll of fame, and enshrined in loving hearts. Darkly and heavily will the shadows gather around his home, without the light of his presence, and loved ones weep bitter tears, for he will come no more. The night is fast waning, and the stars are fading from the sky; soon all nature will awake to life, and light, and joy, but mocking the terror-stricken earth. In our blindness and short-sightedness, we call out, "Who is sufficient for these things?" "Let us bow meekly, knowing that it will all be revealed in His good time."

A. A. Co., Maryland, 1862.

THE little vexations and minor miseries of life can only be met with patience and philosophy. They can't be "put down" like an insurrection, nor expelled like a bad church member. The best that can be done with them is to pay as little attention to them as possible, and not to double their power by fretting over them. As the immortal Shakspeare savs—we don't remember exactly where—

" For every evil under the sun There is a remedy or there's none: If there is one, try and find it; If there isn't, never mind it.

THE BEST LEGACY .- The most precious legacy that a parent can give to a child, is that throughout all its after life it should, in connection with everything that is wise, and true, and just, and pure, and spiritual, call to mind father and mother. It is a plessed privilege for parents to write their names on the child's conceptions of wisdom, and truth. and justice, and purity, and spirituality, so that all through life, when the child thinks of these things, he shall instantly associate with them father and mother.-H. W. Beecher.

THERE are miseries which wring the very heart. Some want even food; they dread the winter. Others eat forced fruits; artificial heats change the earth and seasons to please their palates. I have known citizens, because grown rich, so execrably dainty as to swallow at a morsel the nourishment of a hundred families. Great are they who can behave well in these extremities. Let me be nor happy nor unhappy—that is, neither rich nor poor. I take sanctuary in an honest mediocrity.—Bruyere.

Sabbath Musings.

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

BEAR ye one another's burdens. -Gal. 6: 2.

Or all divine commands the gospel gives, None hath more deep import than this, for none So great and good but they may hid their hearts Remember it—none so cast down by sin But they this holy law may strive to keep

Husband, who hast the peace and joy of her Whom thou hast sworn to love, in thine own hands Scorn not to listen to her petty griefs. She will return thy love with grateful heart. How peaceful shall your journey be, as down Life's troubled stream ye glide, if ye but heed The SAVIOR'S words, "Each other's burdens bear,"

Sister and brother, in your childhood's home By love surrounded, still we know that youth Hath its own griefs and cares till it hath learned Life's deep stern lesson, discipline. O, learn, This precept well; 'twill bless ye now, and be A sweet remembrance evermere, if, In life's young morn, each other's griefs ye bear.

Neighbor, is there within your midst but one Sickness and want hath sorely visited; Relieve his needs, speak words of cheer, and with A loving heart share all his sorrows, and The Gon of Love will look with pitying eye Upon thy day of grief, and heal thy wounds

Christian, striving by the aid of prayer To gain the victory over sin, and win A fadeless crown above, thy heart is not The only seat of strife. Others, like thee, Are fighting the good fight; seek them, Mingle thy tears and prayers with theirs; bear ye Each other's burdens, and fulfill CERIST's law. Geneva, Wis., 1862. B, C. D.

WHO ABIDES?

THE worldly man loves the world. That is the object of his affection; but that is changing and perishing; the world passeth away. The Christian loves God; that is the object on which he fixes his heart; and God is everlasting; in Him there is no change; He endures forever. And while the loved object in which the worldly man delights vanishes away, and while he himself is hurried away from its enjoyment, the object of the Christian's regard abides the same; and as that object fills and satisfies the soul, he himself may be said to abide, for he can never be permanently separated from the God he loves. Yea, he himself shall live forever and dwell where God is — he abideth forever.

The love of the Christian, in opposition to the lust of the world, abideth forever. If by it we underrate the inordinate desire which we have for these things, that, too, passeth away. But the love which the Christian has for God, the object of his regard, is inextinguishable. It abides forever; and so does his love for his fellow-creatures. Charity, love, never faileth; whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. * * And now abideth faith, hope, charity; these three; and the greatest of these is charity, or love: it abides forever. And the Christian's love is inseparable from himself; as that endures, so he abideth forever. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever.

THE TRUE MEASURE OF LIFE.

LIFE is measured by quality, not by quantity. Not how long, how easy, how tranquil, how golden bright, but how much, and in what kind, is the question. Methuselah lived a thousand years. Jesus lived thirty. Doubtless Methuselah was eupeptic, moderate and well to-do; and doubtless on New Year's day he gave a grand dinner to his grandchildren and great-grand-children to the thirtieth and fortieth generation; told them how he had succeeded in reaching his very green old age, what he ate, what he drank, how many miles he walked, how many hours he slept; and bade them to do likewise, advising them to be temperate in all things, especially in working and thinking to keep the anxious; to let other people take care of themselves, and to be particularly careful to avoid the wear and tear of conscience and love. Jesus put his whole being into every act, crowded the eternities into the moments, died daily for his brothers and sisters, and said to his friends, "Would you have the life everlasting, do as I do; take up the cross." Methuselah is a name in the Hebrew Bible; Jesus is the power and victory of an endless life in the world's heart. Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay, better one moment of Jesus than a thousand years of Methuselah. O. B. Frothingham.

COMFORT AND COUNSEL.

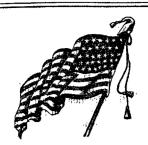
GRACE, mercy and peace be with you. I am well, and I verily count more of the sufferings of my Lord, than of this world's luster and over-gilded glory. I dare not say but my Lord hath fully recompensed my sadness with His joys, my losses with His own presence. I find it a sweet and rich thing to exchange my sorrows with Christ's joys; my afflictions with that sweet peace I have with Himself. Go on, my dear brother, in the strength of the Lord; put Christ's love to the trial, and put upon it burdens, and then will it appear love indeed. We employ not His love, and therefore we know it not. Let us be faithful, and care for our own part, which is to do and suffer for Him; and lay Christ's part on Himself, and leave it there. Duties are ours, events are God's. When our faith goeth to meddle with events, and to question God's providence, and beginneth to say, "How wilt thou do this, and that?" we lose ground. We have nothing to do there. It is our part to let the Almighty exercise His own office.—Rutherford.

Gon's Care.-"I was once called," says Mr. Jay, to attend the dying bed of a young female. In answer to my inquiries, she replied, "I have little to relate as to my experience. I have been much tempted; but this is my sheet anchor. He hath said, 'Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.' I know I come to Him, and I expect He will be as good as His word. Poor and unworthy as I am, He will not trifle with me nor deceive me. It would be beneath His greatness as well as goodness."

Man's works, even in their most perfect form, always have more or less excitement in them. Goo's works are calm and peaceful, both in nature and in His word. Hence Wordsworth, who is, above all men, the poet of nature, seldom excites the feelings, because he is so true to his subject.

Kural Mew-Horker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



"Or all the flags that float aloft, O'er Neptune's gallant tars, That wave on high, in victory, Above the sons of Mars, Give us the flag-Columbia's flag-The emblem of the free. Whose flashing stars blazed through our Ware For Truth and Liberty.

Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine, And give it three times three And fling it out, 'mid song and shout, The Banner of the Sea."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL 12, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Army Movements in the South-West.

THERE is now every indication that a grand battle is to be fought in the South-West, and that shortly. Judging from such data as are given to the press, the Federal and rebel forces are concentrating for a fearful and sanguinary struggle; and that our readers may fully comprehend the "situation," we give such correspondence as can be found in those journals which possess excellent facilities for obtaining information.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. at Savannah, Tennessee, under date of March 27th, writes thus:

REBEL MOVEMENTS .- Every day's advices confirm the views I advanced the other day, of the rebel plan of operations. They are concentrating the forces of their "Army of the Mississippi" at the point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad nearest to our positions on the river, and are preparing to move rapidly to the defense of the road, at any point we may threaten it. That railroad constitutes the base of their new line of defenses.

REPORTS FROM SCOUTS. - No less than three of our scouts came in this morning, each reporting that he had been miles inside the rebel lines. They concur in estimating the rebel force at Corinth and vicinity at over seventy-five thousand, and reporting the daily arrival of more troops from all the Gulf States. Impressment is going vigorously forward; the Purdy Court House is full of Union men; the advanced posts are gathering them up throughout the country, and willing, or unwilling, they are hurried into the ranks at Corinth. Deserters say the army is full of such men, and that they only remain in the service through the difficulty of getting away.

BEAUREGARD (FORTIFYING.—Meantime Beauregard is pushing forward every preparation for a formidable resistance. Outposts are established at Purdy, Inca, and elsewhere along the railroad, at and above Chickasaw, on the river, and six miles in front of Corinth, directly toward our advance from Pittsburgh landing. Fortifications are being erected at Corinth, and the raw levies are being put into as efficient a state as possible. Fortunately there is no occasion for being uneasy about the Corinth fortifications. They are like the pot-handle-it is no further around than over them.

There is no need to disguise the fact that we have serious work ahead of us. The rebels are not well posted, but they have the most skillful engineers from the old United States army. They are not inspired by successes, but they have their pet General at their head, and desperation must nerve them for a last terrible struggle. Not only does Memphis fall with Corinth, but defeat here opens to an army larger than that of the Potomac the whole territory of the Gulf States, and the rebels are not ignorant of the extremity of their peril.

SECESSION DESPONDENCY.-Through the entire region of country adjacent to our extended lines, the secessionists talk despondingly. Many active rebels do not hesitate to admit their failure, and are only anxious that their leaders, while arms still make them formidable, even in defeat, should use their power to secure favorable terms from the victorious enemy. At Purdy, in spite of a rebel garrison of nearly three regiments, the resident rebels are utterly refusing the Confederate bonds in any form. or at any rate of discount.

It is a mistake to suppose that the people are not informed of their disasters. I have found none, in the course of conversations with scores of them at different points outside our lines, who were ignorant of the retreat from Columbus and Manassas, the magnitude of the Henry and Donelson defeats, the occupation of Nashville, the capture of Roanoke Island, Winchester, and even New Madrid, of which last they had information about as soon as we had It has been supposed that the common people have been kept in ignorance of these disasters, but I have always found them fully alive to their magnitude.

THE UNION FEELING .- Accounts of South Tennessee Unionism have been highly rose-colored from those of the first exploring gunboats on down. There are warm Union men here, and in far greater proportionate numbers than at Nashville, but the great mass of the people, and all the leaders are, as they have been, secessionists. Savannah itself is Union: I do not think the same can be said of the county, and I am confident, after careful observation and inquiry, that it can at any rate be said of none of the adjacent counties. The better classes here, except perhaps in Savannah, are all secessionists. Where you find one intelligent, educated man on our side, you will find fifty against us. I know no reason for blinking such facts, or for exciting delusive hopes. by exaggerating the Union sentiment. Continued successes, I make no doubt, will develop abundance of new-born loyalty.

MISSISSIPPI PRISONERS.—Prisoners are brought in occasionally from the rebel pickets. The wellknown Indiana scout, Horace Bell, and a couple of our 5th Ohio cavalrymen, made a dash on a rebel picket yesterday, and brought away a couple of Mississippians. They were well dressed in gray uniforms, and appeared intelligent. General Wal-

lace asked if they were disposed to tell anything about the position or numbers of their army. "No, sir," promptly responded the elder of the two. "I do not think it would be honorable, and I won't tell anything about it." They were armed with a short, rifled, muzzle-loading carbine, very much like the old-fashioned yager, and bearing the stamp of a New Orleans manufacturer.

PROSPECTS.-A messenger started across the country four days ago, with dispatches for General Buell. * * * At last accounts Buell's forces were crossing Duck River. Capt. Leland, Commissary on Gen. Grant's Staff, has orders to have rations prepared for double the number of men now here. And, meanwhile, the fortifications go on at Corinth, and our men lie quietly along the river lines.

The Louisville Journal publishes the following letter, stating that it was written by a finely educated Northern citizen who was temporarily connected with the United States army, and is now sojourning in Nashville. The Journal further says, we cannot doubt that a battle is about to take place, and that both in its character and consequences, it will be one of the most tremendous conflicts of modern times:

NASHVILLE, March 24, 1862. GENTLEMEN:-No close observer of the movements and counter-movements of the armies of the two belligerents for the past few weeks can doubt that a battle is soon to be fought, which, in magnitude and destruction of life, has as yet had no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshalling their hosts from The Confederates are marshalling their hosts from the Potomac to the Indian Territory, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf. Braxton Bragg comes from his lonesome prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing his well-drilled if not well-disciplined army of artillerists to the number of thirty thousand. Evans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army who fought us last July, in numbers about forty thousand. Johnson, the renowned Albert Sidney, of Mormon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short month since fled in such a panic through this quiet city, has restored order to his command, and now comes to wipe out the dishonor of that flight now comes to wipe out the dishonor of that flight with about twenty thousand men. Then comes Rev. Gen. Polk, marshalling his hell-hounds from Columbus and the river batteries, in all about thirty

thousand.

Then they have numerous other Generals with numerous other hosts from the various States of the South-West, till the rebels have concentrated a force whose right wing rests at Decatur. Alabama, and left at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river, the whole forming, a semi-circle of about two hundred thousand men, under the best rebel General, Pierre Toutant Beauregard. Their forces are well arranged to take advantage of a victory, which they expect will surely crown their endeavors; and indeed they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered. Beauregard, since he came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bring order out of disorder and courage out of dismay, and generally re-organizing the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly, and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckinridge, the child of flattery, has only a small brigade. Gen. Polk, too, has been almost stripped of his command, and many others of the like stamp I might mention. He has arranged all his numerous cavalry, so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities, where generally so worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan (of whom I can find adventures enough to write a full letter) and Forrest, keep constantly harrassing our pickets and getting in our rear and acting as spies, and such greeffilm and force he has Then they have numerous other Generals with and Forrest, keep constantly harrassing our pickets and getting in our rear and acting as spies, and such guerilla style as that, while the main force he has near Fort Pillow drilling continually, that they may be expert in following up our retreating forces, and he confidently thinks to use them in that manner. Then he has a large fleet which has recently been brought up from New Orleans, with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Foote. Such is the disposition of our foes. Truly a formidable host.

The War on the Mississippi.

THE Island No. 10 correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows:

THE REBELS ILLUMINATE THE RIVER.

The anxiety to get a boat down to New Madrid seems to be understood by the secessionists, and they, being fearful of some of the tugs attempting a passage in the dark, have built at night enormous fires at the head of the Island, and assisted the illumination with a revolving reflector that at intervals throws its rays entirely across the river, making the Kentucky shore distinctly visible. It is a scene for a painter. Above, some two miles, are the low, black hulls of our gun-boats, surrounded with their transports. So strong is the light that occasionally the dim outline of a soldier can be seen going around the fire. The island itself is almost submerged, and, being covered near the banks with a thick growth of bushes, it seems the covert at once of secrecy and danger.

IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENEMY'S SCHEMES. The tenacity with which they hold on here proves how valuable time is to them, and when driven from here it will doubtless be seen that while fighting at Island No. 10 they have been busy as beavers erecting stronger and more formidable fortifications at points lower down. Where these points are we will only know when we get to them, and, perhaps, as in this instance, shall be surprised that such natural facilities for defense should be overlooked. The 1,300 miles of river from St. Louis to the Gulf are very imperfectly known to our generals, and we are dealing with an enemy perfectly acquainted with

every winding, cape and headland. A NEW BATTERY ERECTED BY GEN. POPE. A well-founded rumor is current here that Gen. Pope had erected another battery two miles below Riddle's Point or Tiptonville. If so, it will command the river down to the overflowed lands on the Tennessee shore, and thus prevent the enemy's passage between Island No. 10 and the Kentucky shore fortifications, and with Tiptonville and other points further South.

The News expresses the opinion, with a show of plausibility, that there is a co-operative relation between Gen. Grant's expedition on the Tennessee river and Commodore Foote's flotilla at Island No. 10, and Gen. Pope's army at New Madrid, and that the operations of one have an intimate connection with the other. It may be developed, also, in a day or two, that when it is time to take Island No. 10, Commodore Foote will take it. In the mean time, we may direct our eyes to the Tennessee river in the expectation of witnessing most important and decisive events in that quarter.

REPORT OF GEN. POPE.

General Pope's official report of the capture of New Madrid, Missouri, dated March 14, is too long for publication, but the following extracts are inter-

"A brief examination disclosed how hasty and precipitate had been the flight of the enemy. Their dead were found unburied, their suppers untouched standing on the tables, candles burning in the tents, and every other evidence of a disgraceful panic.

Private baggage of officers and knapsacks of men were left behind. Neither provision nor ammuni-tion were carried off. Some attempt was made to carry ammunition, as boxes without number were found on the bank of the river where the steamers

had been landed.
"It is almost impossible to give any exact account

of the immense quantities of property and supplies left in our hands. All their artillery, field batteries and siege guns, amounting to thirty-three pieces; magazines full of fixed ammunition of the best character; several thousand stands of inferior small arms, with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, arms, with hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, tents for an army of ten thousand men, horses, mules, wagons, entrenching tools, &c., are among the spoils. Nothing except the men escaped, and they only with what they wore. They landed on the opposite side of the river, and are scattered in the wide bottoms. I immediately advanced Hamilton's division into the place and had the guns of the enemy turned upon the river, which they compared the semmanded. pletely commanded.

"The flight of the enemy was so hasty that they "The flight of the enemy was so hasty that they abandoned their pickets, and gave no intimation to the forces at Island. No. 10. The consequence is that one gunboat and ten large steamers, which were there, are cut off from below, and must either be destroyed or fall into our hands. Island No. 10 must necessarily be evacuated, as it can neither be recorded for supplied from below." re-enforced nor supplied from below.

The following correspondence shows how General Pope met a cool request from the enemy:

"HEADQUARTERS, MADRID BEND, }
March 17, 1862.

"General: I have many sick. Humanity demands that they should be placed where they can receive treatment away from the conflict of arms. Dr. Yandall, Medical Director, is commissioned to propose measures for their relief.

"Your obedient servant,

"J. P. McCown,

"Maj.-Gen. Commanding Confederate Forces."

To the General Commanding Federal Forces at New Madrid, Mo."

"HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NEW MADEID, March 17, 1862.

"Sir: Your note of this date, sent through Dr. Yandall, is before me. It is proposed to me that the sick of your command be permitted to pass down the river to some place of safety.

"This seems to me a singular request, under the circumstances. After a successful reduction of this place for the simple purpose of blockading the river, I am asked to suspend the blockade, in order that you may disembarrass yourself of the sick and disabled of your command during an attack which you must have anticipated long enough to remove them in advance. in advance.

"I do not feel justified in acceding to your request, as I do not propose to suspend the blockade, under any circumstances, until the operations above me

any circumstances, until the operations above me are concluded.

"I am, Sir, respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"John Pope,

"Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

"Major-General J. P. McCown, Commanding C. S.

The Mountain Department.

BELOW we publish two orders of Major-General Fremont, as they appear in the Wheeling (Va.) Press, of the 31st ult., setting forth that he has assumed command of the "Mountain Department," and assigning Gen. Kelley to the command of the Railroad Division, the limits of which are therein prescribed.

Annexed, we also give the farewell order of Brigadier-General W. S. Rosecrans, who has for eight months past been in command of the Department of Western Virginia, having been, prior to that time, in command of a brigade under Gen. McClellan in the same Department for one month. During the discharge of his arduous duties, both in the field and at headquarters, he has endeared himself to his entire command, and secured the highest approval of his superiors.

WHEELING, Va., March 29, 1862. 5
GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.— Brother Officers and Soldiers:—Department Order No. 17 published the President's War Order No. 3, announcing the change in the limits and styles of this Department, and the assignment of an officer of superior rank to its command. Major-General John C. Fremont, U. S. A., having arrived at Wheeling to assume the command. I now take leave of you in the only manner in which circumstances permit, viz: in General Order.

Order.

Companions in Arms:—In this vast Department of Mountains and Forests, in the rains of summer, the cold and storms of winter, for nine months I have witnessed your uncomplaining patience, zeal, and activity—your watchings, your marchings, and your combats. Under God, to your bravery and good conduct it is due that not a single reverse has attended our arms in all the vast regions.

Wherever I go, I shall bear with me the remembrance of men who, leaving home and all its endearments, against the force of all former tastes and habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the

habits, have undertaken to inure themselves to the toils, privations, hardships, and dangers of military life, and have succeeded.

But, comrades, proud as I am of the manly energy you have thus displayed, I am prouder still to bear testimony to the pure and lofty patriotism which has testimony to the pure and lotty patriotism which has called it forth. No mean and sectional spirit, no low truckling to reckless leadership, no blind and ignorant fanaticism, has animated you. By your intelligence, your magnanimity and forbearance toward those whom the rebellion has misled, you have shown that you entered into the conflict with a conviction that the interests of free government and even of human freedom itself, opposed by arbitrary and despotic will, by rebellion in favor of despotism, lay in the issue, and that you fought for the liberties of all, both North and South. Such men deserve to be and will be free themselves, or, dying, will bequeath liberty and a glorious name to their

posterity.

That it may be your happy lot, in the Union under the Constitution and Laws, to be free and happy yourselves, and to bequeath freedom, happiness, and a glorious name to your children, is my cherished wish and hope. W. S. Rosecrans, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

By the annexed official orders, just issued, it will be seen that Major-General Fremont has assumed command of this Department:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, WHEELING, Va., March 29, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.—1. In pursuance of the President's War Order No. 3, of March 11, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this De-2. The Chiefs of the several Departments of the

Staff will remain in the performance of their duties until further orders. J. C. Fremont, Major-General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, WHEELING, March 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—All of Western Virginia, north and east of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Braxton, Lewis, Barbour, and Tucker, inclusive, and west of the Alleganies, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, will, until further orders, constitute the Railroad District. Brigadier-General B. F. Kelley, Volunteers, is assigned the command.

By order of Major-General FREMONT. HENRY THRALL, Assistant Adj.-General.

The Rebel Forces in Eastern Virginia.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

There is a remarkable similarity between Gordonsville Junction and Manassas Junction as defensive positions. In front of the latter is Bull Run; in front of the former is the Rapidan river. The banks of the former are of the same formation as those of Bull Bun, but the stream itself is wider and deeper. Between the Rapidan river and Gordonsville, the surface of the country is hilly,- the hills being quite as available for fortifications as those in front of Manassas. It is covered with dense forests, too, in many places, which will impede military operations to a large extent. These will no doubt be cut down as they were near Cen- manufacturing industry.

terville, and the trees will be used to obstruct the roads, and for the construction of abattis.

Gen. Johnston's army is now encamped along line a hundred miles in extent - that is to say, on the semi-circle formed by the Rappahannock, from Gordonsville to Rappahannock. They are distributed iu army corps, the same as they were on the Potomac, at the points where they are most likely to be attacked. These points are—five miles north of the town of Orange; at the bridge where the road from Culpepper to Louisa crosses the Rapidan to Germania; where the road from Warrenton to Bowling Green crosses the same stream; at Fredericksburg; and at Port Royal.

It seems to be the impression among the rebels that Gen. McClellan will march down the old road near to the Potomac, taking Occoquan and Dumfries on his route, and will seek to occupy Fredericksburg.

Johnston's left wing had been turned by General McClellan when, three weeks ago, the commander in-chief crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and set in motion the column of Gen. Banks. If Johnston had remained at Centerville, his left flank would have been turned by the entire right wing of Gen. McClellan, who would have attacked him simultaneously in front and on both flanks. By retreating when he did, he saves his entire army, all his artillery and baggage, and falls back to a position equally as susceptible of fortification and defence as Manassas was.

The Manufacture of Ordnance.

Since the commencement of the war the three foundries at West Point, South Boston, and Pittsburg, Penn., have together manufactured for the

Twelve-inch rifled cannon	1
Eleven-inch	11
Ten-inch	10
Nine-inch	72
Eight-inch	67
Seven-inch	··· 'i
Ten-pounders	219
Twelve-pounders	230
Seventeen-pounders	24
Twenty-pounders	158
Thirty-pounders	141
Fifty-pounders	36
Eighty-pounders	19
One hundred-pounders	5
One hundred and fifty-pounders	ğ
Rifled siege guns	20
Guns of small caliber	28
Total number of camon	1046
f mortars and howitzers, they have ma	de-

They have also turned out the following number

Thirteen-inch mortars 54

BHUL ALIC BHEIL.	
Thirteen-inch shells	6,000
Eleven inch shalls	6,000 2,829
Ten-inch shells	2,050
Nine-inch shells	8.200
Shot and shell of smaller caliber1	51,727
rin kele ar	
Total number of shot and shell	78,226

Arms Purchased by the United States

THE Secretary of War has submitted to Conoress a voluminous document containing a statement of all the purchases of and contracts for arms made by the Government since April 12, 1861, with the particulars of such purchases, and the prices paid. It gives the dates and names of parties purchased from and contracted with. The recapitulation shows there were purchased and contracted for the following muskets and rifles: Purchased, 236,-156; contracted for, 1,903,800. Cash, \$40,495,715. Carbines purchased, 14,380; contracted for, 72,440. Cash, \$2,205,378. Pistols purchased, 19,422; contracted for, 75,500. Cash, \$2,105,892. Sabres and swords purchased, 63,718; contracted for, 142,500. Cash, \$1,337,770. Total; purchased, 333,677; contracted for, 2.197,240. Cash, \$46,144,665.

The time for the delivery of some of the arms, under the contracts, runs until December 31, 1863. In addition to this statement, other arms have been purchased to a limited extentsunder the authority given by the Secretarylof. Warl to Governors, or other officers, to provide arms for volunteers, the accounts for which have not yet been rendered.

Items and Incidents.

Appeal's Richmond correspondent, writing on the the 27th ult., says:-" You recollect how the Moniteur spoke of the landing of Napoleon on his return from Elba, and how it greeted his arrival in the Capital: _ "The Corsican monster has escaped:" "The usurper has landed in France;" "Gen. Bonaparte is at Grenoble;" "Napoleon is at Lyons;"
"The Emperor is at Paris;" "Vive l' Empereur." Such would be the tone, I fear, of too many of the inhabitants of Richmondstoward McClellan."

THE HERO MCKREA.-For a modern instance of genuine, old-time Spartan bravery, commend us to the conduct of Capt. McKrea, at the battle of Fort Craig, as given in the telegraph dispatches of last RURAL. We have nothing to add to that account. The telegraph is as eloquent as Demosthenes. "With his artillerymen cut down, and with his support reported killed, wounded, or flying from the field. Captain McKrea sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last and gloriously died like a hero, the last man at his gun." God bless him! One such deed as that, in its moral effect on an army, is stronger than a regiment of dragoons. The name of this prince of heroes is given incorrectly in the dispatches. It should be Capt. Alexander McKrea. He was a native of North Carolina, graduated at West Point in 1851, and, at the time of his death, was Captain in the Third Regiment U.S. Cavalry.

A LITTLE HERO.—A Wisconsin boy was wounded at Fort Donelson and taken within the rebel lines a prisoner, where Doctor Voorhies, of Mississippi, attended him. The little fellow, without moving a muscle, talked with firmness during the operation of sawing the bone, when a ball went plunging close by them. The doctor remarked that it was getting too hot for him, and picked the boy up in his arms and carried him into one of the bomb-proofs, where the operation was completed. The lad was perfectly cool all the while, and remarked when the doctor changed his position, "If you think it too hot already, you will find it a good deal too hot by-andby." Voorhies declares the lad was the noblest fellow he ever saw.

VERACITY OF JEFFERSON D .- The rebel President not only can't tell the truth, but doesn't know how to be consistent in his falsehoods. While he says in his inaugural that the blockade of the southern ports is nothing but a pretended blockade, he alleges that, in consequence of it, the people of the South are becoming independent and self-supporting from the existing necessity for the development of

THAT BLACK FLAG.—The rebels say they did not have a black flag waving over Donelson, but that what was mistaken for such a menace was a Mississippi standard that had been discolored by smoke so much as to be mistaken for black. This may be true; at all events, it is a plausible explanation of what was, if really made, a very foolish threat.

LOUD CALLS FOR SUBSTITUTES.—The staple of the advertising columns of the Richmond papers of the latest dates is the call for substitutes for the army. The lamentations of the rebel organs over the slackness of their soldiers' zeal seem to be well founded. Instead of re-enlisting, anxious soldiers publish advertisements for substitutes, and the business has given existence to a large class of brokers. We copy two notices from the advertising columns of the Dispatch:

"Wanted - Substitutes \$300 to \$600. Ten substitutes for a good artillery company. For good men, who are free from military control, I will pay a bonus of from \$300 to \$600, cash. Call this morn-THOS. B. REES."

ing at No. 3, Tenth street. Thos. B. Rees."

"Wanted—By 10 o'clock to-day, twenty ablebodied, sober men, as substitutes, for whom a liberal bonus will be given. It is necessary that those applying should be non-residents of the State of Virginia. Apply to Alfred L. Holladay, Cary street, two doors above Twelfth."

The lowest price offered for a substitute is \$50. and the highest \$600.

THE SCEPTER BROKEN .- "We have tested the power of King Cotton and found him to be wanting." said Mr. Semmes, a Louisiana member of the Rebel Congress, in the course of a debate which occurred in that body on the 12th inst. Nor was this all. Mr. Semmes admitted that the boasted power of cotton had proved to be a delusion and a snare, but he acknowledged the improbability of interference from England, and declared that that nation, rather than make war with the United States, "would convert her Government into an eleemosynary institution for the maintenance of her hordes of starving operatives." Similar admissions were made by other members of the so-called Congress. These are significant indications. The lingering hope of foreign recognition-confessed by Yancey in his New Orleans speech to be utterly dead-was the last straw at which the rebels grasped. The scepter of their great King is broken and his power gone.

HEROIC CHAPLAINS.—We proudly gather several reported instances of heroic devotion on the part of chaplains. They are not exceptional instances. We doubt not that a weekly record longer than this, and as conspicuous, could be presented, if we only could know the facts of the life of our chaplains.

At the battle of Roanoke Island, the Rev. Mr. James, of Worcester, Mass., when the officers were shot down around a gun, sprang forward, encouraged the men, and worked in the midst of them as a gunner.

The Rev. John L. Lenhart, the chaplain of the Cumberland, remained at his post with the surgeons among the wounded, and went down with his ship. nobly dying at the post of duty. Brother Lenhart was a Methodist minister, and had been in the navy since 1847. He was greatly beloved by the officers and crew of the Cumberland.

The Rev. Orlando N. Benton, chaplain of the New York 51st, fell at the battle of the Neuse, near Newbern. He was a Presbyterian pastor at Apalachin, Tioga county, New York.—N. Y. Examiner.

THE CASUALTIES OF THE WAR. - The Boston Journal has compiled a table showing the casualties of the most important battles of the rebellion. including that near Winchester. We should judge that it is as correct as it is possible to make it. The following is a recapitulation:

Killed and wounded 8,246
Prisoners 1,140
Generals killed 1
Losses—83 cannou, 4 ships, 1,000 muskets.

REBELS. Killed and wounded -----Generals killed Losses—220 cannon: no account of ships and steamers.

YANKEE GIRLS TO WESTERN SOLDIERS. - We have in our office, says the St. Louis Democrat, a contribution to the Sanitary Commission's relief A DOUBTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Memphis stores, which is a curiosity worth inspecting. It was sent here with other articles by ladies of Massa chusetts, though from what particular Yankee town or village of the Bay State we do not know. First, a pair of soft wool half hose, in the top of each of which is knit the flag of the Union, with its thirteen stripes, the blue field, and the stars, and the flagstaff extending down nearly to the ankle. Attached to the hose is a slip inscribed thus:

> "When hearts are true and fingers warm, Who can resist our Yankee boys? Not any base and rebel swain That Freedom's noble work destroys. When women knit and Yankees fight, Who doubts the triumph of the right?"

The other, a flannel shirt, eagle gray, of fine, soft, but substantial fabric, on the body of which is wrought with the needle the following stanzas:

" Soldiers brave, will it brighten the day, And shorten the march on the weary way, To know that at home the loving and true Are knitting, and hoping, and praying for you? "Soft are their voices when speaking your name, Proud are their glories when hearing your fame: And the gladdest hour in their lives will be When they greet you after the victory.—C. E. M."

The workmanship is neat, but the address, "For the Bravest," might be, if such a thing could occasion contention among men who are not only brave but generous, a source of strife for the title of it, like the mythologic apple of discord.

Brief Sketches of Federal Officers.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Who comes so prominently before the public in connection with the battle and victory of Pea Ridge, is a native of Ohio, and is 54 years of age. He was resident of New York, when, as a Cadet, he, in in 1827, entered West Point; he was brevetted Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, 1831, and next year resigned from the army. He devoted himself to the law and to civil engineering, and in 1837-9 was Chief Engineer of the Muskingum River Improvement. He was for years an Engineer of the Ohio Board of Public Works, and in 1846 he was appointed Adjutant-General of that State. In June of that year, having prepared the military outfit of the Ohio volunteers, for the Mexican war, he took the field himself as Colonel of the Third Ohio. At the close of his year's service he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General to General Wool. He was subsequently Civil and Military Governor of Saltillo; also, in 1847, of Matamoras, Camargo, and Monterey. When he returned to the United States, he practiced law for a time; but when the State of Iowa entered on the project of removing the obstructions

at the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, he was chosen Chief Engineer, and took up his residence at Keokuk. He was elected to Congress from Iowa, as a Republican member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth. On the breaking out of the war he resigned his seat to accept a commission as Brigadier-General, and in May last entered on his duties. He was assigned to duty in Missouri, which was then in the throes of revolution. He did much active service under Fremont, and shortly after Gen. Halleck took command of the Department, he was appointed to command the expedition intended to clear the rebels out of South-Western Missouri. He left Rolla in January, with a force 20,000 strong, drove General Price from Springfield, routed him at Cross Hollows, and now has defeated the combined commands of all the rebel Generals in Arkansas. Congress, a few days ago, signified their approval of his merits by appointing him a Major-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Clairmont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and entered West Point Military Academy from Ohio in 1839, where he graduated with honors in 1843, and was attached as brevet second lieutenant to the Fourth Infantry. He was promoted second lieutenant at Corpus Christi in September, 1845, and served as such through Mexico, under Gen. Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey, and under Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was twice promoted for his brayery. He was regimental quartermaster from April 1. 1847, and when he resigned the service on the 31st of July, 1854, he was a full captain in the Fourth Infantry of regulars. After his resignation he settled in St. Louis county, Missouri, and moved from there to Galena, Illinois, in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the present war he offered his services to Gov. Yates, and was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and served with his regiment until promoted a Brigadier-General, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. He was engaged as Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General in several of the contests in Southeastern Missouri; and his course as commander of the Southeast district of Missouri has been thoroughly scrutinized, and among his most praiseworthy acts was the occupation of Paducah, and the stoppage of communication and supplies to the rebels via the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. The manner in which he conducted the battle of Belmont is still fresh in our readers' minds. The rest of his course, as commander there is too well known to be repeated here, and certain it is that his action, in every instance, has been applauded both by his superior officers and the people. After the capture of Fort Henry a new district was created, under the denomination of the District of West Tennessee, and Gen. Grant was assigned by Gen. Halleck to the command of it. After the capture of Fort Donelson Congress made him a Major-General.

THE COMMANDER OF THE MONITOR.— The following brief sketch of Commander Worden we copy from the Evening Post:

"John L. Worden, the commander of the Monitor, is a native of New York, and entered the navy in 1834. Early in April last he was sent as bearer of dispatches to Capt. Adams, of the Sabine, commanding the fleet off Pensacola, with notice that Fort Pickens would be re-enforced by two companies of artillery, and instructions to Capt. Adams and Col. Brown as to their conduct in case of an attack by rebels upon the fleet and fort. He went by the land route, and on the way he destroyed his dispatches. As he anticipated, he was arrested at Montgomery, and as no papers were found on his person he was allowed to pass. On his arrival at Pensacola, he obtained a pass from rebel Bragg, permitting him to carry a verbal message from Secretary Cameron to Captain Adams. He went to him and repeated from memory his dispatches. The fort was re-enforced, and on Worden's return he was again arrested at Montgomery and thrown into prison. There was an intense excitement against him, as rebel Bragg had collected a force of 1,000 men and intended to attack Fort Pickens the very night it was re-enforced. Lieutenant Worden was kept in confinement until the middle of November last, when he was exchanged and went to Fortress Monitor, and his brilliant conduct in the fight of Sunday week shows that he is a brave as well as

GEN. QUINBY .- The Senate created about a dozen brigadiers on Monday week. Among them are several capital appointments. Isaac F. Quinby belongs in this city, and is a professor in the Rochester University. He is a graduate of West Point, and a thoroughly educated artillerist and engineer. He had military experience in the Mexican war, and as Colonel of the 13th N. Y. S. V., led that gallant regiment at both the Bull Run battles-Blackburn's Ford on the 18th and Stone Bridge on the 21st of last July. Shortly after he resigned and returned to his professorship. We understand that he is appointed now at the special request of General Halleck, who knows the value of General Quinby, and who desires the advantage of his experience and services in the Department of the West.

competent commander."

M. L. PATRICK is also an old West Pointer, and an army officer of many years experience. He did good service in the handling of volunteers in the Mexican War. Some years since General Patrick retired to a farm in Jefferson county. He is known to all agriculturists in connection with our State fairs, and as the President of the New York State Agricultural College. He is a man of singular force of character, independence, and executive capacity. Since last spring he has been Inspector General of this State, though for many months posted at Washington in the discharge of his duties. He recently resigned, and was succeeded by General Arthur.

Capture of the Skiddaway Batteries.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Commer cial Advertiser, writing on board U. S. gunboat Seminole, in Warsaw Sound, Ga., March 25th, we gather the following interesting particulars relative to the Skiddaway Batteries:

THE ATTACK AND LANDING.-To-day at 12 M. signal was made by the senior Captain, John P. Gillis, commanding the Warsaw squadron, for the vessels in the harbor, consisting of the Wyandotte, Norwich and Seminole, to get under way. The Norwich drawing the least water, Capt. Gillis boarded her and led the way in line of battle, and stood up Wilmington to attack the batteries on Skiddaway Island, which have been building for

at Cumberland Sound, and the hope of a little work | it been the requirement to the fulfillment of the before us animated both officers and crews of these | object of the expedition. before us animated both officers and crews of these noble ships.

When we arrived within a mile of their batteries, the Norwich fired a shell from her Parrott gun into a body of cavalry that was seen there. The horsemen curvetted about in utter confusion, and fled. Proceeding up a quarter of a mile further, the Norwich sent the rebels a couple more shells into their encampment, that was a little back in the woods, which routed them all out. As they did not seem inclined to return our fire, we drew up directly in front of the battery and let them have a broadside, which cleared them all out, and keeping up a raking fire upon them on their retreat, our boats were manned and formal possession taken of the fort, the flag being planted on the highest rampart by Captain Gillis in person.

THE STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED OVER THE HEADQUARTERS.—Acting-Master Steel, with a picket of eight or ten men, then went to the rebel headquarters, tore down the dirty secession dish-cloth flying there, and nailed the glorious old gridironthe Stars and Stripes—to the staff, in its place, never to be removed, amid salvos of musketry. rebels left everything behind them in their haste to get away, even to their dinners, which were still cooking over a hot fire. Captain Gillis then ordered all the works of the enemy to be destroyed, as we had not troops with us to hold them, and accordingly they were fired. The sight was beautiful. The flames bursted forth in every part, utterly destroying everything. All the flatboats, scows, and other means of transport, belonging to the enemy, were also destroyed; but the private property and buildings were humanely spared by order of Captain Gillis, although after we left, the rebels, fearing our occupation, themselves destroyed them. During the destruction of the works, the enemy fired on us from behind the trees in a wood three-quarters of a mile distant, but killed no one. One of our men was slightly wounded, by a Minie ball passing between his legs and grazing the flesh on the inner side of his thigh. During the fire of the enemy, our men displayed great coolness and bravery. Captain Duncan should be especially mentioned for his coolness, courage, and energy, in the destruction of the works amid the fire of the enemy.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTERIES .- The works on Skiddaway Island extend for about half a mile along the Wilmington river, and are built well and very powerfully. Had the enemy remained and fought, our squadron would have had much trouble. but our gunboats seem to strike terror into them at every approach, and their only resource is ignominious flight. The success of this achievement was great, more on account of its dash and daring, and shows what our noble sailors will do when led by a brave commander. The channel of Wilmington river, as well as Skiddaway Island, is now thrown into our hands. Our glorious cause is still blessed, and our arms victorious.

SAVANNAH IN A "BAD WAY."-After the complete destruction of all their works, that had taken the rebels over three months to put up, the squadron returned to its former anchorage. Yesterday, we took a prisoner, who for sometime was sullen, and would not answer questions, but he finally came round, and told us "Savannah was in a bad way, and was short of provisions." By a Savannah paper that he gave us, we learned that they were trying to raise money to build a ram, for the destruction of Captain Gillis' squadron at Warsaw. This prisoner was taken in a small boat, trying to run the blockade to Fort Pulaski, it is supposed with a mail, but the letters were thrown overboard when he was taken. From this quarter there is no further military news.

Department of the Mississippi.

On the 31st ult., Col. Buford, accompanied by the 27th and 42d Illinois, and a part of the 15th Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, and a detachmen of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hey, made a descent upon Union City after a forced march of 30 miles, and fell upon the rebel encampment at seven o'clock in the morning, dispersing the entire force stationed there under Clay and King, consisting both of cavalry and infantry. They flee Monroe, where he joined the Minnesota. He has in every direction. Several of the enemy were recently been appointed to the command of the killed and a number taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils was captured, 150 wagons filled with Commissary and Qartermaster's stores, &c. Our loss is one man killed from an explosion in a burning tent. The rebel force numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry.

On the 1st inst., 40 or 50 soldiers came into Hickman, gave up their arms, and desired to return to their allegiance and join the Federal army. They were a portion of those escaped from Union City yesterday. They report large numbers of the rebel

troops are also disposed to yield. The telegraph line was discovered to be cut in a dozen places on the 3d inst., between New Madrid and Sykeston. Gen. Pope immediately issued a special order, informing the residents along the route that they would be held responsible for the safety of the telegraph, and that if any damage is done at or near their farms or residences, their houses shall be burned, themselves and families arrested and brought to camp, and shall be visited with the

severest punishment. A special from Memphis states that General Buell had reached Savannah, on the Tennessee River, from Columbus. There had been brisk skirmishing, and great activity on both sides for the great struggle.

Reliable information has been received from the Tennessee River. The gunboats Cairo, Lexington, Taylor, and transport Tigress, made a reconnoissance as far as Florence, Ala. They met with no resistance on the way, and only discovered one battery, where the enemy had nine guns placed.

The following dispatches have been received at

Washington: U. S. Steamer Benton, off Island No. 10, April 2.

To Hom. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—
Last night, an armed expedition was fitted out for squadron and land forces, under the command of Col. Roberts, of the 22d Illinois regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of first master J. R. Johnson, of the St. Louis, assisted by the fourth master, G. P. Lord, of the Benton, fourth do., Pierce, of the Cincinnati, do. Morgan, of the Pittsburg, and do. Scovell, of the Mound City, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all 100 men exclusive of officers, under command of Col. Roberts. At midnight, the boats reached the upper or No. 10 fort, pulling directly on its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran, on discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated; whereupon, Colonel Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and returned with the boats uninjured. II S. STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 2.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

CAIRO, April 4, 1862. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:-To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—
This morning the Benton, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, with three mortar boats, opened and continued for more than an hour a fire on the rebels' heavy floating battery at Island No. 10, when the latter having received several shells from rifles and mortars, cut loose from her moorings and drifted two or three miles down the river. Shells were thrown from a propeller into different parts of the island, and into the rebel batteries lining the Tennesses shore. The return fire produced no effect mon the shore. The return fire produced no effect upon the squadron. No more men than were actually necessary to man the batteries, were visible.

A. H. Foote, Flag Officer.

By telegraph from New Madrid on the 5th, we learn that the gunboat Carondolet arrived on the night previous, having run the rebel blockade at the island without damage. She had in tow on the side exposed to the fire of the rebel batteries, a barge loaded with hav, arranged in such a manner as to protect her. The night was intensely dark and stormy. She passed the first batterty before being discovered; the second fired on her as soon as its guns could be brought to bear, but owing to the darkness and the speed with which she moved the fire was totally harmless. A third battery also concentrated its fire on her, but not a shot struck the boat. She passed the fourth and fifth batteries with the same fortunate result. Fifty-three shots were fired at her. Three miles below the island the rebel floating battery opened on her, and continued firing until the Carondolet passed out of the range. All through the passage a continuous fire of musketry was kept up from the shore, and many bullets struck the boat: but all hands being below, nobody was hurt. The Carondolet did not discharge a gun during the entire passage. She passed the last battery within an hour after leaving the fleet.

A telegram from the island at six o'clock P. M. of the 5th, says very heavy firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid. It is thought that the Carondolet was engaged with some of the rebel gunboats. From one to eight heavy reports were heard ner minute. Her escape from injury in running the blockade is attributed to the fact that she hugged the shore of the island so closely it was nearly impossible for the rebels to depress their guns sufficiently to hit her. There is great rejoicing throughout the fleet at her signal success

Firing was resumed on Saturday morning last by the gunboats and mortars at the island. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer Winchester which set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge. The Winchester was sunk by the rebels on the morning of the arrival of the Federal gunboats in the main channel on the north side of the island.

The rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore, to prevent the landing of Federal troops from Missouri.

A telegram received from St. Louis, dated the 3d. says, "Gen. Steele's advance guard has reached Putnam's Ferry, Ark. Col. Carline had an engagement with the enemy on the first instant in crossing the river. We killed one Lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, forage, and a large number of small arms

Letters from our army in the South-West state that information has been received there that the rebels under Price and Van Dorn are moving toward Memphis, in response to a call from Beauregard for help, and all the rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Tennessee in time for a great and desperate struggle.

Correspondence to the St. Louis Republican from Fort Union, New Mexico, March 18, says:

Col. Slough's Colorado regiment of volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400 men, sufficient to defend this depot against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stock enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest on the western frontier, being 750 feet square, with parapets seven feet high, and a ditch eight feet deep and fifteen feet wide. It contains well stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received. and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices, Colonel Canby was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans 2.400 strong were at Albuquerque, with twenty pieces of artillery, about half way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts say that the rebel Colonels Steele and Baylor, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on the fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fe, where they have organized a Provisional Government, with General Pelham as Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this department, it will be done, and an effort made to relieve Colonel Canby, and then reclaim Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

Department of the East.

A REGIMENT of picked men, belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under command of General Sickles, early on the 1st inst., for Stafford Court House, on a reconnoissance. The troops landed at Shipping Point batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries and through Acquia to Stafford Court House. There was skirmishing between a body of rebel cavalry and the advance corps of General Sickles' command. six miles this side of Stafford, and firing on both sides was continued until we reached that place. The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands.

From Burke's Station, a force of 1.200 rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces, were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels, while our forces withdraw from the place. Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Shipping Point on the 3d inst. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point. Our casualties were two wounded and a few missing. The corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen hours, over the worst mountain roads. At Fredericksburg there are few troops They are falling back to Richmond. The citizens state that the Confederate government intend aban doning Virginia.

Col. Geary's advance encountered 300 of Stewart's and White's cavalry, and a force of infantry, at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town and discovered the enemy in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand. A gun was placed to command the main street, the 28th advanced by all the approaches of the town some time. All hands in the squadron were delighted at the prospect, particularly after having arrived again at Warsaw from our bloodless victory arrived again

fraught with great excitement. Knapsacks were thrown aside in the streets as the men rushed forward. Overcoats and blankets line the sides of the Stores were closed, and everything was excitement.

Col. Geary dashed on at the head of his troops, and at one time was within 200 yards of the rebel cavalry.

Col. Geary's command has scoured the country as far down as Alvie, from which place it returned as far as Sinckerville.

A gentleman just returned from the Rappahannock, reports that Major Vanstein Housen and Capt. Camp White, while out on service, were surprised and taken prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers. Lieut.-Col. Clayboil and Capt. Koenig, in encountering a rebel scouting force, killed two of the enemy's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp. Capt. Muostadter was taken prisoner by the enemy. Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets or scouting parties. A reconnoissance was made yesterday, and twenty wagon loads of forage were secured.

The gunboat Seminole arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal on the 3d inst. Fort Pulaski had been thoroughly invested for thirty days, and was momentarily expected to surrender. It was said that about 500 rebels were in Pulaski, and that they had offered to go out with the honors of war, but that General Sherman demanded an unconditional surrender, and would on the first of April open fire on the fort, if they still refused to yield it. The rebels had withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia, and had abandoned the works at Thunderbolt, taking away all their guns to Savannah. The Seminole landed a force and destroyed Thunderbolt Fort, which is within five miles of Savannah, over a good shell road.

Refugees from Savannah say that the friends of the troops inside of Fort Pulaski had offered \$30,000 to any one who would rescue them: A refugee from Charleston represents that there is a great panic there since the capture of Newbern. Women and children were leaving, and the general expectation was that a terrible blow would be struck there.

From Florida the intelligence is most gratifying. The Union sentiment was strongly developing itself. The steamer Atlantic arrived in New York on the 6th, from Port Royal the 4th. Among her passengers are Gen. Sherman and staff.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., of the 1st., state that an attack was expected there from Mississippi, by a Florida guerrilla regiment, a battery and troops of rebel horse, but General Wright is confident of being able to sustain himself against them. Rebel deserters state that their troops have to subsist entirely by foraging, are out of food, and in a desperate condition. The yacht America has been raised by our naval forces, and, with the steamer Darlington, is a prize.

The report was current that Burnside had been ordered to evacuate Newbern within six days, and that he had returned a reply that he would meet the rebel commander at Goldsboro and Raleigh. Little change in the state of affairs at Beaufort. Fort Macon still holds out, and is to be beseiged. Extensive preparations are going on, and operations will be commenced in a few days. A few shells have already been thrown into the Fort.

Dispatches this (Tuesday) morning state that Yorktown is now enduring a siege by the Federal forces. On Saturday the enemy's works were carefully examined by General McClellan, and were found to be very strong and the approaches difficult. Yorktown will fall, but, it is thought, not without a siege of two or three days. Some of the water works were taken yesterday.

A dispatch from General Wool states that General

Magruder had 30.000 men at Yorktown.

The first shot fired was by the rebels, the shell passing over the head of General Porter and staff without exploding. The batteries of Griffin's 3d and 4th Rhode Island and 5th Massachusetts were placed in position, replying to every shot sent by the rebels. The cannonading continued with but slight intermission until dark. About 400 shots were fired by both parties during the day. The loss on our side was three killed: Ed. Lewis and Chas. L. Lord. of the 3d Massachusetts battery, and John Reynolds, 4th Rhode Island. Wounded-Tim Donahue, in the arm; Freeman Carrig and Charles Tucker, contusion of the chest-all of the 3d Massachusetts battery; Sergeant Jas. North, Co. C, in the arm; Carrus Wilcox, Co. C, piece of shell in the leg; C. W. Peck, of Co. F-all of Berdan's sharpshooters.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Major Donaldson, chief of the Quartermaster's Department in New Mexico, reached Washington last week. He brings much important information in regard to the rebel raid in that territory. He says the rebels hold every position of value except Fort Craig and Fort Union. The latter, which is the most important fort in the far West, containing millions of dollars' worth of government stores, is now safe beyond peradventure. It is garrisoned by 1,500 soldiers, has water within the fortifications. and provisions for an almost unlimited siege. It will be the rallying point for the ample Union forces now marching to expel the invaders. Major Donaldson states many incidents of the late battle near Fort Craig, and says that Major Lockridge, of Nicaragua fillibuster fame, fell dead at the head of the Texas Rangers in their last terrible charge upon Capt. McRae's battery.

Postal operations have been resumed with Martinsburg, Va., and the office at Harper's Ferry will be opened next week, under the direction of the Post Office Department.

Many of the contrabands who have been temporarily subsisted by the Government in Washington, until employment could be provided, are now fully occupied at the several hospitals, and considerable numbers have been engaged as servants in private families.

The Secretary of War directs that hereafter no person not belonging to the United States service shall be permitted to take passage in any public transport without the special permission of the War Department.

The Provost Marshal has given notice that the only passes now issued are for officers and soldiers who wish to visit the south side of the Potomac and return, and the only interdicted articles are liquors and contraband of war. The order dispensing with passes for citizens is to restore matters, as far as possible, in this section of the country, to the condition in which they existed before the commence ment of the war.

Surgeon-General Finley has been removed from

removed from the Medical Directorship at St. Louis, and Assistant-Surgeon Camp appointed in his place. Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made, to increase the efficiency of that department.

A military hospital has been ordered to be estab. lished at New Albany, Indiana. The Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted into a military hospital.

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service, He has authorized the Surgeon-General of New York, under the direction of the Government, to organize a volunteer corps of surgeons, to render medical aid when requested. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pensyl. vania, and valuable service has been rendered by Mr. Smith, Surgeon-General of that State, and his

assistants, to the wounded at Winchester. Complaints having been made by commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to Fortress Monroe or any other military post, to any persons not engaged in the military service, and he has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

All the officers in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of the States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department.

The force now in the field is deemed ample for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

It is ascertained on examination that Capt. Fox, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, as soon as it was known that the Nashville had run in at Beaufort, N. C., telegraphed to every gunboat of the navy that was available to proceed forthwith to that port to prevent her escape. All urgency was expressed in his dispatches, but by a run of ill luck that some times defies all human control, not one reached her destination in time to do any good.

The prospect is excellent for the passage of the bill for the completion of the Stevens' Battery. The amendment of the Senate referring the matter to the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, was merely meant as a respect to that Department, it not being contemplated that the Secretary would veto a bill deemed so important. The Secretary prefers not to have the responsibility impliedly placed on him by the language of the bill, and it is probable that he will request the amendment referring the matter to him struck out. The Department is anxious to have everything in the way of improvement of ironclad ships fully tested.

Attorney-General Bates has given his opinion that the acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds and disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover cases of those called into service by the act of July 22nd last, nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the act of July 4th, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested whether existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in the service who may die from disease, or be killed in battle; and upon the whole question, the Attorney-General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to a pension in addition to the bounty conferred by the act of July last. The militia received under the President's proclamation of April 15th, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of August 2nd, 1813, are, in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

The Commissioners to examine into the affairs of the West, or the Missouri Military Department, have made a voluminous report, in which they state they examined twelve witnesses, and had claims presented to them amounting to \$800,000. They remark that they have devoted the principal part of the report to the exposure of the abuse which characterized the late administration of that Department, and testify to the integrity which has generally been displayed by the merchants mechanics and manufacturers, when permitted to deal directly with the Government.

The following was received at the War Department on Saturday P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Sir: We have heard some firing in the direction of Yorktown, and two or three regiments have gone to Shipping Point. From information received to-day, it appears that the Merrimac is in the dry dock loaded with coal. She is to come out of the dock to-day with two more guns, one of large caliber. All goes on very smoothly. I don't believe the army of the Potomac will find many troops to contend with.

J. E. WOOL, Major-General.

The following Official Orders have been promulgated during the past week: SIXTH - GENERAL ORDER RESPECTING RAILROADS

AND TELEGRAPHING SUPERINTENDENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., }
April 5th, 1862.

D. C. McCallum, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, is assigned to special duty in the War Department as Military Superintendent of Railroads.

of Railroads.

Anson Stager, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, is assigned to special duty in the War Department as Military Superintendent of all the Telegraph Lines in the United States.

Edward L. Sanford, having been appointed Colonel in the volunteer service, is assigned to special duty in the War Department as Military Superintendent of telegraph dispatches and army intelligence throughout the United States. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1882.

Ordered: 1st, That the portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge shall constitute a Military Department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of Banks.

2d, That portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and Fredericksburg and Richmond railroad, including the District of Columbia and country between the Pautuxent, shall be a Military District, to be called the Department of Rappahannock, and be under the command of McDowell.

By order of the President By order of the President.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

April 8, 1862.

The Post Office Department deem it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving south, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office it will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated.

The commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster at Washington, to what convenient point shall packages destined to regiments under them be

shall packages destined to regiments under them be sent. John A. Kasson, First Ass't P. M. Gen.

A STATE OF THE STA

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Portable Steam Engines—A. N. Wood & Co.
New Seed and Plant Catalogue — McElwain Bros.
Gerden and Flower Seeds—E. D. Hallock.
Worthy the attention of Nursery men—Van Heusen & Charles
Standard Cherries, &c—Bateham, Hanford & Co.
Important New Subscription Work—D. Appleton & Co.
Cheeter County Hogs for Sale — R. R. Coleman.
A Good Farm for Sale—C. R. Smith.
Doolittle Raspherry Plants—Thomas A. Slocum.
Ontario Grape Vines—A. W. Potter.
Doolittle Black-Cap Raspherry Plants—John Hussey.
The Home Comfort Cook Stove — Klein & Duthe.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Brown's Bronchial Troches for Cough.

The News Condenser.

- The Tennessee river has overflowed its banks.
- Pope Pius is again reported to be in poor health. - The Hudson river below Albany is free from ice.
- The peach crop in the interior of Pennsylvania gives good
- The Baltimore and Ohio railroad cars now run through
- to Wheeling.
- Peter Roselle, of Oswego, is 109 years old. He is still hearty and lively.
- The journeymen machinists of Buffalo have struck for an advance of wages.
- Gen. Beauregard appeals to the planters for their bells, to be cast into cannon.
- Eight and a half feet of snow fell at South Williamstown Mass., the past winter.
- ... The British troops at Vera Cruz, save 100, have embarked ready to start for home.
- The total number of colored persons in the District of Columbia is now 14,316.
- _ The first canal boat load of produce this season reached Chicago on Friday week.
- In Glasgow, Scotland, 50 per cent. of the children born die under five years of age.
- _ There are at this time 50,000 more females than there are males in the city of New York.
- The court mourning in England for the late Prince Con sort will end on the 10th of May.
- _ A woman in Harrishurg Pa claims a diverse hereve her husband has joined the rebel army.
- The Maine Legislature has adjourned, after 11 weeks session. It has passed 75 acts and 195 resolves.
- Spain is about to send a fleet to the Pacific, to consist of three frigates of 42 guns and several schooners.
- Allen A. Hall, the veteran editor of Tennessee, is the
- Government agent in that State to grant trade permits. - One hundred and two new buildings are now in proce-
- of erection in Cincinnati, at an estimated cost of \$300,000. - The view is generally taken at Washington that the West.
- ward movement of Jeff. Davis is to be regarded as a flight. - A proposition is pending in the rebel Congress to sus-
- pend all attempts at negotiations with the European powers.
- The County Treasurers of Wisconsin are still \$92.847 in
- arrears to the State, as appears by a report to the Legislature. — Somebody has contrived a method of applying petroleum
- to the purpose of cooking, and the plan is said to work well. - Vermont maple sugar makers are now in the midst of
- their sugaring season, and the prospect is fair for a good crop. -The steamboat on Cayuga Lake is now making her regular trips in connection with the cars on the Central rail
- The latest accounts show pretty conclusively that the Great Exhibition building cannot be ready at the appointed
- Nearly a hundred "contrabands" arrived in Philadelphia week before last. Three hundred more were expected las

week.

- The Louisville and Nashville railroad is so far repaired that the running time between the two cities is reduced to 12
- There are six evening schools successfully supported by the city of Providence, with an average attendance of sever hundred.
- Kansas is full of Missouri contrabands. Their number is estimated at 6,000, of whom 5,000 arrived after the rebellion
- The telegraph operator at Salt Lake communicates the intelligence that the snow on the mountains is about five feet on a level.
- Gen. Grant, though hardly 40 years of age, has been in 17 battles, in three of which he commanded, and was in the
- Reports are again current that Queen Victoria is becomin insane, on account of the grief consequent on the recent death
- of her husband - The lead mines of Missouri, upon which the rebels
- depended for their lead, are again in loyal hands, and supplies - A boiler exploded in Baltimore last week, and in its fall,
- crushed in the roof of a school-house, killing two children and wounding seven. Jeff. Malone, Postmaster at Gallatin, Tenn., under the rebel Government, has accepted the same office under the
- Federal Government. — The cost of the Boston schools last year was over six
- handred thousand dollars. The salaries of the teacher amounted to \$286,000. - The number of visitors at and around Fortress Monroe is
- largely increased, in expectation of another fight between the Merrimac and Monitor. - The American Express Co. has been empowered to ex-
- tend their business to Nashville and other Southern cities now occupied by Union troops. - The State of New York is rapidly rolling up its list of the grand worthies of science—the telegraph, steamboat, and iron
- war ship, are of New York. --- Another slave-trader, Zeno Kelley, has been arrested in New Bedford. He was taken to Boston on Tuesday, and held
- to bail in the sum of \$6,000. - Mr. Abraham Bailey, of Attleboro', Mass., on Wednesday week, slaughtered a hog that weighed, when dressed, nine hundred and fifty-six pounds.
- An ox in the stable of Elma Dewey, at Columbia, Ct., was attacked by rats one night last week, and several square inches of his hide gnawed off.
- The Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of Rockaway, N. J., has been elected President of the Wabash College, Ind. He has accepted the appointment.
- A terrible explosion occurred on Saturday week in Philadelphia. A cartridge manufactory was blown up, and nearly 50 people killed and wounded. - Beauregard has ordered Price and Van Dorn, and the
- entire rebel forces at the West, to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a desperate struggle. - Among the workmen employed in a rake factory in Mt. Holly, Vt., is a blind man, Addison Warren. He is one of the
- best workmen in the establishment — At one point (a ravine probably,) on the California telegraph line, the snow has drifted to the depth of 40 feet, cover-
- ing up telegraph poles, wire and all. — The Government has abolished the regulation requiring
- of the press will also soon be abandoned. - A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that there will be no more fighting in the region of Piketon, Ky.,
- the rebels there surrendering by hundreds. — Wurtemberg contributes £3,000 and Saxony £3,000 toward sending contributions to the World's Fair. Austria votes
- £20,000, Bavaria £7,000, and Prussia £15,000. - The Aquarial Gardens in Boston are to be stocked with fish from tropical waters, and the zoological department is to be immediately enriched by foreign importations.
- The cost of army rations is 16 3-5 cents. Previous to the war it was 14% cents. It is made by an increase of the flour ration and the addition of potatoes, molasses, rice, and hominy.

POSTSCRIPT.

Surrender of Island Number Ten ... The Rebels Abandon the Tennessee Shore Batteries - Artil-

lery, Baggage, Supplies, and Sick, Deserted. WE have just learned by telegraph that the steamer Alps arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, (Tuesday, 8th.) bringing Second-Master Lord, of the flag-ship Benton, with dispatches from Commodore Foote, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position of the rebels, including men, guns and transports. The number of prisoners taken is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance and stores.

From St. Louis, Gen. Halleck has just telegraphed the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage, supplies, and sick.

Publisher's Notices.

NEW QUARTER-NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

THE RURAL'S SPRING CAMPAIGN - PREMIUMS, &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 Additions to present clubs, either for the full year from Jan., or year,) are now in order at the club rate, and in proportion for ess 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, see last RURAL.

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

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW YORKER is only \$\% cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and \$\% cents to any other State or Territory, if paid quarterly in advance at the post-office where received.

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

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

Special Notices.

VALUABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be cious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety. We speak from personal experience when we commend them to persons afflicted with irritated throats, as thousands are, particularly at this season

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent mer throughout the country.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, Rochester, April 8th, 1861.

OUR market is still devoid of special interest, and but little is doing. The first cargo of wheat from Canadian ports arrived or Sunday, P. M. 6th inst., by the schooner Petrel, Capt. Newcomb from Wellington Square, consigned to Geo. J. Whitney. Butter and Eggs are plenty, and both have fallen off slightly in rates. Large quantities of Potatoes are now being shipped but there is no material change in prices.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

ı		
	Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 12@13%c
į	Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@6.50	Honey, box 10@11c
1	Flour, spring do, 5.00@5.25	Candles, box 91/2@10c
ı	Flour, buckwheat 175@2.00	Candles, extra 12@12c
ı	Meal, Indian 1.00(a)1.06	
ı	Wheat, Genesee 1.00(a)1.25	Fruit and Roots.
ı	Best white Canada 1 26@1.28	Apples, bushel 50@87c
ı		Do. dried \$\mathread fb 6@6\cdots
Į		Peaches, do 14@16c
ļ		Cherries, do 14@16a
ı	Rye, 60 ths \$\text{P bush} 60@63c.	Plums, do 12/6/14c
	Oats, by weight, 28@31c.	Potatoes 40@50c
i	Barley 54@65c.	Hides and Skins.
	Buckwheat 36@38c.	Slaughter 4%@5c
	Beans 1.25@1.63	Calf 7@8c
	Meats.	Sheep Pelts. \$1.25@2.00
	Pork, mess\$11.50@12.00	Lamb Pelts 75c(a)1.25
	Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Seeds.
	Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, bushel \$4.00@4.25
	Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	Timothy 1.75@2.25
	Spring lambs, each 1.25@ 1.75	Sundries.
	Mutton, carcass 3@4½c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
	Hams, smoked 6@6%c.	Wood goff 9 00 39 00
	Shoulders 4@4%c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
	Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Lehigh 7.00@7.00
	Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
		Coal, Pittston 5,50(@5.50
	Geese	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
	Ducks № pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
	Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.50@1.56
	Butter, roll 13@15c.	Hay, tun 8.00@12.00
	Butter, firkin 12@13c.	Straw, tun 5.00@6.00
	Cheese	Straw, tun 5.00@6.00 Wool, 12 lb 35@45c
	Lard, tried 7@7%c.	whitensh, half bbl. 3.25(a)3.50
	Tallow, rough 5@5%c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 7.—FLOUR—The market opened a shade firmer, and closing steady, with a moderate inquiry for export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,10,05,16 for rejected; \$5,20,05,25 for superine State; \$5,324,06,45,00 for extra State; \$5,20,05,25 for superine State; \$5,324,06,45,00 for common to medium extra & Western; \$5,34,05,60 for common to medium extra \$0,450 for superine by sales at \$5,30,05,60 for common to medium extra & Western; \$5,34,05,60 for common to medium extra & Western; \$5,340,55,60 for superine brands do. Canadian flour firmer and better, with a moderate business doing at about previous quotations; sales at \$5,30,05,25 for superine, and \$5,40,06,50 for common to choice extra Rye flour rules quiet and steady; sales at \$3,20 for legs of the superine quiet and steady; sales at \$3,20 for brandywine. Grain—Wheat market is firm with a moderate exportinguiry; sales inferior Chicago spring at \$1,30; amber Iowa at \$1,30; red gather with the superine of the superine at \$1,30; Rye quiet 78,20 cafford and delivered.

ALHANY, April 2.—The sales since our last sum up 24,000 for circum at \$1,37. Rye quiet 78,20 cafford and delivered.

Barley continues very firm; sales State at 90c@\$1, and Canada East at 91c. Barley malt continues steady and nominal at \$1.05. Peas remain dull and quiet at 90c for Canadian. Corn market opened quiet and firmer, and closed about 1c advance with a good export demand; sales at 58.0 89c for mixed Western in store 60x605% celtivered; 88.029c for inferior in store and delivered, and 88.039c for new yellow Jersey. Oats rule very firm; sales at \$35.030%c for Canada, and 38%c20%c for Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market rather more doing and firmer; sales at \$12.76@13.00 for mess; \$12.60@13.50 for prime mess; \$14.00@14.50 for clear, and \$10.00@10.50 for prime. Included in the sales are 2000 bbis mess, deliverable in the month of June, 1862, at \$13.00. Beef market firmer and unchanged; sales at 4.60@5.50 for country prime; \$5.50@6.80 for country mess; \$12.00.00 for country mess; \$12.00.00 for country mess; \$12.00.00 for country mess; \$12.00.00 for country mess; \$1.00.00 for mess; \$1.00.00 for mess; \$1.00.00 for country mess; \$1.00.00 for mess State.

PROVISIONS—Pork market rather more doing and firmer; sales at \$12.76\(\phi\)13.00 for mess; \$12.50\(\phi\)13.50 for prime mess; \$14.00 for mess; \$10.00
nusb.62% for Pots. SEEDB — A limited demand for Clover seed at 8½c. Timothy seed is dull; limited sales at \$2,25@2,37% 중 bushel. Rough Flax eed is extremely scarce, at \$1,16@2,25 원 bushel. Hors —Are extremely dull, at 1½g18c, for new, as to quality.

BUFFALO, APRIL 7—FLOUR—Market quiet, with a moder ate demand to-day, but without quotable change in prices, and still confined to the home and interior trade. The sales were at \$4.65 for Canadian; \$5.00\25.55 for good to choice extra Ohio and Indiana; \$5.50\26.75 for good to choice double extra Ohio, Michigan and Indiana; nigan, and Indiana. BEN MEAL—In moderate demand at \$21 🎘 tun for fine and

CONN MFAL—In moderate demand at \$21 % tun for fine and \$19 for coarse.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, and nothing doing in the way of sales. All grades dull and inactive, forming no basis-for quotations. Corn in moderate demand and quiet. Sales at \$860,984 &c. Oats in light demand and steady, with a light supply; dealers paying 300,073 c, while at retail they command \$40. Rye 68c; holders ask 70c. Barley in fair request and small arrivals, with a better inquiry; quoted at \$650,078 c, choice lots would command 70c. PEAS—Canadian field quoted at \$60; marrowfat, 874, 18.

BRANS—Nominel demand at \$1,260,160 for ordinary to choice. PROVISIONS—Market dull and inactive. Heavy mess pork \$12, light do. \$11. Prime mess beef quiet at \$9. Smoked hams in moderate request at \$64,607 c, and Shou ders at \$6. Lard in moderate request at 74c. Cheese in fair demand at 7c for wholesale, and 8c from store. New country butter is held at 18c, and Western 10,604c. Eggs are coming in freely, and bring 13c. Tallow is in moderate request and quoted at 8c.—Courier.

Fancy. 4.60(24.77 Extra. 4.60(24.77 Superior 4.99(26.60 OATMEAL is in moderate demand at \$4(24.15, but in limits ffering.

GRAIN — A few loads of fall wheat during the week have been ought at 90c@\$1.05. Several car loads of Spring wheat sold at 4605to.

Barley is very scarce and in active request at 60c@56c.

Consequently the model of Spring at 40cm of the consequently in a media of Spring at 40cm of the consequently in a media of Spring at 40cm of the consequently in a media of Spring at 40cm of the consequently in a media of Spring at 40cm of the consequently in a media of the consequently in the consequently

eas are in demand, but in small offering at 490	Mara ara
asier, in consequence of the large receipts by re	il. at 38@39c.
Potatoes, % bushel	6500750
Butter, Fresh 70 fb	17(a)20
" No. 1 Dairy." " No. 2 store packed	12@15
No. 2 store packed	10@12
Cheese No. 2	9@10
Wo. 2	6@ 8
Hams. Bacon, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs,	7(@ 8
Eggs, & dozen,	\$4.00(@0.00
Wool, 19 ib	98/2013
Timothy Seed	\$1.75@3.00
Clover Seed	\$4 ON@ 5 OO
Apples, # barrel	\$3.00\@4.00
nay tun	14.00@18.00
Straw Pitun	9.00@10.00
	-Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality, BEEF CATTLE. \$9.25(29.50)
COWS AND GALVES. Pirst quality. \$45,00(250,00) Ordinary quality. 40,00(345,00) Common quality. 50,00(235,00) Inferior quality. 25,00(235,00)
First quality.
SHEEP AND LAMBS. Phead \$6,00@7.00
First quality, Swine Other qualities, 4½@4%c 3½@4 c

ALBANY, APRIL 7.—BEEVES—We have about 700 more Beeves on sale this week than last, and 1,000 head more than are needed. The Brighton and New York markets last week were lower, and the effect is now felt here. The average quality is good, although there are but two or three droves of premium. The highest offer made on these is 55 % h. live weight. The bulk of the receipts are fak, and range in weight from 1,300 to 1.500 hs. The decline is equal to %@4c % h. For the most part the drovers are discouraged. A few have realized a small profit, but in most instances they have had to part with their cattle at a sacrifice, ranging from \$1 to \$5 % head.

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

Second quality. 34,034c \$34,034c \$13,034c \$24,024c \$24,024c \$24,024c \$24,024c \$24,024c \$25,024c \$25,02

Allas and Argus.

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 1—At market, 708 Cattle, about 600 Beeves, and 108 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

Marker Beer—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,25@7,00; first quality, \$6,00@0,00; second do, \$5,50@0,00; third do, \$4,00@4.25: ordinary, \$-@
Working Oxen, \$pair—\$100@130.

COWS AND CALVES—\$22@42.

STORES—Yearlings, \$-@-; Two years old, \$16@17; Three years old, \$19@21.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—2435 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,50@4,-00 each; extra, \$4,50, \$6,00@0,00, or \$3,@05½c \$1 b.

HIDSS—5½@5c \$1 b. Tallow—6@5½c.

PELYS—\$1,75@2.00. Calf Skins—8@9c \$7 b.

VEAL CALVES, from \$3@5.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 2—At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 2.300 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,000 Swine. BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$7,000.000; first quality, \$6,26@ 5,25; second do, \$6,00(26,0); third do, \$4,50(26,50). WORKING OXEN—\$115, \$120(2183). MILCH COWE—\$46(2)48: common, \$21(2)22 VEAL CALVES—\$4,45(0)6. STORES—Yearling, \$0(2)0); Two years old, \$—(2)—; Three years old, \$20(2)25.

1d, \$20@22. HIDES - 5½@6c % lb. Tallow - 6@6½c. PELTS - \$1,50@2.00 each. Calf Skins - 8@9c % lb. SHEFP AND LAMBS - #5,00@3.50; extra, \$3,75@5.50 SWINE - Stores, wholesale, 3½@4½c; retail, 4 @6 c. Spring

TORONTO, APRIL 3.— BERF is in small offering, with a limted demand at \$4,50\@6 \(\text{20} \)
THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.—Fine Native Fleeces are in moderate request, pending an auction sale announced in Boston for the 10th inst.; sales of 75,000 fbs at 45,000, for medium to fine grades. Choice parcels of selected Saxony are held as high as 56c, and there have been some small sales at this rate, but there is very little demand for wools above 50c now. Pulled is rather easier and in moderate request; sales of 25,000 fbs at 41,046c, for Super City and Country. Foreign is lower for most descriptions, and a fair inquiry has prevailed: sales of 100 fbs washed Smyrna at 28c; 150 hales Donskin at 21,020; 6 db. Cape at 27c, 6 mos.: also, 150 fbs Cordova, Spanish, and Rio Grande, on private terms, and 100 bales English Noils at 23,22c. We quote:

vate terms, and 100 bales English Noils at 23@25c.	We quote
Saxony Fleece # tb.	51(0)56
Saxony Fleece # tb. American full-blood Merino.	48.0.50
American half and Merino	45@48
American Native and quarter Merino	44@45
Extra pulled	46(a:48
Superfine pulled	42@45
No 1 pulled	35@40
Lamb's pulled. California fine, unwashed	00@00
California common do	15(4.30
Peruvian washed	20(2)20
Valparaiso unwashed.	13/015
South American Mestiza unwashed	000
South American common washed	14(6)17
South American Entre Ries do	23/0)25
South American unwashed	9@12
South American unwashed	28 @30
Cape Good Hope unwashed	DIVa'00
East India washed	28(a 35
African unwashed	18(@20
African washed Smyrna washed	046000
Smyrna unwashed	10(518
Mexican unwashed	12(016
N.	Y. Tribun

ROSTON, APRIL 2 - The following are the rates for the week:
Saxony and Merino, fine,4%053
Full blood, 47(048
Smyrna, washed,
Sand 1/2 blood, 44(047
Do. unwashed,00@00 ..27(@35 ..14@20 ..19@35 Smyrna, washed, Do. unwashed, Syrian, Cape, Crimea, Buenos Ayres, Peruvian, washed, Canada, John Mon, Pulled, extra, Do. superfine, Do. No. 1, Do. No. 2, Do. No. 2, Western mixed,

Died

IN Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., on the 11th of March, 1862. ISAAC YOUNG, one of the pioneers of the town, aged 70 years AT Allen's Hill, Ontario Co., N. Y., on the 17th ult., RACHEL M., wife of M. P. WORTHY, aged 46 years. In Albany, on the 16th of March, ANDREW P. MOORE, aged 74 years.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-THIRTY-FIVE CERTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices (fol-lowing 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 Mediun 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 o the North for patronage.

30,000 PLANTS, (from yearlings,) for sale at a low price, by THOMAS A. SLOCUM Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THE HOME COMFORT COOK STOVE—One of the best Stoves now in use. Sole agents, Subject; KLEIN & DUTHE, 72 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

50.000 BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY PLANTS for sale at 2 cents aplece. Send orders to JOHN HUSSEY, Taylorville, Ontariô Co., N. Y.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.—
240 acres superior wheat growing lend, of which 200 are cultiva ed. Fifty-five acres are now in wheat Location near the best markets, and in one of the finest districts of Miltingan. To be sold cheap.

Ceresco, Calhoun County, Michigan. Choice Pigs, when 2 months old, \$6 to \$10. Fall Pigs, 7 months old, \$15 to \$25. Boxed and shipped to any part of the country. My original stock was selected by myself, last spring, from the best stock in Chester country, Page 19. R. R. COLEMAN, Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

STANDARD CHERRIES—Two years old, handsome, thrifty trees, 5 to 8 feet high, full assortment, including many of Dr. Kirtland's Ohio Seedlings, \$12 per hundred; \$100 per thousand.

FEACHES—Fine, one year old, best market varieties, very cheap, by hundred or thousand.

BATEHAM, HANFORD & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

ONTARIO GRAPE VINES—One year old, \$1 single; \$10 per dozen. Logan vines, very large, with fruiting wood, \$1 single; \$10 per dozen. Concord, Dians, and Hartford Prolific vines, 25 cts single; \$2 per dozen; and most all of the new varieties at very low prices and all true to name.

A. W. POTTER,

Grape Lawn, Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Grape Lawn, Knowiesville, Orieans Co., N. 1.

MPORTANT NEW SUBSCRIPTION WORK,
NEARLY READY—The American Annual Cyclopratia
and Repister of Important Boenes for 1861, embracing Political,
Civil, Military, and Social affairs, Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commercial finance, Literature, Science, Agraphy, Statistics, Commercial finance, Vinance, Commercial
Price, in cloth, \$3.00, thoray, binding, \$3.50.

AGRNTS WANTED, and Exclusive territory given.

There is no work which has pecceeded it for many years which
will command so large a shore of public patronage at this critical time. Agents will do well to apply early.

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway, New York.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF NURSERY—
MEN.—The Subscribers offer for sale about 100 acres of land, 3½ miles from the city of Albany, peculiarly well adapted for Nursery purposes. The location is not equaled in this section of country. The Albany and Northern Railroad passes through this land, and has a depot on it, where all the trains stop. It takes but 15 minutes to reach it. The Albany and Troy Turnpike runs near to it. This is the fashionable and popular drive out of this city. There is about to be laid a track for a rorse Railroad on this Turnpike, and this will increase the acres of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of a control of the state of the subscriber.

VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, Albany, N. Y. WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF NURSERY

NEW SEED AND PLANT CATALOGUE.

NEW FLOWER SEEDS, NOVELTIES FOR 1862, NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS,

NEW DAHLIAS,
NEW VERBENAS,
NEW FUCHSIAS, &c., &c.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, BY MAIL. OUR Catalogue, comprising 61 pages of closely printed matter, ontains a list of all the NEW varieties and NOVELTES of the eason, and will be sent to any address upon receipt of a three

season, and will be sent to any address upon receipt of a and cent stamp. Address 639-8t McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass. SEEDS!-GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS!

Hallock's Seed & Agricultural Warehouse No. 31 Exchange St., opposite Clinton House, ROCHESTER, N. Y. THE Subscriber, on receipt of one dollar, by mail, will

TWENTY SIX-PENNY PACKAGES to any part of the United States, postage paid,—a good assortment for the garden, comprising many that are new and kinds of known value.

VEGETABLE SEEDS! VEGETABLE SEEDS:

Our facilities for obtaining and experience in selecting good and valuable seeds is not excelled by any other house, and no pains will be spared to give satisfactien.

To Orders solicited and promptly filled. Orders from Canadac can be sent by Express. To pay freight, I will add 10 extra packages. making 30 for that country.

Address

Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1862.

E. D. HALLOCK
Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1862.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. MANUFACTURED BY

A. N. WOOD & CO.,

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

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

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

at our shop. All who anticipate procuring a propelling power, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

TIONARY ENGINES of all sizes, and with all the latest improvements of style and economy.

Eaton, N. Y., April, 1862. DULPIT AND ROSTRUM—A Periodical containing the most noted Lectures and Discourses. \$1 a year.

Sample Nos, 10 cts. E. D. BARKER, 135 Grand St., New York.

FOR SALE—The imported five-year-old Durham Bull BRIDEGROOM." bred by Mr. Douglas, Atheistaneford, Scotland. A Provincial prize winner. Price. 250e. For further particulars apply to JOHN THOMSON, Whitby, C. W. WANTED TO EXCHANGE — A NURSERY doing a good business, for a house and lot in or near some thriving village. Address Box III, Waterville, N. Y. 638tf CRANBERRY VINES—From one to four feet long. The fruit has taken the first premium at each State Fair exhibited. Price, \$1 per 189; \$1 per 1,000.

N. HILL, Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.

Dwarf Pear Trees, \$4 to \$15 per hundred; Apple Trees, \$20 to \$80 per thousand; Cherry Currants, \$5 per hundred; Austin's Shaker Seedling Strawberry, \$60 cents per dozen. Other trees and plants very cheap. Garnett Chili Potatoes, 75 cts per bush. 638-tf

J. L. CADY, Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

CULTIVATED CRANBERRY PLANTS of the celebrated CAPE COD BELL or UPLAND, and CHERRY or MARSH varieties, for sale at low prices.

THE CRANBERRY CULTURIST, a practical treatise on the culture of this excellent fruit, sent pre-paid to all applicants, on receipt of 12 cents in postage stamps.

WM. H. STARR. East New London Nurseries.

New London, Conn., March, 1862.

THE NEW LETTIJCE:—True Boston Curled Lettuce, a most excellent variety of very superior quality for the table, and of great beauty in its habit of growth. The seed is of my own raising I warrant it fresh and true. Packages containing seed sufficient to supply a family for a seesson, 20 cts; 6 packages, \$1.00.

638-3t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

CHOICE FLOWER SHEDS.

We have just imported from Europe a splendid collection of the rarest FLOWER SEEDS, comprising upwards of 100 varieties of all sorts that thrive best.

Collections of 12 distinct named varieties mailed on receipt of 80 cts. —28 serts for 93. —60 sorts for 93.

0 cts.—25 sorts for \$1.—60 sorts for \$2.

Priced Circulars, giving varieties, sent on application.

Address FROST & CO.,
639-4t Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. ARPLEHEAD CABBACH AND HUBBARD SQUASH.—Stone-mason (abbage is the standard Cabbage in Boston Market, is distinguished for its reliability for heading. The heads are very large, remarkably hard, and very sweet. Seed of my own growing, with full direction for cultivation. 25 cts per ounce; 4 ounces, 75 cts, 1 pound, \$2.67, all post-paid by me and warranted to reach each purchaser. Hubbard Squash Seed 12 cts per package; \$1.00 the frieed Catalogues of every variety of Garden Seed, gratis. 638-4t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

JAMES TERRY & CO..

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ALSO,
Manufacturers of KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS, Refrigerators,
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Feb. 27, 1862. [634-tf] C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

A TO A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT

(Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker) THE UNION FLAG.

ERE we were born, the old thirteen, The Union flag waved high; And 'neath its folds our father's fought To conquer or to die.

And year by year new stars blazed out-New States to freedom given-Till thirty-four bright gems were seen To wave beneath the heaven.

In holy cause at Bunker Hill, There WARREN led the fray; On Buena Vista's blood-stained field. Where TAYLOR won the day;

O'er cotton bales at New Orleans Where fell the leaden rain: Chapultenec and Monterey, North Point and Lundy's Lane

Through every land, on every sea, Respected by the world. The emblem of true liberty. We saw that flag unfurled

Now, shame to tell, a factious few, By mad ambition driven, Would blot those stars of liberty Which rival those of heaven;

Would trail that old flag in the dust, Nor raise an arm to save. Just heaven, may traitors North and South All find the traitor's grave!

Oh! that the clarion voice of CLAY Again on earth were heard: That voice which oft in freedom's cause The hearts of millions stirred

That WEBSTER'S wisdom, half divine, Or ADAMS' burning thought, In rays of eloquence were to Our country's council brought

To stamp, in precepts strong and true, On every patriot mind, That this fair land to rebel hands Must never be resigned. Walworth, Wis., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

AN ANGEL IN DISGUISE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

IDLENESS, vice, and intemperance had done their miserable work, and the dead mother lay cold and stark amid her wretched children. She had fallen upon the threshold of her own door in a drunken fit, and died in the presence of her frightened little ones.

Death touches the springs of our common humanity. This woman had been despised, scoffed at, and angrily denounced by nearly every man, woman, and child in the village; but now, as the fact of her death was passed from lip to lip, in subdued tones, pity took the place of anger, and sorrow of denunciation. Neighbors went hastily to the old tumble-down hut, in which she had secured little more than a place of shelter from summer heats and winter cold; some with grave-clothes for a decent interment of the body, and some with food for the half-starving children, three in number. Of these John, the eldest, a boy of twelve, was a stout lad, able to earn his living with any farmer. Kate, between ten and eleven, was a bright, active girl, out of whom something clever might be made, if in good hands; but poor little Maggie, the youngest, was hopelessly diseased. Two years before, a fall from a window had injured her spine, and she had not been able to leave her bed since, except when lifted in the arms of her mother.

"What is to be done with the children?" That was the chief question now. The dead mother would go under ground, and be forever beyond all care or concern of the villagers. But the children must not be left to starve. After considering the matter, and talking it over with his wife, farmer Jones said that he would take John and do well by him, now that his mother was out of the way; and Mrs. Ellis, who had been looking out for a bound less little one for a single night; to be kind to her girl, concluded that it would be charitable in her to for a single night; to make her comfortable for a make choice of Kate, even though she was too young to be of much use for several years.

"I could do much better, I know," said Mrs. Ellis; "but, as no one seems inclined to take her, I must act from a sense of duty. I expect to have trouble with the child; for she's an undisciplined thingused to having her own way."

But no one said, "I'll take Maggie." Pitying glances were cast on her wan and wasted form, and thoughts were troubled on her account. Mothers brought cast-off garments, and removing her soiled and ragged clothes, dressed her in clean attire. The sad eyes and patient face of the little one touched many hearts, and even knocked at them for entrance. But none opened to take her in. Who wanted a bedridden child?

"Take her to the poor-house," said a rough man to whom the question "What's to be done with Maggie?" was asked. "Nobody's going to be bothered with her."

"The poor-house is a sad place for a sick and helpless child," answered one.

"For your child or mine," said the other, lightly speaking; "but for this brat it will prove a blessed change. She will be kept clean, have healthy food, and be doctored, which is more than can be said of her past condition."

There was reason in that, but still it didn't satisfy. The day following the day of death was made the day of burial. A few neighbors were at the miserable hovel but none followed the dead-cart as it bore the unhonored remains to its pauper grave. Farmer Jones, after the coffin was taken out, placed John in his wagon and drove away, satisfied that he had done his part. Mrs. Ellis spoke to Kate with a hurried air-"Bid your sister good-by," and drew the tearful children apart ere scarcely their lips had touched in a sobbing farewell. Hastily others went out, some glancing at Maggie, and some resolutely refraining from a look, until all had gone. She was alone! Just over the threshold, Joe Thompson, the wheelwright, paused, and said to the blacksmith's wife, who was hastening off with the rest-

"It's a cruel thing to leave her so." "Then take her to the poor-house; she'll have to go there," answered the blacksmith's wife, springing

away and leaving Joe behind. For a little while the man stood with a puzzled air; then he turned back and went into the hovel again. Maggie, with a painful effort, had raised herself to an upright position, and was sitting on the bed, straining her eyes upon the door out of which all had just departed. A vague terror had

come into her thin, white face. "O, Mr. Thompson!" she cried out, catching her

wheelwright, had a heart, and it was very tender in some places. He liked children, and was pleased to have them come to his shop, where many a sled and wagon were made or mended for the village lads without a draft on their hoarded sixpences.

"No, dear," he answered, in a kind voice, going to the bed and stooping down over the child, sha'n't be left here alone." Then he wrapped her, with the gentleness almost of a woman, in the clean bedclothes which some neighbor had brought; and, lifting her in his strong arms, bore her out into the air and across the field that lay between the hovel and his home.

Now, Joe Thompson's wife, who happened to be childless, was not a woman of saintly temper, nor much given to self-denial for others' good, and Joe had well-grounded doubts touching the manner of greeting he should receive on his arrival. Mrs. Thompson saw him approaching from the window, and with ruffling feathers met him a few paces from the door, as he opened the garden gate and came in. He bore a precious burden, and he felt it to be so. As his arm's held the sick child to his breast, a sphere of tenderness went out from her, and penetrated his feelings. A bond had already corded itself around them both, and love was springing into life.

"What have you there?" sharply questioned Mrs.

Joe felt the child start and shrink against him He did not reply, except by a look that was pleading and cautionary, that said, "Wait a moment forexplanations, and be gentle;" and, passing in, carried Maggie to the small chamber on the first floor, and laid her on a bed. Then stepping back, he shut the door and stood face to face with his vinegar tempered wife in the passage-way outside.

"You haven't brought home that sick brat!" Anger and astonishment were in the tones of Mrs. Joe Thompson; her face was in a flame.

"I think women's hearts are sometimes very hard," said Joe. Usually Joe Thompson got out of his wife's way, or kept rigidly silent and non-combative when she fired up on any subject; it was with some surprise, therefore, that she now encountered a firmly set countenance and a resolute pair of eyes.

"Woman's hearts are not half so hard as men's!" Joe saw, by a quick intuition, that his resolute bearing had impressed his wife, and he answered quickly, and with real indignation:-"Be that as it may, every woman at the funeral turned her eyes steadily from the sick child's face, and when the cart went off with her dead mother, hurried away, and left her alone in that old hut, with the sun not an hour in the sky."

"Where were John and Kate?" asked Mrs. Thompson.

"Farmer Jones tossed John into his wagon, and drove off. Katie went home with Mrs. Ellis; but nobody wanted the poor sick one. 'Send her to the poor-house,' was the cry,"

"Why didn't you let her go, then? What did you bring her here for?"

"She can't walk to the poor-house," said Joe; 'somebody's arms must carry her, and mine are strong enough for that task."

"Then why didn't you keep on? Why did you stop here?" demanded the wife.

"Because I am not apt to go on fools' errands. The Guardians must first be seen, and a permit obtained."

There was no gainsaying this.

"When will you see the Guardians?" was asked. with irrepressible impatience.

"To-morrow."

"Why put it off until to-morrow? Go at once for the permit, and get the whole thing off your hands to-night."

"Jane," said the wheelwright, with an impressiveness of tone that greatly subdued his wife, "I read in the Bible sometimes, and find much said about little children, -- how the Savior rebuked the disciples who would not receive them: how He took them up in His arms and blessed them; and how He said that whosoever gave them even a cup of cold water should not go unrewarded. Now, it is a small thing for us to keep this poor mothersingle night."

The voice of the strong, rough man shook, and he turned his head away so that the moisture in his eyes might not be seen. Mrs. Thompson did not answer, but a soft feeling crept into her heart.

"Look at her kindly, Jane; speak to her kindly," said Joe. "Think of her dead mother, and the loneliness, the pain, the sorrow that must be on all her coming life." The softness of his heart gave

unwonted eloquence to his lips. Mrs. Thompson did not reply, but presently turned toward the little chamber where her husband had deposited Maggie; and, pushing open the door, went quietly in. Joe did not follow; he saw that her state had changed, and felt that it would be best to leave her alone with the child. So he went to his shop, which stood near the house, and worked until dusky evening released him from labor. A light shining through the little chamber window was the first object that attracted Joe's attention on turning toward the house; it was a good omen. The path led him by the window, and when opposite, he could not help pausing to look in. It was now dark enough outside to screen him from observation. Maggie lay, a little raised on a pillow, with the lamp shining full upon her face. Mrs. Thompson was sitting by the bed, talking to the child; but her back was toward the window, so that her countenance was not seen. From Maggie's face, therefore, Joe must read the character of their intercourse. He saw that her eyes were intently fixed upon his wife; that now and then a few words came, as if in answers, from her lips; that her expression was sad and tender; but he saw nothing of bitterness or pain. A deep-drawn breath was followed by one of relief, as a weight lifted itself

from his heart. On entering, Joe did not go immediately to the little chamber. His heavy tread about the kitchen brought his wife somewhat hurriedly from the room where she had been with Maggie. Joe thought it best not to refer to the child, nor to manifest any

concern in regard to her. "How soon will supper be ready?" he asked. "Right soon," answered Mrs. Thompson, beginning to bustle about. There was no asperity in her

voice. After washing from his hands and face the dust and soil of work, Joe left the kitchen and went to the little bedroom. A pair of large, bright eyes looked up at him from the snowy bed; looked at him tenderly, gratefully, pleadingly. How his heart swelled in his bosom! With what a quicker motion came the heart-beats! Joe sat down, and now for the first time examining the thin face care- him, into the high mount of vision and renovating suspended breath, "don't leave me here all alone!" | fully under the lamp light, saw that it was an attrac- | ideas.

Though rough in exterior, Joe Thompson, the | tive face, and full of a childish sweetness which suffering had not been able to obliterate.

> "Your name is Maggie?" he said, as he sat down and took her soft hand in his.

"Yes, sir." Her voice struck a chord that quivered in a low strain of music. "Have you been sick long?"

"Yes, sir." What a sweet patience was in her tonel

"Has the doctor been to see you?"

"He used to come."

"But not lately?" "No. sir."

"Have you any pain?" "Sometimes, but not now."

"When had you pain?" "This morning my side ached, and my back hurt

when you carried me." "It hurts you to be lifted or moved about?"

"Yes, sir."

"Your side doesn't ache now?"

" No, sir."

"Does it ache a great deal?" "Yes, sir; but it hasn't ached any since I've been on this soft bed."

"The soft bed feels good?"

"O, yes, sir - so good!" What a satisfaction, mingled with gratitude, was in her voice! "Supper is ready," said Mrs. Thompson, looking

into the room a little while afterwards. Joe glanced from his wife's tace to that of Maggie:

she understood him, and answered: "She can wait until we are done; then I will bring her something to eat." There was an effort at indifference on the part of Mrs. Thompson; but her husband had seen her through the window, and understood that the coldness was assumed. Joe waited, after sitting down to the table, for his wife to introduce the subject uppermost in both of their thoughts; but she kept silent on that theme for many minutes, and he maintained a like reserve. At last

she said, abruptly: "What are you going to do with that child?"

"I thought you understood me that she was to go to the poor-house," replied Joe, as if surprised at her question.

Mrs. Thompson looked rather strangely at her husband for some moments, and then dropped her eyes. The subject was not again referred to during the meal. At its close, Mrs. Thompson toasted a slice of bread, and softened it with milk and butter; adding to this a cup of tea, she took them in to Maggie, and held the small waiter on which she had placed them while the hungry child ate with every sign of pleasure.

"Is it good?" asked Mrs. Thompson, seeing with what a keen relish the food was taken.

The child paused with the cup in her hand, and answered with a look of gratitude that awoke to new life old human feelings which had been slumbering in her heart for half a score of years.

"We'll keep her a day or two longer; she is so weak and helpless," said Mrs. Joe Thompson, in answer to her husband's remark, at breakfast-time, on the next morning, that he must step down and see the Guardians of the Poor about Maggie.

"She'll be so much in your way," said Joe. "I sha'n't mind that for a day or two. Poor

Joe did not see the Guardians of the Poor on that day, on the next, nor on the day following. In fact, he never saw them at all on Maggie's account, for in less than a week, Mrs. Joe Thompson would as soon have thought of taking up her own abode in the almshouse as sending Maggie there.

What light and blessing did that sick and helpless child bring to the home of Joe Thompson, the poor wheelwright! It had been dark, and cold, and miserable there for a long time, just because his wife had nothing to love and care for out of herself, and so became sour, irritable, ill-tempered, and self-afflicting in the desolation of her woman's nature. Now the sweetness of that sick child, look ing ever to her in love, patience, and gratitude, was as honey to her soul, and she carried her in her heart as well as in her arms, a precious burden. As for Joe Thompson, there was not a man in all the neighborhood who drank daily of a more precious wine of life than he. An angel had come into his house, disguised as a sick, helpless, and miserable child, and filled all its dreary chambers with the sunshine of love.

DROPS OF WISDOM.

Poor freedom is better than rich slavery. CHAINS are chains, though they be golden. EVERY door may be shut but death's door. What is not needed is dear at a farthing.

THEY are not reformers who simply abhor evil. WRINKLES are the ruts made by the wheels of

PRIDE is a flower that grows in the devil's

WHEN you have no observer, be watchful over

vourself. HE who waits for dead men's shoes may go barefooted.

Ir a man is dissipated, his fortune will probably soon be so too. Nothing is nobler than the aristocracy instituted

by God; few things are poorer than that set up by men. Shur not up a brood of evil passions in your bosom; like enraged serpents, they will bite their

To all men the best friend is virtue: the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth. THE passing years drink a portion of the light

from our eyes, and leave their traces on our cheeks. as birds that drink at lakes leave their footprints on HALIBURTON says:- "An ounce of essence is worth a gallon of fluid. A wise saving is more val-

uable than a whole book; and a plain truth is better than an argument." BE not above your profession, and always consider it as the first any man can follow. Never shrink from anything which your business calls you

to do. The man who is above his business may one

day find his business above him. To work worthily, man must aspire worthily. His theory of human attainment must be lofty. It must be ever lifting him above the low plain of custom and convention, in which the senses confine

Wit and Humor.

PRENTICEANA.

HER FOOTE.—Somebody says that New England, having patiently turned cheek after cheek to the buffeting of Southern arrogance, cannot be very seriously blamed now for returning the compliment with her gallant Foote.

"Julius, why did Gen. Grant rest uneasy the night before he took Fort Donelson?

"Dunno, Massa Johnson; 'spose he didn't feel sleepy."

"No. sir! 'Twas because he expected to get a Pillow and only got a slip."

A MEMPHIS paper publishes that whisky is abundant and not dear in that city. This gross falsehood is manifestly the last desperate recourse for getting together a quorum of the Legislature.

The rebels are tearing up the railroad tracks rapidly, and putting down their own tracks still more rapidly.

Ir is thought that John Bell ran away from Nashville because he was afraid of being caught by some Bell-hanger.

WE don't think there'll be much of a crop of rebels the next season, though all that we see now are remarkably seedy.

of the rebel Confederacy." We know the rebel Confederacy to be cur-tailed. Down with the Yankees .- N. O. Delta.

A NORTHERN paper says that Floyd is "the tail

Don't you be impatient. You'll find that they will be "down" soon enough, we guess! Our forces played a winning game at Bowling

Green, but they haven't yet made a ten strike in the Mississippi. THE Confederate coat-tails at this time belong to

the order of the "Straight outs." WE think that the Nashville Banner is becoming

decidedly loyal. That Banner is getting Star-Spangled. THE two armies of the Potomac have at different

times run from Bull Run. But the Union army didn't, like the rebels, run without a fight. GREAT BRITAIN, far from recognizing the South-

ern Confederacy as an independent power, hardly recognizes her Commissioners as gentlemen. THE Southern editors recommend that the cotton

and tobacco crops be burned, lest they fall into our hands. For the same reason the rebel armies might as well be burned with the cotton and tobacco.

THE rebel Government, finding that its troops are chiefly remarkable for running, has hit upon the happy expedient of obviating the trouble by enlisting cripples. A FAVORITE way the rebel Generals have of

training their troops upon the approach of our forces, is to hurry them aboard the first train that can get up steam. It is fine spring weather with us, but as for the

rebels, "now is the winter of their discontent." THE rebels prefer drawing up their forces on the highest ground they can find, so that when the running time comes it shall be all the way

down bill. THE agricultural papers ought by all means to publish, for the benefit of families, Floyd's report of

the manner in which he saved his bacon. It is evident from the conduct of the fire-eaters in battle, that those who are greatest at eating fire, are not the best at standing it.

WE said sometime ago, that the Union armies would encompass the rebellion as a circle of fire the scorpion. And now the Atlanta Gazette asks tauntingly, "how is your circle of fire?" Pretty well, we thank you; how is your scorpion?

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGN

I AM composed of 83 letters. My 18, 2, 15 is a gulf in Asia. My 16, 27, 12, 26, 7, 10, 4, 13 is a market town of Moravia. My 29, 13, 1, 19, 10 is a lake in Europe.

My 32, 6, 23, 12, 21 is a town in Africa. My 11, 31, 5, 16, 24, 13, 32 is a strait in America. My 12, 4, 1, 19, 12, 20 is a mountain in Asia. My 16, 17. 12, 26 is a river in Oceanica.

My 30, 1, 27, 33 is a town in Maine. My 10, 8, 26, 1 is a mountain in Europe. My 17, 4, 12, 22, 9 is a cape in Europe.

My 2, 25, 20, 8, 29, 4 is a lake of South America. My 32, 3, 14, 18, 7 is a town of Palestine. My 4, 28, 18, 5, 29, 32 is an island in the Mediterranean

My whole is an old proverb. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1862. WM. PETITLY.

Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. DECAPITATIONS.

BEHEAD an adverb and leave a fowl. Behead a craft and leave a member of the body. Behead a situation and leave an article of clothing Behead a quality and leave a mechanical power. Behead an animal filament and leave an elastic fluid. Behead a girl's name and leave a friend. Behead a number and leave possession. Behead two members of the body and leave an answer Behead an article of clothing and leave an adverb. Behead a preposition and leave a conjunction. Walworth, N. Y., 1862. J. R. T.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ANAGRAMS OF RIVERS.

1. Tom Capo 2. King gav Santee 3. Green Coa. 4. Sin on wics. Hastings, Mich., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

Answer in two weeks

Answer in two weeks For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

5. Gum in Skum

7. Cook it as bek.

8. Gale on a mohn.

6. Med n hul.

A SPHERE six inches in diameter is bored through the center with a four-inch augur. Required, the volume of the hole and that which is left. EDWIN A. DODDS. Gouverneur, St. Law. Co., N. Y., 1862.

MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 636.

Answer to Geographical Enigma:- Honor thy Father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land. Answer to Charade:-Covering. Answer to Arithmetical Problem: -6,201

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Reaper in Market.

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Machine is so easily managed that much share the unit own team.

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