TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 16.3

## ROCHESTER, N. Y., - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 640.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS, D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various department and carnestly 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.

SPRING NOTES.

THE season in this section is unusually late. The soil is far too wet for working, and we have every night six or eight degrees of frost. There is, therefore, no chance for early spring work; and even our nurserymen, who are always ready to take advantage of a fine day, have had to suspend operations and wait for more favorable weather. At the present writing (April 10) the weather is bright, but freezing in the shade. When the snow left the ground, only a few days since, the soil was found free from frost, and parsnips and other hardy roots were got up to some extent, but they were soon blockaded by frost. The poplars, that usually show their catkins in March, have scarcely made a start, and the botanist may search in vain for our usual early spring flowers.

Potatoes buried in the ground have suffered severely from water, even in places usually considered high and dry, and the loss from rot will be very great. Whether this will affect prices, we cannot say, as shippers from the Eastern market have hardly commenced their spring operations. We understand that fifty and fifty-five cents are offered for good marketable potatoes, such as Peach

Blows, Mercers, &c.

We do not think a late season any disadvantage to the farmer, if he will only properly prepare for a vigorous campaign when the time comes for action. Isually we are in too great a hurry: a few fine days tempts us to sow and plant, and the result is rotton seed and second planting. A few days since an extensive dealer in field and garden seeds expressed his regret at the backwardness of the season, as it would curtail his sales at least one-third. When the spring opens early, there is so much second planting that sales are good. We took a note of this for the benefit of our readers. We like to have the seeds we commit to the ground germinate early, and make a vigorous and constant growth until the

The grass starts but slowly, and it will be long before the cattle will obtain any good from the pastures. There will be a great temptation to do a very unwise thing - turn the cattle out before the ground is well settled and the grass has a good start. A little patience here will be of great advantage and no small profit. A top-dressing of ashes will do the meadows a great deal of good, and if you have a good compost, it will not be wasted, if used as a top-dressing for grass land.

There would be very little objection to a late spring if farmers would improve the time while they are waiting for genial weather. They should learn to labor and wait. Much needs to be done after the winter and much must be done before the regular spring work can progress with any degree of rapidity or pursued with any advantage. Although the frosts of the past winter have not been severe, there has been a good deal of water in the ground, and the gate posts will need straightening, and the fence repairing. The tools, too, should be inspected, to see that they are all on hand and in order. It is exceedingly vexatious, when the work is pressing, as it will be in a few weeks, to find that a tool, just as you want to use it, is lost or broken, or so worn that it must be replaced. The team will have hard work as soon as plowing commences, and they should be in "good heart," so that they can be pushed a little when necessary. The farmer that has all his implements in order, the outside work all done up, and plenty of horse power, will not be much behind the first of June, no matter what may be the character of the spring.

A good deal of cleaning up about the yard i necessary in the spring, and the farmer's better-half would delight to have it done just now, but she has suggested the thing so many times that perhaps she has become discouraged. To see a woman in the farmer's door-yard with a rake and shovel clearing up the chips and other accumulations of the winter, is a great disgrace to somebody. The cleanings of yards and lawns are worth more than they cost for

possible, make an arrangement to have all the waste | stone or two of salt; stirring the whole well about, water from the house thrown upon it, and in the fall you will have a pile of rich manure.

By all means fence off a spot for a vegetable garden, for lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, &c., and for the small fruits and vines. There is no reason why the farmer should not live well and enjoy luxuries which others obtain only at a great cost. And if you should spade up the front yard, so that mother and daughters could plant some flower seeds, if only a few asters, or stocks, or sweet peas, or mignonette, and a cluster of morning glories to climb over the porch, nobody would be any poorer, and some folks you love would be a great deal happier.

#### BUTTER-MAKING.

In our last we commenced a valuable article or Butter-Making, from the Irish Farmers' Gazette, which we now purpose to conclude. We also endeavored to show the importance of this subject. and the loss to the State of New York by a depreciation of only two cents per pound on the whole amount produced, in consequence of improper treatment, and the production of an inferior article. The last New York market report shows a wide difference in the value of butter, the range being from seven to twenty-five cents per pound. A short time since an extensive dealer in that city informed us that more than three-fourths of the butter sent to that market ranked second and third rate, that the average on the whole was at least five cents below the price paid for a first class article. and that this loss resulted mainly from improper manufacture, but partly from bad packing. We have no reason to believe that the butter manufactured in this State is inferior to that of any other. while there are probably few large markets in the country where the average quality is as good as in New York. Most of our extensive dairymen provide themselves with the necessary conveniences and take pains to learn and practice the best methods, and produce butter that would be considered superior in any part of the world. Any one will be convinced of this fact who examines specimens presented at our State Fairs. It is their main business and one in which they are eminently successful. But not one-quarter of the butter sold is produced by the professional dairyman. Those with whom butter-making is an incidental business, and who depend upon other branches of farming for a main support, supply our markets mainly, and it is for the benefit of these that we are anxious to give all possible information:

"There is a difference of opinion as to the best mode of handling butter after it is taken from the churn. Some put it into a small, flat tub, and wash the buttermilk out of it by kneading it among clear cold spring water, the milky water being occasionally poured off, and fresh supplies added, until it es to become tinged with milk; others knead and beat it in a clean cloth, which absorbs the buttermilk, and is frequently wrung dry, until the buttermilk is entirely taken away; while a third set of butter makers say that it ought to be worked by means of a wooden skimming dish, and that to work it in any degree by the hand is to spoil it, from the heat and perspiration, which is said to render the butter waxy. Mr. Ballantine's method, as detailed in the prize report in the Transactions of the Highland Society, was to extract the milk by working it with the cool hand, but the butter itself was not washed or worked in water. Mr. Dillon Croker, who paid great attention to the management of butter, recommended that, after finishing the churning, the milk should be drawn off by a plug from the bottom of the churn, and replaced by a quantity of pure spring water. A few turns of the wheel is then given, and the water run off: this is to be repeated until the water appears as clean as when it is put into the churn, showing that the milk has been all extracted. A strong pickle, well strained, is now put on the butter, and several turns of the paddles given, so that every part will feel the effect, which finishes the operation. If the weather should prove warm, it will be advisable, he considered, to let the butter lie in the churn for a few hours, which will render it firmer than it was when

the washing was finished. "The salting process should commence directly after the buttermilk has been all extracted from the butter, and the quantity of salt must be regulated by the purpose for which the butter is intended. When it is to be sold merely powdered, a quarter of an ounce of salt will be sufficient for a pound of butter. For ordinary keeping purposes, or the London market, it may be cured with half an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and many add a quarter of an ounce of vellow sugar, and one-eighth of an ounce of powdered niter. For export to the colonies, or long keeping, more salt is necessary, and as much as one ounce of salt, with a proportionate quantity of sugar, and the foregoing quantity of niter, will be required. Niter and sugar are both omitted by many, but these ingredients assist in flavoring and preserving the butter.

"The salt used must be of the purest description. free from the salts of lime and magnesia, which exist in ordinary sea salt. Prof. Johnston recommended or meet his ends? This s, perhaps, the most comthe purification of common salt for dairy purposes

now and then, for a couple of hours, and afterwards straining it through a clean cloth. The water which runs through is a saturated solution of salt, and contains all the impurities, but may be used for common culinary purposes, or may be mixed with the food of cattle. The salt which remains in the cloth is free from the soluble salts of lime and magnesia, and may be hung up in the cloth till it is dry enough to be used for mixing with the butter, or with cheese.' The salt must be rendered as fine as possible, which may be done by crushing it with a rolling-pin, and the niter and sugar well mixed with the salt, when these ingredients are used along with it. In salting, the butter is spread out thin in the tub, and the salt, &c., carefully sprinkled over it, and worked in with 'the heel of the hand,' until the whole is uniformly and thoroughly intermixed. Some only work in half the salt at first, and then lay the butter aside until next day, when the remainder is added, after pouring off any brine which has come from the butter. A great deal of Irish butter is spoilt by over salting.

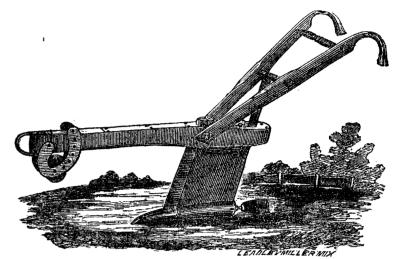
"When the salting process is completed, the butter is packed into 'crocks' — earthenware jars — or into small casks. The former answers well enough when the butter is intended for home use, but when it is to be sent by rail or steamboat, it should be packed in firkins. These are made of ash or oak, and previous to being filled with butter, they must be first filled with boiling water, which will be allowed to remain in them for twenty or twentyfour hours; they are then well rinsed in clean, cold water, and filled with strong, hot pickle, which may remain in them until they are required for use. The firkins are weighed before the butter is put in, and half a pound being allowed for any additional soakage that may take place, the weight of the firkin is branded upon it. A little fine salt is then sprinkled in the bottom, and the butter packed ightly with a wooden rammon to with the knuckles, and the greatest attention must be paid to this operation, so that there shall not be any vacant point left, as the air contained in that vacant space, no matter how small, would soon spoil the butter. If the firkin or jar is not filled at one churning, the butter must be covered with pickle, or some salt is sprinkled over it, and a clean cloth pressed close upon it, to keep out the air, until the next churning is ready, when the pickle is poured off, or the salt carefully removed with a spoon, and the smooth surface is roughened or raised into furrows, for the purpose of allowing the last packed butter to become perfectly united to the first, without any appearance of seam, which would be the case were this precaution neglected. When the firkin or jar is filled, a little salt is strewed on the surface, and a piece of linen, dipped in strong salt and water, is spread equally over the top, when the cask may be headed, and is then ready for market, to which it should be sent with as little delay as possible.

"Butter which has been improperly packed, or otherwise affected by the air, becomes rancid; but this may be cured by beating it in water into which from twelve to fifteen drops of chloride of lime to the pound of butter have been added. After working it well, leave it lying in the water for two hours, and then wash it in pure cold water, when it will be found to have become sweetened."

## BOOK-FARMING.

THE great majority of farmers will have nothing class of tillers (killers) of the earth. to do with "book-farming," and so they plod on in the track of their ancestors, as if determined the world should not move. Yet these very farmers are, from necessity, adopting the improvements. It wooden plow. He has laid aside the sickle of his forefathers, and uses the cadle, which he will also lay aside soon, though he has his foot set against that. He has been compelled to aknowledge the corn on the horse-rake; and so he has one; but it is the oldfashioned revolver, which he says surpasses all the new-fangled rakes. But his time is coming for the new rake also. He is ashaned of treading out his grain with oxen as in the days of ADAM and EVE. and has hung up the flail. He bends to the thrashing machine, and even to the wood-saw. He is thus following the improvements - or rather, they drag him on, as a man does a net with stupid fishes. Why not be in the van, shoulder to shoulder with those who get the first benefits, and, consequently the greatest profit of inventions? . Why lag behind? But he still doubts with the testimony before himwith the improvements in his hand. Let him ask himself this question:-Do scientific farmers ever give up their science, ard fall back on the old method? If not, is it supposable they would continue what is a damage to tem? Further; are they not sensible men? and arethe old-fashioned farmers not generally the reverse And yet, why doubt? But it is this habit—the hait of running in the same rut, until it is hard to get pur wagon out of it. But it must come out; for every day in it is a damage more and more easily seen

But a man must have the means. What can a poor farmer do with the 'improvements," who has as much as he can attend o in order to get a living. mon cry. They are too por to buy the implements; manure. Place them in a pile, as near the house as 'by pouring two quarts of boiling water upon one to lay out money for guard, or labor for the saving farmer himself or by his hired help.



MOLE OR DRAIN PLOW.

WE are requested to "describe a Mole Draining | clear idea of the construction and operation of this Plow, for the benefit of one and no doubt many Rural réaders." In compliance we give a cut and brief description of an implement patented in 1859 by Mr. J. CARRINGTON, of Steuben Co., N. Y., and which has met with much favor from practical farmers. Among others, Hon. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben, has thoroughly tested this Drain Plow, and strongly commended it to the agricultural public. We presume it is still manufactured in that region, but are not aware that it is made or sold in other sections. The cost of the plow is \$25, we believe—that being the price at which it was advertised in the RURAL some two years ago.

To give our inquiring friend, and other readers, a

of manure; they have as much as they can do to plow, and sow, and reap, and aftend to the thousandand-one things of the farm, to say nothing of the extra work of drainage, and under-plowing, and so on,—for there is no end to the labor of such farmers. And it is severe labor,—"dirty work,"—at that, and how discouraging, the grumbler has already conlessed,—for he admits it takes all his time to keep up with the work; he is never ahead of his work. In a word, he is an unhappy man; he looks so; his premises do; his family. He would consider it a slander if he were called a slovenly farmer; and yet, if he is not the slovenly farmer, who is?

It is not that these men are lazy. They are active enough, many of them; but they are so deeply prejudiced—they are so inveterate in the grooves of their fathers and forefathers. "Book-farming!" The mention gives them a shake of the head. They dread it as they do a lawyer or a doctor. And it has bewith a silent sneer, and their premises with "a pity." The "pity" will do, but not the shrug. No man will, knowingly, throw away his money. Ignorance is simply darkness where other men see light. A man, therefore, is not so much to be blamed as his circumstances. It is in farming precisely as in every other department; the smartest men, the best intellects, carry the palm. Still, circumstances have much to do. Are all old-fashioned farmers fools? Far from it, as everybody will testify; though what fools there are, must, of necessity, be among this

What, then, shall be done? And this is a question which has been a thousand times asked. There is but one answer,-instruct the ignorant farmer. This answer is applicable to all the departments of life. would be difficult now for a farmer to get hold of a Instruct your man. The means—money—is never mentioned. Means are only a matter of proportion. Large means will yield large profit; small means small profit, - still, profit. The difference between the two modes of farming turns all upon this: - Is the labor or means judiciously applied? The man who works hard the year through in the old way, will barely make a living; whereas, the same amount of labor judiciously expended, would have made a living and something over. It is much in knowing how. It is the shrewd men that eat the cream of the world; the rest lap the buttermilk. It is so in all classes. Each generation, in this progressive age, is wiser and richer than its predecessor. So with farming. The old farmers drop off with their old notions and prejudices, buried together in the soil they (ignorantly) dishonored; their sons take their place, imbued with the new spirit of the age; and the earth's capacity is more thoroughly tested. But how is this brought about? By book-farming,which means, more than anything else, the knowledge contained in our agricultural papers, one part of the great press, which is the mighty lever of the advancement of the day. Here is recorded what is done in the farming world; here the uses of all implements are advertised and explained; here the results of different modes of farming are given; here what is talked of and done by farmers is reported. The agricultural journal is a farm diary. It is simply the successful farmer talking to the public, and telling them how he became successful. If we heed what he says, we cannot avoid success. a success equal to the labor employed, whether that labor be large or small, whether performed by the

plow, we add the inventor's claim and description: "The accompanying cut illustrates a Drain Plow

patented by me in March, 1859. I claim the combination and arrangement of a re-placeable pointed coulter, with a continuous plate or solid standard carrying the mole, (which is simply a round piece of cast iron nearly four inches in diameter,) and a brace in the rear, connecting the said mole to the beam, and also to the handles, as represented in the engraving. It can be so gauged as to make a drain from one to three feet deep, as desired. It works admirably in clay or hard-pan soil, making a complete tunnel (drain,) leaving its sides smooth and compact, so that it will remain open for many years."

A farmer is not to be made a scientific farmer in a day or a year. He must work himself into it gradually, as his circumstances and means will permit, and he must persist in this; he must never relax it. The farm is constantly wearing out; hence, it wants constant care, a constant supply. It is with farming as with religion—there is no "standing still." Your farm will either go to thistles, or you will make it bear "fruit."

Farming is a speculation, and people should view it more in this light. It is putting the raw material (manure, &c.,) into the earth, and drawing it out again at a certain per centage of profit. That is al, - that is the whole of farming. You put a dollar's worth of manure in, and get two dollars from it, or more, according to the success of your management. Your manure may be permitted to waste; for it will do this of its own accord, unless ve attend to it. It will go into the atmosphere, or folcome fashionable among the elite farmers to shrug low the rain water, enriching some other man's the shoulder at these quacks. They pass them by farm. Or you may plow it in so deep that your grain cannot reach it, and it will go deeper still. The experience of the best farmers, which you find in their papers, tells you you must have your manure where the sun and the roots of your grain can reach it. Now, it takes but little to learn this,—it is only to read it and do it, - and this is the most important thing in all farming. Of such simple things is "book-farming made up-telling you how to do it. But you must believe in it and do it. We are so apt to read and then forget-we are so apt to keep up old habits-to stick to what we have been accustomed from year to year. But we must break away; and if the first trial is discouraging, the next may be better. If not try the third, and never yield. Be sure the majority is right, though you are wrong. But be careful, and do your work well, and there will be no wrong. Of this one thing-and it is the main thing, as I have said-you may be sure, that manure applied as above stated, on poor soil, will

> But the dollars are not seen in the manure. Hence, manure is permitted to waste, and when carried off, it is done to get it out of the way-or, what is thought better by many, is sold, and permitted to be carted off the farm; and then the poor farm, deprived of its substance, is to be skinned and tortured till life is all but extinct, and the farmer becomes desperate and endeavors to make up by hard labor what he has lost by imprudence, till the shiftless man is at last compelled to transfer his land, piece by piece, or perhaps the whole farm, to better hands, and then how soon the rejuvenating effect is seen. Such cases are numerous everywhere. It does one good to see such worn-out lands green over, as in better days. So we see the effect in a horse, when it leaves the hands of a despot (a greater brute than the horse,) and goes to the ownership of a humane man.

> As to papers, the world is full of them. The farmer is often humbugged by them. But he should not, therefore, condemn the whole. Are there not spurious issues among all classes of papers? And yet who would dispense with newspapers because they sometimes mistake, or scurrilous sheets are issued? Take the best papers. If you are not a judge, go to the man who is, in whom you have confidence, and he will be glad enough to tell you the truth if he is an honest man. Then stick to your paper. The harder the times, the closer stick to it; for depend upon it, it is your friend; and when you cast it off, you sacrifice your best friend-afriend that

is untiring in the promotion of your interest. Only a dollar or two for a whole year-and all the information, comfort, and instruction! Such things are invaluable, beyond the worth of money; and yet a little sum will bring to your door every week fresh matter of this kind, so that you are constantly interested and benefited, though you may not so readily see it. And then the family, the children and the wife, and even the servant and the neighbors, will read the paper; and do you think they will not be influenced by it? It is a secret influence, like electricity. You may not see it; but you feel it; you get the effect; and this effect is for good. How many pennies are saved through the course of the year by the daughter's or wife's reading the recipes or hints contained in your paper. These hints teach economy as well as other things. The frugal, intelligent wife or daughter is never without her paper or two, or even more; the more intelligent, the more papers generally; and poverty is never permitted to cut off this source of intelligence—the very thing that helped make intelligent. And once thoroughly tasted, it becomes a necessity. Cut off all sources of intelligence, and what would the world be? Scatter it in all directions, to the fullest extent, and what would you see? But the dollar goes hard out of the pocket. The man draws his "weasel-skin" slowly: he is loth to part with so much real money; and he hands it over with a sigh. He forgets (if he has ever known it.) that this dollar is part of the speculating money of the farm, and the very best of all the investments-the medium through which the speculation is carried out-the goose that lays the golden egg. F. G. Starkville, Herk. Co., N. Y., 1862.

#### FARMERS' INVESTMENTS - WOOD-HOUSES.

Aways the readers of the Runar, there are hundreds-perhaps it would be true if I were to write thousands-of farmers, who have not as much capital as they can profitably use in their business. All such, if they are wise, will carefully select the more profitable kinds of investment, until an accumulation of capital enables them to invest in the less profitable; but still, it may be, very desirable and comfortable kinds of investment.

Capital invested in clover seed, plaster, a mowing machine, a horse rake, improved farm implements, improved stock very carefully, drainage, &c., may, and often does, yield an interest of over fifteen per cent. per annum. Indeed, I have myself derived a clear income of \$100 cash from \$10 worth of plaster, six months from its application to wheat and clover; and the profit on a revolving horse rake may be very safely estimated at 100 per cent. per annum. Outside of these kinds of investment is a large range of investments, highly commended by those having made them, and very comfortable, and very desirable, yet not sufficiently profitable to aid the beginner in the accumulation of capital; and therefore these investments would bar and impede his progress. If I am not mistaken, among these last wood-houses may be classed. Let us calculate: We will suppose the farmer has so far progressed as to have a new, nicely painted frame mansion, with surroundings to match. A wood-house to correspond will cost, say \$100. Half the interest on this, as above, will be \$7.50, which will hive fifteen cords of three or four feet wood cut in the forest, the chopper boarding himself. Now, if the farmer in early winter hauls this wood into his door-yard, the balance of the interest on the cost of the wood-house would saw, split, and pile it, making over thirty cords of stove wood eighteen inches or two feet in length. If the piles were six feet high and thirty-two feet long, there would be five of them. If the same action has been taken the previous winter, there is already seasoned wood on hand for present use. Now, over a portion of these piles let wide boards be laid, and secured by weights, and the wood boxes in the house can, at any time, even times of sleet, be supplied with unexceptionable wood.

Some years ago a bank of issue and deposit was established in this region, and it was said that we would have to go abroad for a financier to direct its operations, because the requisite financial ability was not to be found among us. I opine that finan-

cial ability is useful to farmers. Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1862. PETER HATHAWAY.

## KOHL-RABI vs. WHITE SWEDE TURNIP.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER. - Last spring you recommended the Kohl-Rabi as an excellent and productive root for feeding stock. At once I procured a quantity of seed, and transplanted the plants about the tenth of June. At the same time I transplanted an equal quantity of the Sweet, or White Swede Turnip, under the same circumstances of location, soil, &c. With the same care and attention in culture, the Sweet Turnip produced onehalf more than the Kohl-Rabi. While the former is tender and delicious for eating, the latter is tough and woody, and of disagreeable taste and odor.

I have cultivated the Sweet Turnip for five years and have never failed to harvest a good crop. Some of the roots have weighed twenty-two pounds. The soil is a gravelly loam. It must be made rich.

The plants may be raised in the same manner as cabbage plants, in the open air; and when three or four inches high, transplant on a moist day, about the 20th of June. If planted before this period they will sometimes run to tops. They may be put out as late as the 20th of July, with good success, and grow good-sized roots. For feeding to cattle and sheep, they are greatly superior to beets. The turnips will be eaten with avidity, while the beets will remain untouched. We are now feeding them to ewes with lambs. The ewes give plenty of milk, and the lambs thrive finely.

All first-rate farmers now grow some kind of roots to feed stock, during the winter and spring months, along with hay and grain. Believing the Sweet Turnip to have superior merits, I take pleasure in recommending it to RURAL readers.

West Bloomfield, N. Y., 1862. MARK D. WILLSON.

## SORGHUM-INQUIRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Being a volunteer in the "RURAL regiment," I know no better mode of gaining information than at "headquarters." Being a member of the "home guard," I desire to make our agricultural breastworks as strong as possible, by using every modern improvement, and arm them with every new resource for "home production." in these times of close pecuniary quarters. Having had tolerable success in making molasses. I have concluded to put in several acres this year, and have already agreed to work several acres for my neighbors; and believing that by filtering either the juice or the sirup, a superior quality may be

they also tell us how to get the bone black, or char- its exodus from a hive. When the bees leave, they coal, (we can get plenty of bones around here,) and are of one organization, all harmonizing as one the best method of constructing a filter, and how long will one last without being renewed? Would it not be well to make it in sections, so as to be more easily cleaned? Any information will be, mission and are treated as strangers. But how is thankfully received.

As the skimmer is the best clarifier I have yet tried, or seen tried, I will tell those wishing to know, how I make mine. Take a 10 by 14 inch sheet of heavy tin; turn up one side 24 inches. and both ends, in the form of a common duster, and hem in a strong wire on three sides. Have a socket four or five inches long soldered on, and strongly braced, to receive a light wooden handle two feet long. Now cut out a space of 4 by 9 inches within an inch of the back side, and insert, in one, fine wire gauze, such as is used for milk strainers. in another a piece of perforated tin, and you have one to take off the first scum, and one to use when the sirup begins to get thick. They will cost forty or fifty cents each, and will pay for themselves every day in the improved quality of sirup, and the ease of cleansing it.

Some think cane grown on land highly manured yields a greater per cent. of sugar, and of a better quality. If those who make poor sirup would strain their juice two or three times, and then let it settle in a receiver, from which it could be carefully drawn through a hole an inch or more above the bottom, and keep everything neat and clean, they would be pleased, and some of them surprised, at the result.

Cedar Co., Iowa, 1862.

#### A SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: As farmers are often greatly embarrassed in their neighborhood traffic for the want of a medium of communication between buyer and seller, I would suggest a system of local advertising.

Suppose that at some central place in each neighborhood - the store or post-office, for instance there should be kept a book, wherein any person having live stock, seeds, or other produce for sale, could, for a small fee, have entered a list and description of the property for sale. Now, this book being open for the inspection of purchasers, you will see that it would greatly facilitate local exchanges.

Under the present method, or rather want of method, a man wishing to buy a horse or cow may run about for days before he can find what he wants, when perhaps a near neighbor has the desired article, and is equally anxious to find a customer. It would help the butcher to find stock and the laborer to find an employer, and in short would be a tolerable substitute for sale fairs, saving time and expense, and the immoral effects too often attendant upon a gathering of the masses.

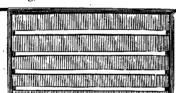
Scottsville, Monroe Co., N. Y., April, 1862.

## The Bee-Reeper

Comb Guide.

I HAVE heard of a Comb Guide, for keeping comb straight in the movable frames. Is there such a thing; and if so, is it APIARIAN. effectual?

WE have heard of several inventions for compelling the bees to build straight combs, but that most known, and probably the best, was invented by RICHARD COLVIN, of Baltimore. The engraving shows this guide.



The Bee Journal thus speaks of Mr. Colvin's guide:-"It has been in use several seasons, and has, we believe, invariably caused straight combs to be built, in the hives in which it was employed. We have seen a number of large sized combs built under constraint of these guides, which, for straightness and uniform thickness, precisely adapted to worker-brood, much surpassed those constructed by bees left to the operation of their own whims.

The guides consist of partitions as represented above, of the same length and depth as the comb frames. They may be made of tin, wood, or other material. Though tin is somewhat expensive. (25 cents each, or \$2.00 per set,) yet it is preferable, as it takes up less room than wood. The guides are made of slats; and if of tin, with a bead around the edge, to keep it straight and out of wind. The slats are placed about three-eighths of an inch apart, and are about 1s inch in width. The top one, including bead, two inches.

In using these guides, if of tin, one frame only need be removed out of the hive, to give the requisite room. If of wood, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, two frames must be taken out, leaving only eight in the hive. Then set the two outside frames in their proper places, and the other eight or nine (as the case may be,) equidistant from each other, so as to fill out the intermediate space; and next, hang one of these guides exactly in the center between each two frames. The sides of the hive should be set perfectly level with each other; and care should be taken to see that both guides and frames hang plumb before the swarm is put in, as well as afterwards. When it is placed on a level stand, raise the back end of the hive about two inches. Let the guides remain in till the bees have filled all the frames with comb; then remove them, shove the frames to their proper places, and put in the frame or frames which had previously been removed, placing them near the center of the hive, and each between two combs containing brood. When in that condition, the bees will not elongate the cells, and must, consequently, build straight comb in these empty frames also; and they generally do it, at the height of the honey season, in about two days."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - There has been much said and written about bees and their operations, but there is one peculiar point that I have not seen recorded, and that is their mode of recognizing each other. It is well known to apjarians that the bees comprising one hive have a rule for knowing every bee belonging to their hive, although there are many thousands. They meet at the entrance of the hive, and with their antennæ or horns make certain motions or signs whereby they recognize each other. If a bee from a neighboring hive comes among them, they make the sign, but he is unable to meet it, and they pronounce him an enemy and a made, I wish any one having tried either plan, would robber, and he is killed and drawn out. But the give us their experience through the RURAL. Will most mysterious thing is when a new swarm makes

family; and if they return within an hour or two, they are received back with cordiality; but if they are gone a day or two, they are wholly denied adthis, that only the week previous they were all of but very little trouble and no injury to the steers. one family, in perfect harmony, and now it is death for them to return? Does every hive have a different organization? If not, how do they detect spies and robbers? It is not to be expected that every bee should know all the others by particular acquaintance, there being many thousands, and sometimes hundreds hatching daily.

There is another faculty which the God of nature has given them, and that is to kill off their drones at a proper time, when they have ceased to be useful. If they have any particular animosity against the drones, why do they not kill them as soon as they are hatched? But no; they not only nurse and protect them when young, but preserve them until a certain period, when they cease to be useful, and then they destroy them. Should the drones be killed as soon as hatched, the whole swarm would soon be extinct.

Thus it seems that God has given them some peculiar faculties that no other insects possess. A. WILLSON. Marcellus, April, 1862.

Facts for Bee-Keepers.

BEES IN MISSOURI. - Mr. Thomas Allen, of Crystal Springs, St. Louis, Mo., says that in that section of country, such is the mildness of the climate, that "bees are often tempted out of their hives in winter. Some years they begin to work in March, and I have taken full boxes of newly made honey as early as the fifth of May. The same hive will, in favorable seasons, bear robbing three times, and throw off perhaps three or four swarms of young bees."

Ir, in spring, a stock of bees is not very rich in honey, and much cold weather comes to hinder their work, they will be in great danger of being ruined and lost. The brood increasing, the old store spent, and none to be got abroad, they all perish together. Therefore, the stocks that are fullest of bees, without a sufficient store, are in the greatest danger.—Dr.

#### Movable Frames, &c.

I WILL be obliged to you, or some of your bee-keeping friends, for a description of the most approved construction of movable comb frames, and any method that has been adopted to secure them in addition to the rabbits, when made ten inches or more deep. Also, the most convenient method of raising spare queens in connection with artificial swarming and the advantages, if any, over natural swarming. - JAMES HESLOP, West Flamboro, C. W., 1862.

## Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Steeping Barley before Sowing.

A WRITER in the Homestead recommends that seed barley should be steeped before sowing, in a solution of copperas or blue vitriol, the same as is often done for wheat, and then rolled in plaster enough to dry it. He says it has the effect of giving it a rapid start, and makes it come up strong and dark colored. He thinks the benefit equal to ten extra loads of manure per acre.

Poisoned Wheat for Destroying Rats, Mice, Etc.

A PEDDLER from Brooklyn, New York, is now around the country selling poisoned wheat for the extirpation of vermin. He sells packages containing about one gill, to druggists, traders, &c., at 121 cents, to be retailed for 25 cents. A correspondent (FOIL) of the New England Farmer says:-The wheat is poisoned by being soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate slightly sweetened with molasses. "Foil" has no doubt it is a good article for the destruction of rats and mice, and possibly for crows; but thinks farmers can get poisoned wheat or corn for less than \$64 per bushel, the price at which the above is retailed. He gives the following recipe: - Corrosive sublimate, one drachm; alcohol, one pint; molasses, one tablespoonful. Dissolve the corrosive sublimate in the alcohol, and add the molasses. Pour this upon four quarts of wheat in an earthen or wooden vessel. Cover and let it stand, stirring occasionally until the liquid is absorbed by the grain. Then spread and dry the wheat, and it is ready for use. This quantity contains 32 gills, which at the retail price would be \$8. Cost, including wheat at \$2, about forty cents.

## Horses in the Future.

THERE is a certainty of advanced prices in horses, from the demand which is sure to follow the close of the war. Here is what the Secretary of the Vermont State Agricultural Society says on this subject in his annual report:

"The number of horses in Vermont before the breaking out of the rebellion was about 55,000. since which, nearly 10.000 have been carried from the State for army purposes. This immense levy for horses has been made throughout the entire country. When it is considered that comparatively few of these horses will find their way back: that the number which will die of disease or become unfit for service is twenty times as great as it would be were they used for any other kind of business: that to meet this great want of the Government a large proportion of the business horses of our large cities, which have been thrown out of service by general prostration, have been bought up; it readily appears that even during the war horses must advance in price; and at its close, when business shall revive and trade resume its former channels the demand for good horses must exceed the supply. Reasoning from these premises, no more profitable labor can be engaged in than the production of good business horses.

## Matching Steers Horns.

In answer to a query recently propounded by the New England Furner, how to match the horns of steers, if one hom is growing down, a correspondent replies to this effect:-Five years since I had a very fine pair of Jevon steers, nicely matched, with most beautiful hons, except one horn in one of them inclined to turn down, so as to look very badly, and the questin was, how to remedy the defect, and have the brns grow alike. As I had previously tried scrapng steers' horns to change their shape, and withut any benefit in a single instance, I adopted the following plan:-I fastened a pulley to the floor diectly over the steer's head. and another pulley at apoint where a weight could safely be suspended, the passed a cord over each pulley, putting one end of the cord on the horn that was down, and to the other end of the cord a weight of two pounds kept the cord on the horn most of the time during the winter, when my steers were in the stable. If that way I raised the horn kicked after. - W. H. Dorn, Whitey, C. W., 1862.

so that at the close of the next autumn my steers' horns matched perfectly well! Since that time it has been tried repeatedly by farmers in this vicinity, with the like success. The horns of steers while growing, can be turned in any direction, by the continued use of a weight over a pulley, which is

#### Prevention of Wood Rotting.

To prevent posts and piles from rotting, says the American Agriculturist, the following coating has been recommended, which is the more suitable, since it is economical, impermeable to water, and nearly as hard as stone:-Take 50 parts of rosin. 40 of finely powdered chalk, 300 parts (or less) of fine, white, sharp sand, four parts of linseed oil, one part of native red oxide of copper, and two parts sulphuric acid. First heat the rosin, chalk, sand, and oil, in an iron boiler; then add the oxide, and with care, the acid; stir the composition carefully, and apply the coat while it is hot. If it be not liquid enough, add a little more oil. This coating, when it is cold and dry, forms a varnish which is hard as stone.

#### Use of Hen Manure on Corn.

E. Allen, of Pomfret, Conn., in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman, gives his experience in the culture of corn and the use of hen manure as a fertilizer, thus:

I have been in the habit of using hen manure. applied in the hill, on corn, for a number of years, with excellent success. I take my hen manure to a convenient place-say a barn floor, and pulverize it thoroughly-then mix two-sixths ashes and onesixth plaster, with an equal proportion of the manure in bulk of both ashes and plaster. After preparing my ground by spreading say twenty-five cart loads of stable or other good manure on the turf, and plowing it under, I mark out my ground without either harrowing or bushing, and then drop one gill of the above mixture in each hill, either planting my corn beside, or kicking on a little dirt with my foot, over the mixture, and planting directly on it. I row both ways, three and one-half feet apart. In this way I have succeeded in getting fine crops. I generally use about fifteen bushels of the hen manure mixture to the acre: but if I used no other manure to carry out the crop, I would certainly use at least forty bushels of the same. I think most farmers miss it in running over too much ground to get a bushel of corn, when, by manuring heavily, they get the same grain on less ground, and make a saving in labor, and leave the soil in a better condition for stocking down.

#### Inquiries and Answers.

REMOVING ODOR FROM SKINS.—Will some of the RURAL'S many contributors please tell me, through its columns, how to take the odor out of muskrat skins; also, the process of tanning with the hair on ?—ANTI-DIXIE, Bristol, N. Y., 1862.

THE MARTIN. — Will you or some of your correspondents inform me, through the RURAL, what I must do to entice this beautiful songster to the cage, and what cage is most suitable for the purpose?—P. I. H., West Galway, N. Y., 1862.

BEST PAINT FOR BRICK BUILDINGS.—I have a house and barn, built of brick some thirty years ago, and wish to know the best and cheapest paint used for such buildings. A reply through the RUBAL would be of much value to—A SUBSCRIBER, Wellington, Lorain Co., O., 1862.

HAY FOR A COW IN WINTER-STALE-CUTTERS .- Would it be troubling RUBAL readers much to answer the following questions? What weight of good hay per day is sufficient for a milch cow during the winter, and how often should it be fed to them? Whose stalk-cutter is considered the best? what is the price of it & and where can it be had?—J. B. C., Waterloo, Scacca Co., N. P., 1863.

COFFEE CULTURE — COTTON SEED.—I am desirous of trying an experiment by raising coffee the coming season, and wish you, or some of your correspondents, to inform me, through the columns of the RURAL, where the seed may be obtained, the columns of the RURAL, where the seed may be obtained and also give the mode of cultivation. I hope the RURAL cattell us, before it is too late, the exact place to purchase cotton seed, and obligo all of its inquiring friends. Cotton has been raised near this place.—A SUBSCRIBER, Hartford, Van Burct Co., Mich., 1862.

The Government has procured a considerable quantity of cotton seed, both on the Atlantic coast and in Tennessee. If 'Subscriber" will apply to Mr. J. P. REYNOLDS, Secretary Illinois State Ag. Society, at Springfield, Ill., we doubt not he

LOUSY CALVES.— For a number of winters past, we have been favored with lousy calves, to benefit which, by way of destroying the lice, we have labored faithfully, trying every known remedy, with but little, if any, effect. If the RUBAL, or its readers, will furnish a remedy, it will oblige—T. C. B., Austinburg, Ashl. Co., Ohio, 1862.

Sand, ashes, or any fine dirt sifted into the hair, will gen wood ashes be used, keep the animal away from moisture, or the hair might get a start as well as the lice. An excellent lotion for vermin is thus compounded:—Corrosive sublimate, two drachms; rub down in two ounces spirits of wine, and add a pint of water. Dr. Dadd would wash the skin night and morning with the following:-Powdered lobelia seeds, two ounces; boiling water, one quart. After standing a few hours it is fit for use, and can be applied with a sponge.

When you begin the work of exterminating the lice, feed the calves more generously, and improve their condition.

Burning Charrens.—The hest way to make a durable cir tern is to wall up with cobble stone and then put on two good coats of water lime .- W., East Troy, Wis.

COMPOUND FOR WOUNDS ON HORSES. - Seeing an inquiry in the RURAL as to the best compound for wounds on horses, will give the following from the pen of Dr. Dapp, which have found to be the best compound for wounds, saddlegalls, &c.. that I have ever seen: Pulverized aloes, 8 ozs.; pulverized myrrh, 4 ozs.: pulverized catechu, 4 ozs.: pulverized henzoin 4 ozs.; new rum, 1 gallon. Let the mixture stand for two or three weeks, frequently shaking, and filter through fine linen -G. M. M., North White Creek, Wash, Co., N. Y., 1862.

JUMPING COLTS. - On picking up a late RURAL I noticed an inquiry for a remedy for jumping colts. I freely give one that has proved most successful with the least injury to the animal. Take a piece of strong canvas or linen that will cover the fore part of the head from the ears down, out holes in it for the eyes, then take a tin cup made for the purpose, about four or five inches in diameter, (we have them made flaring, so that the bottom is not as large by half or one inch,) bind the edges with leather, fasten or sow them in the above mentioned holes, punching holes enough in the tins to prevent injury to the eyes. This arrangement prevents them seeing distinctly. yet admits air enough to prevent harm .- W. H. S., Ontario C. W., 1862.

KICKING HORSES, AGAIN.-I noticed in your issue of March 29. an inquiry from "A Subscriber," how to cure a horse that kicks in the stable. I will give him a remedy: Place a plank, securely fastened not more than two inches above his hips across the stall, and the horse will soon get sick of trying to kick, for kick he cannot. If he is an inveterate kicker, and will kick without the plank to prevent him, then "Subscriber" will find it much cheaper to keep the preventive in operation than to build new stalls .- FARMER, Parishville Center, St. Law. Co., N. Y., 1862.

ABOUT KICKING HORSES .- In answer to "A Subscriber. in the RURAL of March 29, I wish to relate the following that came under my notice some years ago. The horse was a fine, full-blooded animal, and kicked at everything moving in the stable. After trying every remedy without effect, a strong swing was hung a short distance behind him as he stood in the stall, the seat being well padded so as not to injure him. When all was ready, the swing was set in motion, which, of course, immediately attracted his attention, and he began to kick at and strike it, and every time it came toward him, he would kick until he got his hind foot snugly fixed on the seat of the swing. Here the poor animal remained until he was

## Rural Notes and Items.

Correspondents are again reminded that Anonymous Communications cannot be noticed or published in the RURAL. Whatever is sent us for insertion must be authen. ticated by the real name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith and originality. Notices of Marriages or Deaths are not published unless accompanied by a responsible name. Obituary and marriage notices exceeding four lines are not inserted unless paid for. The number and length of such notices sent us for publication, has necessitated the adoption of this rule,

— We cannot become responsible for the safety or return of rejected communications, especially on literary subjects. We receive such a mass of essays, sketches and poems, that we are unable to publish all that is meritorious - and therefore again notify those who wish to become paid contributors or correspondents to our literary or miscellaneous departments that we cannot make further engagements. We are always glad to hear from our friends on practical subjects, but the effusions of poets and essayists are not so cordially welcomed

ABOUT FREE ADVERTISING-How it is Sought .- We are in frequent receipt of communications strongly commendatory of the inventions, wares and products of those desirous of enlisting the attention and patronage of our readers. These we are expected to publish "for the information and benefit of the public." To secure advertising without expense seems to be the object of many who have really valuable articles for sale, and various plans are resorted to for its accomplishment. The good nature, benevolence and public spirit of editors are appealed to by some;—others take advantage of an inquiry, or discussion of a subject, to write (or get some friend to do so,) an article in which their wares or products are incidentally yet strongly commended. As an instance, Sorghum culture having of late been agitated in the RURAL, we are in receipt of a well-written communication on the subject, in the body of which a certain patent apparatus is commended as the ne plus ultra, and then its price, and the name and residence of the manufacturer, modestly added... all, of course, for the ostensible benefit of the public! And similar experiments are tried upon us by various parties, who evidently think the RURAL designed to promote their individual interests, under the guise of benefiting the community, and its editor verdant enough to "see it in that light." We are often temporarily deceived, and sometimes nearly sold, by these shrewd operators. Many a time have we been delighted on reading the first page or two of a well-written and logical essay, only to find an advertisement in its center or toward its conclusion—and sometimes, when younger and less experienced, we overlooked the "point" altogether. But we have taken the degrees, and a vast deal of labor and stationery have been and are being lost upon us, for our appre ciation of certain efforts is not as abundant as of yore, and withal we are less confiding.. In truth, while we often commend wares and products considered worthy the attention of the public, and never charge therefor, we cannot consent to allow outsiders to do that kind of editing. They have access to our Advertising and Special Notice departments, and will be given great latitude (of both expression and space) on compliance with our terms—and we submit that, after expending thousands of dollars in establishing the RURAL, we are entitled to remuneration from those having the benefit of its large and wide circulation.

RURAL WAIFS .- The Wheat Crop presents a promising ppearance throughout Western New York, so far as we can ascertain. Accounts from the West are also favorable.-Maple Sirup is being made by many Vermont farmers who formerly made sugar only. The sirup is put up in air-tight cans, so that it can be kept fresh the year round. --- A Flock of Sixteen Sheep, owned by G. W. BRADFORD, Conway, N. Y., has this spring produced thirty one lambs - three of them having triplets, nine twins, and four one each. - The Skeleton of Eclipse, the fastest horse known, who died in 1780 at the age of 25 years, has been purchased for a hundred guineas by the trustees of the Veterinary College at Edinburgh -The Naples Ag. Society, (Ontario Co.,) elected the following officers for 1862: President - SEYMOUR H. SUTTON. Vice Presidents - D. D. Remer, and J. B. Johnson. Treasurer - J. L. Monior. Secretary - V. O. Hart. Executive Committee - E Wells, H. Maxfield, O. W. Levalley, J. Covel, L. Hotchkiss, L. Story.— The Susquehanna Valley Ag. Society is to hold its next Annual Fair at Unadilla, Sept. 23d and 24th.— The Sunrise Temperature at Framingham, Mass., for March, averaged 26.3°. Sleighing lasted until the 26th. Spring birds were late -- the first song sparrows appearing on the 18th, and robins and blue birds on the 25th .--- Spring Weather, a balmy atmosphere, at least one warm rain, and singing birds, are among the noteworthy arrivals of the past few days. 'Hail, joyous spring !" --- The Spring Work must necessarily be performed in a short period, this year, and it behooves all to take time by the forelock, using every means at command to facilitate out-door operations. Men, teams, implements, &c., should be ready and "up to time," every day, during the busy season.

COTTON GROWING is to be tried in Western Pennsylvania. The Erie Dispatch says a number of citizens of that county propose to test cotton culture this season, and adds: - "The experiment has never before been tried; but from the mile temperature of the climate until late in the fall, rendered so by the waters of the lake tempering the cold north winds over a belt of land several miles wide, and extending from the State line almost to the western bounds of Ohio, it is confi dently believed that cotton can be successfully raised here."

named, but whether it can be successfully (or profitably) raised is another question. Mr. E. M. CARPENTER, of this city, has favored us with a boll of matured cotton, grown by him last season in the open air. This demonstrates that cotton is a possible production in this latitude, but whether it can be grown to advantage is quite problematical.

- We have no doubt cotton can be matured in the section

WHEN TO PLANT SORGHUM .- The Rev. A. MYERS, of Bucyus. Ohio, in an article contributed to the Forum of that place, states that the experience of forty-persons of his acquaintance demonstrates that early planting is not practicable. "Of all the experiments from the last of April until the 10th of May, not one matured; those from the 10th of May until the 20th, were ripe or nearly so; and all, without exception, from the 20th of May until the 1st of June, were perfectly matured, demonstrating conclusively that the latter part of May is the best time to plant." It is absolutely essential to success in making sugar, he says, that the sorghum should be fully matured, and, as early planting is not safe, he thinks we must have some preparation to bring the seed up speedily. What that is, he professes to have discovered, and will announce in time for planting.

THE REAPING MACHINE AN ANCIENT INVENTION .- In the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1860, page 82. (under heading of "The Reaping Machine known to our Celtic Forefathers,") is the following translation of a passage from Pliny's Natural History, Book 18, Chap. 30:—"Of reaping itself there are various methods. In the broad plains of he Gauls, enormous machines, with teeth set in a row. placed on two wheels, are driven through the standing corn, a horse being attached to it in a contrary way to the usual node of attaching horses, [jumento contrario juncto.] Thus the corn, being cut off, falls into the furrow.

ANOTHER WEIGHTY MALE BOVING - Mr. W. D. PALMER of Hornellsville, writes—"Having noticed in a late RURAL an account of a Durham bull of 'immense proportions and huge preponderosity, belonging to Mr. VINCENT. of Pike, Wyoming Co., I would state that we have some pretty good tock in Steuben Co. also. I have a young Durham bull, (not yet 2 years old,) which weighed when 13 months old, 1220 lbs., and when 22 months old, 1600 lbs. I don't wish to boast, but think this quite as good as Mr. VINCENT'S. I will also state that my animal has never had extra keeping, no more so than my other stock."

Some Parsnips. - Friend Henry Case, of Irondequeit, near this city—whose "Quaker butter" and other choice products usually sell above market figures—a few days ago favored us with some clongated specimens of his last parsnip crop, looking like unto a reversed picture of the Dioscored batatas. One of them measured three feet and four inches and another was nearly as long. Some years ago Mr. Gass gave us a parsnip which was over four feet in length!

## HORTIGULTURAL.

HOW TO GET A BUSHY HEDGE.

On the subject of hedge-making we have for years endeavored to give the information which the appearance of nine-tenths of the hedges in the country shows to be so much needed. Our attempts at hedge-making, with some exceptions, have been failures. In some sections of the West, and occasionally East, a good hedge is to be seen, but a pic ture of an American hedge, such as we usually see would be a comic thing. Although the following article from the Gardener's Monthly contains nothing new, its suggestions will be found exceedingly valuable to all who will put them in practice.

"Most attempts at hedging look as if the owners would like to invert them. The top is thick enough where thickness is not needed; but between there and the base there is nothing to strengthen the moral principles of the passing school-boy, as he eyes the Pippins and Spitzenburgs inclosed within.

As usually managed, hedges are costly and unsatisfactory affairs. Properly treated, they are the least expensive of any kind of fence, and cheaper, by far, than the great majority of even those who have 'faith in hedges' believe.

All hedges designed for protective fences are, in the first place, too high and too narrow at the base. No hedge need have more than a four feet rise, as it will do no harm for your neighbor's horse to see what crops you are growing; but it should be between three and four feet thick at the base, so that, nnless he has served in the cavalry under some bold dragoon, and 'knows bayonets,' he may have no inclination to try the strength of your spines of hawthorns or osage oranges.

Before planting, sort your plants into three lots,that is, into strong, stronger, and strongest,-taking them first up by the handful, and cutting off their heads to within nine or ten inches of the collar or point where the root portion commences. This is done with a sharp hatchet on a block of wood. The tap-root is shortened at the same time. If you plant them any way, just as they come from the nursery, they will grow only in one way, which, Darwin says, is nature's way. In the 'struggle for existence,' those which get the start will crowd out the weaker ones, and your hedge may have enough unevenness to satisfy any lover of pastoral poetry, but will fall short of your matter-of-fact expectations. After sorting, you can give the weaker choice the best chance of good soil, the next selection a little better, and the next the worst soil, if any such you have.

In planting, set them to an angle, as in the following sketch, setting the plants twelve inches apart in



two rows, quincunx fashion, which will place each plant about eight inches from the other. By thus sloping the plants, the shoots, as they rise perpendicularly, will give you a miniature forest, with every little rising trunk but a few inches apart.

If your hedge grows as well as it ought to grow, by the middle of June it will have made shoots two feet in length. Then get a sharp scythe, and go along the whole line, cutting off six inches of the young growth the whole way. This may be cut flat, as in mowing a piece of meadow ground. It will occupy but a few minutes for every hundred feet, and will be all the care required for the first year. The sides must not be touched this or any following year, until the required width has been reached,three or four feet. If the soil be good, however, and the plants strong, it will nearly do this the first

The second year the plants in the middle of June will have reached the four feet we propose, when it should again be gone over with the scythe, first cut. the open garden should diverge in curved lines. ting off the young tops square to the desired height, and then cutting the sides so that the apex is wedge shaped, like an inverted V (A). By cutting in the hedge so sharply and severely towards the apex, the strength of the plant will be thrown into the branches at the base, and enable them to push widely and freely.

Every thing, it will be seen, depends on the time and manner of pruning. It must be cut while the growth is active, in order to throw strength into the growing side-shoots; and it must be cut in a conical or wedge-shape, in order that the light may be easily admitted to every part of the hedge's surface.

The third year after the hedge is 'well set,'- a technical term for filled up well from bot om to top, -the wedge-shape form may be modified to the truncate cone or half-oval, which is more pleasing to the eve.

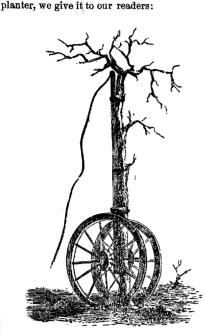
Sometimes a few strong shoots will again push after the midsummer cutting. These should be cut away at the fall of the leaf, or they will interfere with the annual scythe-cutting, on which the principal cheapness of our style of management depends."

## TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.

As a general rule, we would not advise the transplanting of large trees. Most attempts at this work have been quite unsuccessful, even with abundant means and every other facility for its successful accomplishment. We would advise the correspondent whose inquiry will appear in another column, and all others, to have patience, plant young thrifty trees, take care of them, and wait for their full development. It is pleasant to see a fine tree, and enjoy its shade, but it is no less pleasant to watch the gradual growth of the trees we have planted. We become very much attached to a tree that we planted when young, watched over, watered an pruned, until it has become a beautiful specimen, rewarding us with its sweet blossoms, beautiful foliage, or luscious fruits. This takes time, but there is pleasure at every step. It is true that a new place looks dreary until relieved by trees, and a few large specimens may perhaps be planted with advantage. The best time for this work is in the winter, when the ground is frozen, so that a large ball of earth will adhere to the roots. Dig a trench around the tree to be removed, and then work under from every side, cutting off all the roots that extend beyond the trench. The size of the ball of earth to be removed with the tree will depend upon its size, but no labor must be spared to remove the principal part of the roots in good condition. The earth on one side must be removed, leaving an easy slope

stone-boat may be placed under the ball of earth, and the removal of the earth and roots continued until the ball of earth rests upon the stone-boat, where it must be well supported with guy-ropes, &c. In the winter of 1861, Mr. GEORGE ELLWANGER removed several very fine Norways, and some deciduous trees, in this manner, very successfully. We watched the operation with a good deal of interest. Most of the trees suffered but little by removal. In the Horticulturist we find the following implement described for the purpose, and as it is simple,

and within the reach of every farmer and tree-



The accompanying cut illustrates a very convenient contrivance for moving large trees. It almost explains itself. The truck is backed against the tree, the tongue thrown up against the body, and secured by stout cords. The earth is then removed from around the roots, the tongue pulled down by means of the rope attached to the end of the tongue, a team hitched fast, and the tree moved to its new quarters. The truck is placed over the hole in which the tree is to be planted, the tongue thrown up, and the tree is then in just the right position for filling in the earth. A truck of this kind would be very useful in planting parks and large grounds, and a small one would be useful for general pur-

#### THE SMALL GARDEN.

A CORRESPONDENT gives the following excellent hints for the management of small gardens:--" No one thing connected with the health and happiness of a rural life, presents to the minds of the people so many considerations of taste and refinement as the artistical arrangement of fruits, flowers and shrubbery. And in the formation and arrangements of walks, parks, bowers and beds in the fruit and flower garden, a good share of indulgence should be granted the designer, in view of the great diversity of opinion existing among the people. One of the most serious errors existing at the present time, and most easily committed, is confusion in arrangement. It frequently occurs that in a garden originally laid out with much taste and care, the introduction of some 'new and beautiful flowering shrub,' or 'valuable fruit,' is suggested to the proprietor, and one innovation after another takes place, until the order and beauty of the whole is destroyed.

If the object of the designer is to produce admiration and leveliness, a spot of ground naturally charming should be selected. It is fallacy to suppose that art and effort can supply deficiencies in natural beauty of scenery. In a majority of cases in our country villages, people build within fifteen or twenty feet of the road line, leaving but a short space for walks in front. In this case a straight walk from the front door to the gate is in good keeping with taste and order in arrangement. Walks for This would avoid the dull monotony of lineal stiffness. In the small curves plant some showy annuals - double marigolds or asters; in the large curves or parks, a fruit tree, or some large, showy flowering shrub; in the intermediate curves or recesses, some small, modest, bewitching little flower, with now and then a cluster of peonies, alternately white and red. to produce diversity of color and habit. Never plant marigolds, or other yellow flowers, by the side of a vellow or Austrian rose. The Queen of the Prairies a double red and the Relle of Baltimore, a beautiful white rose, (both climbers,) make a heautiful show when allowed to mingle on the same trellis, or climb some small evergreen tree, as cedar or balsam."

## HORTICULTURE OF THE FAR EAST.

THAT there is nothing new under the sun is an old proverb, the truth of which is denied as often as it is admitted, and yet how often do we find its veracity confirmed most unexpectedly. A case of this kind has recently occurred. With us the passion for plants having variegated foliage is but the growth of the last few years, but in Japan these plants have been quite as popular for ages probably as they are now here. Many of their favorites have already been imported into this country, but it is highly probable that there are yet many more to come. Thus we had first the vellow blotched Farfugium grande, which found its way to us through China. More recently we have had a bamboo, the foliage of which is clearly and distinctly striped with white; one of the dwarf fan palms marked in the same way; a pretty form of Serissa fœtida with a narrow white margin to the leaves, as well as a line along the mid-rib; two variegated varieties of Osmanthus aquifolius, a holly-like shrub, one of which is much more dwarf and dense-growing than the other; a pretty little bushy plant called Damnacanthus spinosus; a new box tree, introduced under the name of Buxus obcordata variegata; a variegated variety of the old Illicium anisatum; Sedum carneum, the glaucous leaves of which are edged with creamy white; a variegated maple (Acer heterophyllum); two species of Podocarpus, with foliage more or less blotched, and several other allied trees remarkable for the same thing, as Thujopsis dolabrata, Retinospora obtusa, and R. pisifera, and Salisburia adiantifolia, the fern-like leaves of which, striped with radiating white lines, have a beautiful effect. We should not forget, too, that the common kind of Aucuba, which has been so long a favorite shrub in our gardens, came originally from Japan; all the plants, propagated probably from a single stock, were males; we have now the fruiting plant,

ensure for it as great a share of popular favor as that enjoyed by its predecessors.

Some plants which have recently been sent to this country, enable us to form an idea of the state of They will grow well on any rich soil. horticulture better than any description could have done. We had all heard of the dwarfed trees of China and Japan, but few of us ever had the chance of seeing and examining them until this last year. It is perfectly astonishing to see the amount of industry and perseverance which the Japanese must have devoted to the production of these plants. There were some little fir trees, not more than a foot in height, and yet I counted upwards of fifty ties, by means of which the shoots were bent backward and forward in a zigzag way. These little pines must have been very old, and many years must have been spent in bringing them to this state, as their growth under these unfavorable circumstances must have been slow in the extreme.

Artificial rock-work is very popular in Japan, and the same idea is carried out among pot-plants; for it seems to be a very fashionable mode of cultivating plants, to introduce a conical piece of rough sandstone, green with mosses, and to train the plant over and around it. In this way we have seen some examples of a new species of Rhynchospermum, with much smaller leaves, and not so strong a grower as the old and useful R. jasminoides: whether it will prove to be as free flowering as the latter remains to be seen, but should this be the case, it will be a valuable addition to our collections. There was also a small-leaved Gaultheria-like plant, which had been trained in the same manner over a bit of stone. The pots in which some of the Japanese plants

tion as the plants themselves. They were of very various, and, no doubt, of what is there considered very ornamental forms; but we should look upon them as being both inconvenient and ugly. In some directions, the Japanese seem lavish of their labor; but in others they are very economical, if not niggardly. Thus, some of the larger plants were trained so as to exhibit one side only, and the surface of the porcelain pot on that side was decorated with paintings in that peculiar style of which the willow-pattern plate may be taken as the type. The

were sent home, were almost as worthy of examina-

backs of these pots were left quite plain. We should hardly have expected that a nation devoting so much attention to horticulture—a nation where every cottage has its own garden, where avenues of stately trees line all the principal roads, and where the whole surface of the country appears to be under cultivation—should be so far behind with regard to culinary vegetables and fruits; and yet all travelers who have visited Japan, agree in their opinions concerning them, and declare that they are all insipid and flavorless.

The most valuable plants which have hitherto been introduced from Japan are the Conifers, of which there are many distinct kinds, some of them differing so widely from anything we already possess, that they will form quite a new feature in our landscapes.-London Gardener's Chronicle.

#### "WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."

SPARE that tree. It is a symmetrical and beautiful ornament. It is of more use than a mere glance at its graceful boughs and towering trunk might suggest. It may have historical associations. Perhaps it was shaken by the thunder of the Revolution. It has been lanced by the lightning and shaken by the battery of the tempest, and like the true hero, it has grown firmer and stronger in the struggle with the storm.

There is something exceedingly beautiful in the architecture of a tree. God is the designer and builder of the tree. He sent the bird on its errand when the seed was dropped into the ground. He sent the cloud to pour rain upon its roots. He sent the wind to play gymnastic games with it, to give strength to its limbs. Therobin pipes in its branches above a thousand widening rings. Its rings are a folded scroll, on which nature has written the history of the seasons with an unerring pencil. Every oak is a charter oak-every tree is a record of history. In the name of nature and common sense, why do men assail the trees when they do not need | foliage. the wood for fuel, for fending, for the market, or for building purposes. Do tiey fear the trees will fall upon them? Do they regard them as dangerous enemies? A wood-lot isto a farm what a cloud is to the atmosphere. It is a reservoir, holding the snow in spring and the noisture in summer, for the benefit of the land. Howshamefully wood is wasted in this country. The pice paid for hop-poles, for posts, for fences, for fir-wood, for lumber, prove beyond a doubt that rekless waste is meeting its reward. The farmer shald think before he chops. By prudent and careful nanagement, we can always have an abundance of wood on the American continent. How frequently do we find the new settler swinging his axe around his lot, until he has no tree to shade or shelter his ficks and herds, or his home. When he has cut off the glory of his farm, he begins to plant trees and wait patiently for years to see his saplings grow up in the place of grand old trees so wantonly wasted. Since the age of a man is not so extended as the life of a tree, he cannot witness the perfect growth of a noble oak, or a graceful elm. Is it not almost a sin to hew down, with indiscriminate haste, the graceful beautiful, and useful tree bantized with ten thousand showers, consecrated by the songs of birds that have built their nests in its branches, crowned with the glorious sunlight, and scarred like a warrior with battles in the tempest? I ask once more, if it be not the duty of a man to pause one moment and think before he destroys by a blow the noble structure God was centuries in building? G. W. BUNGAY.

## WILLOW FENCE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having been engaged in the cultivation of the Osier Willow, I became convinced that it must make a good and durable fence. I concluded to try it, and accordingly set one. I saw in one of your papers last fall a promise to give a description of an Osier Willow hedge, but have waited long for its fulfillment. I have concluded to give you my plan, hoping if you have a better you wil publish it. I set mine six inches apart, and for two years cut them the same as for market, in order to obtain a vigorous growth of shoots. This pring I intend to cut off three or four of the most vigorous shoots in each stool, leaving them about four feet high, bending and interlacing the remainder with those cropped. If necessary to keep then to their place, I will drive an occasional stake with a narrow strip of board tacked to the top, as is often done in plashing thorn hedges. I think in three years, or, in five for the removal of the tree. When this is done, a land its pale green leaves and orange berries will years from planting, I will have a reliable fence,

which, instead of being a constant tax, will pay; the trimmings being as good for market as any. For a hedge, I would use none but the largest sets.

Geneva, N. Y., 1862.

The article alluded to we promised our readers on the faith of a pledge given us by a friend, who has paid much attention to the growing of Willow hedges. We hope the above will produce the longdelayed article.

#### Horticultural Aotes.

PRICES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET .- The following table shows the prices of fruit, vegetables, &c., in the New York market at late dates. The people of that great city have much the advantage of us, if hey can obtain good Northern Spys at the price quoted:

POTATOES.

POTATOES.
Jersey and Delaware Sweet
Buckeye
Buckeye 4 " 2,25@2,50 Prince Albert " 2,00@2,87
L. I and N. J. Mercer " 2,50@2,75
Peachblows
Peachblows
11014 Douglas   12 10 00 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
OTHER VEGETABLES.
Porton long radiches 20 deren bunches 41 1000 co
Boston long radishes, & dozen bunches, \$1,12@0,00 Rhubarb, & dozen, 1,75@0,00
Colory 30 dozon 1,000,00
Celery, 24 dozen. 1,000 1,25 Water cress, 35 basket, 0,000 0,25 Salsify, 34 dozen. 7500,00 Spinach 29 bh. 1,5002,00 Red cabbage, 37 dozen. 7501,25
Soleify 20 dozen
Spinoch 30 kh!
Pod solbhoro 20 doron 75000 os
Conony do do do soci 75
Red cabbage         \$\Phi\$ dozen,         75@1,25           Savory         do.         do.         50@.75           Winter salad, \$\Phi\$ basket,         75@1,00
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Haran radiah 10 th
Marrow garagh 20 bhl 5
Cobborn 30 dozen
Louise X) handly
Paralar 20 dozon hunghas 97(2) 69
White turning 30 hhl
Red cabbage. ₹ dozen, 75%07.55 Savory do, do, 600, 75 Winter salad, ₹ basket, 76%01.00 Paranips, ₹ bbl. 1,00%01.00 Marrow squast, ₹ bbl. 4,00%0,00 Cabbage, ₹ dozen, 75%01.00 Leeks, ₹ bunch, 0,05%0,00 Paraley, ₹ dozen bunches, 57%01.00 Leeks, ₹ bunch, 1,0%06.00 Russia turnips, 1,12%01.35 Carrota, Beets, 1,2%01.50 Knub celery, ₹ dozen bunches, 37%0 Reckaway onions, ₹ bbl. 4,00%5,60
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Rockaway onions, \$\pi\$ bbl
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Turnin rediches 30 doran
ruring radianes, w dozen
APPLES.
Winter Duscot
Wilder Russel, 5,00(@5,00
Spitzenberg, choice, 5,00(05,50) Baldwin, choice, 4,60(05,00)
Rhode Island Greening, ♀ bbl.       3,50@4,00         Winter Russet,       3,00@8,00         Spitzenberg, choice,       6,00@6,50         Baldwin, choice,       4,90@6,00         Northern Spy,       4,00@6,00
1401 mein bpy, 4,00@4,00
MISCELLANEOUS.
That have make 10 H
Hot-house grapes. 43 16,
Do strawberries. & quart,
Hot-house grapes. 岩 b
Western de
Western do,
DRJED FRUITS.
Apples, new State and Ohio, P fb
Apples, new State and Ohio, A Hb. 0,06@0,06\\( \frac{1}{2} \) 0,07\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Peaches, unpecked quarters, $6 \times (00,0)$ Plums, prime State,       "
Plums, prime Western, 0,12@0,12
N. Y. and Jersey cherries, " 0,20\(\tilde{0},20\) N. Y. and Jersey raspberries, " 0,16\(\tilde{0},15\) N. Y. and Jersey blackberries, " 0,08\(\tilde{0},01\)
N. Y. and Jersey raspberries, " 0,15@0,15
N. Y. and Jersey cherries, " 0,2000,20 N. Y. and Jersey raspberries, " 0,15@0,15 N. Y. and Jersey blackberries, " 0,08@0,10
CATALOGUES Among the Catalogues received this weel
the Descriptive Retail Catalogue of Vegetable, Agriculture

and Flower Seeds of McElwain & Bro's, Springfield, Mass .a very full and valuable Catalogue of over sixty pages.

- Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, from A. J CAYWOOD, Modena, Ulster Co., N. Y.

- From I. W. MANNING, Reading, Mass., Spring Catalogue of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, &c.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The Spring Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society is to be held April 23d, 24th and 25th. This Society is now in a very flourishing condition, and its discussions are interesting and profitable Meetings for conversation are held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. Business meetings on the first Tuesday evening of each month. The rooms of the Society are at the "Athenæum," corner Clinton and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn. J. W. DEGRAUW is President, and C. B. MILLER, Secretary. The Secretary's office is 29 Broadway

JEFFERSON COUNTY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIA TION.—We are indebted to the Secretary, ALBERT M. UTLEY, for a copy of the Charter and By-laws of this Association It is a very neat pamphlet, and just the thing, containing a few simple rules that can be remembered or referred to in a moment. Our Horticultural friends at Watertown are setting an example worthy of general imitation.

NAPLES HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Naples (Ontario Co.) Horticultural Society, the following officers were elected for 1862: President-ABNER P. LYON Vice President - M. B. Reed. Secretary - S. H. Sutton Treasurer-J.·B. Johnson.

JAPAN PLANTS .-- Messrs. Parsons & Co., of Flushing. N. Y., have obtained through Dr. Hall, of Japan, a collection of Japanese plants, most of them represented as being new and fine; and among them is said to be several with variegated

## Inquiries and Answers.

STRAWBERRY WINE. -- Under the head of "Western Edi torial Notes," I noticed an account of strawberry wine; and as we grow enough of the fruit to make our own wine. I should be very glad to get any information in reference to its manufacture, either through the RURAL or postoffice.—CHAS. S. FITHIAN, Bridgeton, N. J., 1862.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Please instruct me in the best way of raising Cranberries, where I can get the seed, &c.—H. Z. The best way is to get plants. They are advertised in our columns. The manner of planting, too, will be found in previous numbers of the Rural.

MOVING LARGE TREES.—Can you tell me the best way to remove pretty large trees from the fields to my grounds. I understand it can be done very successfully, and I have succeeded with some, though not very large specimens. Any hints on this subject would be very thankfully received.—TREE-PLANTER, Calhoun Co., Mich., April, 1862. For a few hints on this subject, see another column

Head Lettuce.—How shall I have good head lettuce Mine all goes to seed without forming a head. This I dislike as I prefer lettuce with a good tender heart.—SALAB.

In the first place you must obtain good seed, that is, seed grown from a plant that produced a head before seed, and not rom one that, like those you cultivate, ran right up to seed. If you save seed year after year from these plants, it is not strange that you have no good lettuce. After obtaining good seed, make the soil very rich, deep and mellow. Sow the seeds very early—the earlier the better—in rows, and as soon as up, thin out so that the plants will stand from four to six nches apart in the rows, and the rows wide enough to admit or hoeing between. Keep well cultivated, and in a dry time give a thorough watering occasionally.

CLIMBING PLANTS FOR TRELLIS.— The climbing plants I consider among the most beautiful and graceful we have. Will you please name two or three of the most desirable, to others who do not know what to purchas lant?-AMATEUR.

THE VIRGINIAN CREEPER, Ampelopsis quinquefolia, is an excellent running vine, but more suitable for covering build-

THE DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, Aristolochia Sipho, is a beautiful climbing plant, with large leaves, affording most ample shade. It has curious purple flowers, somewhat in the form of a pipe, and makes a strong, rapid growth.

THE CHINESE WISTARIA, Wistaria Sinensis, is perhaps the most desirable of all our climbing plants. The foliage is of a lively green, and the flowers grow in racemes, often more than a foot in length, of a very delicate purplish blue. It blooms most abundantly, producing hundreds and in large plants thousands of clusters of flowers, quite fragrant.

THE SOARLET TRUMPET FLOWER, Bignonia radicans, is a very esirable climbing plant, bearing large trumpet formed, bright orange flowers, from the middle of the summer until autumn We can recommend nothing better for a trellis than the three

Of course the climbing roses should not be forgotton. They re among the most beautiful of all our climbers.

# Domestic Gronomy.

YEAST CAKES, ONCE MORE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-For the gratification of "Phebe" I send you sider Mary's recipe for Yeast Cakes. Pare and boil six good sized potatoes in about two quarts of water; when done, skim them out and put into the water two good handfuls of hops. Let them boil about ten minutes. In the meantime wash your potatoes, turn your hops through a colander or sieve upon them, then put all back into your kettle and heat up again, that it may be scalding hot, then turn upon a sufficient quantity of flour to make a good stiff batter. Let this stand until you can bear your finger in it, then put in a teacupful of good home-made or brewer's yeas. Set in a warm place to rise. When very light, place in your pantry and let it stand until next day. You can make the whole or a part of this into cakes as you choose, in this way: Put into it a sufficient quantity of Indian meal to make it stiff enough to mold with your hands into a loaf; cut this into slices about a fourth of an inch thick, and put them on your molding-board or waiter to dry. Set it in some warm place (as over your stove or fire-place,) turning the cakes every day until thoroughly dried. Cakes made in this way will soak in a very few moments, and we know that in Sister MARY's hands they make most capital bread.—J. E. L., California, Michigan, 1862.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Seeing a request in your paper for a recipe for making yeast cakes, I send you mine, which I know to be good. Take three pints of water; six good sized potatoes, peeled and sliced; one pint of hops; a small handful of tansy. Put the hops and tansy in a bag and boil all together till the potatoes are done; then sift through a colander, and add two tablespoons of ginger, two of sugar, half teaspoon salt, half do. of saleratus; one pint of yeast. Thicken with Indian meal, keep warm until light, then knead in meal sufficient to cut out into cakes. Dry in the air but not exposed to the sun, and when dry, and kept in a dry place, they will keep for one year.—S. W. Holmes, Philadelphia, Jeff. Co., N. Y., 1862.

#### SORGHUM CAKE, WASHING BLACK CALICO, &c.

DEAR RURAL: - Having a few recipes which I consider good, I send them for your columns.

TO MAKE CUSTARD PUDDING .- Take three eggs and a teacupful of sugar, beat well together, put into a spider, add about two quarts of milk, and boil, stirring it until it thickens a little. Have ready in a deep dish some light bread crumbed very fine, turn on this your custard and stir together, grate over a little nutmeg, and you have an elegant dish for dinner, and one easily prepared on short notice.

COOKIES .- One teacupful sugar, one teacupful melted butter, one teacupful cold water, half teaspoonful soda, spice to taste, (caraway seed preferred.) Bake in a quick oven.

Sorghum Cake. - One teacupful sorghum sirup, one teacupful sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, flour to make a thick batter. Ginger is very good to season it.

To Wash Black Calico.—As I have seen many black dresses spoiled by the usual way of washing calico, I will give my method of cleaning it, knowing it by experience to be very good. After boiling your white clothes, take a portion of the boiling suds and strain, that there may be no lint in it, put in the garment, and let it boil five or ten minutes; then strain a part of the suds water, put the dress in, and let it stand a few minutes. Rinse well, up and down, wring out, and rinse in clean cold water. Thus you have a clean dress without rubbing, and I have never known them to fade when washed in this way. Use no starch. West Milton, Wis., 1862.

## HOW TO CURE HAMS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - In answer to O. S. Morley's inquiry, "What can be done with hams that have been smoked and are not salt enough to keep through the summer," I would give him my method of curing and keeping my hams. To cure one hundred pounds of hams, take twelve pounds of salt, four ounces of saltneter, one and a half quarts of molasses, four pods of red pepper; add water enough to cover them, and one ounce of saleratus to each gallon of water. Boil, skim, and when cold, put in the meat, and let it stand seven weeks, then take it out and partially dry it before smoking. Smoke with cobs or hickory; and when smoked, cut it into slices for frying, and fry as for present eating. Pack the fried meat in stone jars. If not salt enough, add salt to suit your taste; and when packed in the jar, pour on the fat that has been fried out, sufficient to cover the meat; put the jar in a cool, dry place, take it out as you want to use it, (keeping the meat in the jar covered with lard,) and slightly fry it. I have tried many methods of curing and keeping hams for frying during the last fifty years, and have found none as good as the above. If you wish to keep them for boiling, pack them in dry oats. AZEL LYMAN. Green Valley, Tazewell Co., Ill., 1862.

GUM ARABIC STARCH.—Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give lawns (either white, black, or printed,) a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobbinet.

A CURE FOR SOFT CORNS.—Scrape a piece of common chalk, and put a pinch to the soft corn, and bind a linen rag upon it. Repeat the application during a few days, and you will find the corn come off like a shell, and perfectly cured. The cure is simple and efficacious.-Godey.

Horse-radish Sauce .- Grate a small stick of young horse-radish; then with a couple of teaspoonfuls of it mix a small teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of cream; stir it briskly, and add by degrees a wine glass full of vinegar. Excellent to serve with cold roast beef.

## [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

LUXURY .- D. B. DB LAND & Co 's Chemical Saleratus is truly a luxury, as it makes such nice white bread, luxurious biscuit, and pastry of all kinds. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith always use it, which account for their being such model cooks. Get some and try it for yourselves.

# Tadies' Department.

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

BY JANE JONES.

THE young May flowers hang their bells Upon the new grown mosses, While all the woods are 'broidered through With vari-colored flosses. The young May moon, with silvery smile, The long, lone hours of night beguile; So doth it mind me, love, of thee; So doth it whisper peace to me.

'Twas just such May-time long ago, I learned to love thee, NETTIE; And now, this May, alone, I know How much I loved thee, NETTIE. So shall a few more springs go by In sorrow's way, yet silently, When there shall rise for thee and I A new May-time that cannot die. So shall I love with deathless love, So shall I clasp, entranced above,

Thee, NETTIE; So shall Death never, never part My angel guide, my angel bride,

Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A PLEA FOR INDUSTRY.

"THAT young lady has never taken a stitch of work into her hands." Such was the remark of Miss V., referring to a young friend then visiting at her father's house, and I was struck with the peculiar emphasis and very evident contempt of labor which accompanied Miss V.'s expression. It is a noticeable and lamentable fact that two-thirds of the young ladies of the present day entertain very erroneous ideas concerning work. To attend boarding-school, to ride, to sing, and to play the piano, to entertain each other with insipid badinage concerning the beaux, stale and unmeaning remarks upon the weather and dress, or the last novel; and last. though not least, discussing the merits and demerits of absent friends, seems to be the sum total of their existence; anything beyond or higher than this is thrown aside as dry and uninteresting.

"Never taken a stitch of work into her hands!" The more shame to her. Does she suppose such allegation is a recommendation? Who or what is she that can live in this great, earnest, active world, without work? No poor person can exist, long, unaided, without personal exertion. The fact that she is exempt from this necessity, supposes her the possessor of wealth. I care not had she the wealth of Ind, it does not exonerate from the irrevocable law of labor binding on all human beings since the day of ADAM's sin. In the present state of things, a life of idleness is a life of crime, no matter what position a person may occupy in society. I repeat it - a life of idleness is a life of crime. Does not every page of Time's history bear record of sorrow. sin, and suffering? Does not every hour, day, and year that passes, witness the hopeless struggling of toiling humanity? Does not the cry of the oppressed enter continually into the ears of the Most High? It may be asked, What has this to do with her idleness? It has much. Had she only her hands and her brains, she might relieve many of the load of suffering that is weighing them downmight save many from the ruin and misery which they are bringing upon themselves. But possessing wealth, and the wide social influence which it confers, a broad field of good is open to her labor. Let her do her part. To sit down in ease and idleness, while those she might aid suffer and perish, exhibits a selfishness and apathy from which we turn in disgust. A painted doll is of as much use in the world, and should be respected as much?

Marriage is looked upon by most young ladies as the acme of attainment, and, indeed, is the most important event of their lives; but does the idle preparation to meet the many emergencies of life, the stern realities which all must cope with, whether rich or poor, have not been thought of. Pity the unsuspecting man, who, looking for good and amiable qualities, a well-stored mind and willing hands, dazzled by the glare of an assumed excellence, takes such a one to be the companion of his life. Rarely will he escape the misery of wrecked hope and disappointed happiness.

Mothers, are you altogether blameless in this matter? Are you rearing your daughters to occupy an honorable station in life? Can you expect them to fulfill the duties of a wife and mother, even as well as you have done, without your previous training? You were not ashamed to know how to work when you were girls. Are your daughters better that you were? Think of these things. If you hope to see them respected and beloved, teach them to respect honorable labor. Teach them also how to perform it, and impress upon their minds this truth, that only in being useful can they expect to be happy. Michigan, 1862. MRS. S. F. HADDOCK.

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

# ONE OF MY NOTIONS.

I was reading somewhere, the other day, an account of the organization of a lodge of female masons, but, said the editor, "we did not learn whether they were really to be entrusted with the secrets of the order or not." Now, my dear sir, I beg leave to differ with you when you carry the idea that women can't keep secrets. It is a libel on the sex, and my text is, there are just as many mentattlers in the world as there are women-tattlers. You see I throw down the gauntlet, and I am willing to meet any of the wise "lords of creation" in open combat, with no other weapon than the sword of justice.

The saying is that "it is perfectly natural for a woman to tell all that she knows." I don't deny that there are a great many of this class, and it takes but a short time for them to tell it either; but at the same time how many men there are who tell a great deal more than they know. It is all moonshine that men are so wise, and know just when to speak, and when to keep still. There is always. in every community, a shop, store, or grocery, where men congregate to hear the news; and there are always men there who know everything, from the

latest war news to the latest match that has come off. "Oh," but somebody says, "men talk more sense than women." That is yet to be proved. There are a great many smart men in the world who know just what to say, and how to say it; and there are a lelse murky, dreary world.

great many more who talk altogether too much, and whose conversation "savoreth not of wisdom." There is just as much sense in a woman talking of her household affairs as there is in a man telling of his farming business. They move in different spheres, but who made you or me a judge which has the most wisdom. There are women all over the world who gossip, and tattle, and who, if you trust them with a secret, will get rid of it as quick as possible; and there are men, enough of them, too, whose greatest ambition is to meddle with everybody's business, to find out all they can, and guess at the rest. With such a man a secret will not stay long. But we are not to judge all by these. There are women as well as men whom we can trust, and bad, indeed, must be the condition of that man who can never confide in mother, wife, or sister. And now, Mr. Editor, whoever you are that spoke so lightly of women, beware. I venture an opinion that you cannot keep a secret yourself. "People in glass houses must not throw stones."

## POPULAR FALLACIES ABOUT WOMEN.

BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THEM.

"A woman should always and elegantly be dressed; she has no excuse for appearing otherwise!

Has she not, sir? What do you call these five little animals in pink aprons and pinker cheeks, who hang around from "morn till dewy eve?" What do you call the baby, who always wakes just when he ought to be asleep, and lifts up the full force of his small lungs just when he ought to keep still? What do you call the soup, which must be seasoned to a grain of pepper, and the pudding, which must be baked just so, or there will be trouble among the lords of creation? the coat which must be mended? the cravats which need only a stitch? the china that must be washed? the carpets which must be swept? We should call these very respectable excuses for a little dishabille now and then.

"A woman gadding abroad is one of the most disagreeable sights in the world; her place is at home!"

We are not sure of that, either; not if she wears a very pretty bonnet, and has cheeks like the sunny side of a peach, and ripe cherry kind of lips. We've seen a great many more disagreeable things, and confess a weakness for bright eyes and pretty hair. Undoubtedly her place is at home; but there is no reason she should shut herself up there until she looks like a cherry stalk or a lump of chalk. Who would buy the coal and calico, the marketing and new music, if a woman is never to set her foot over the threshold? The man that wrote that heresy never kept house, we know.

"Woman should always be calm and composed, like peaceful landscape or a serenely shining star. Her whole man ner should carry out the idea of rest and repose."

All very well if the gentleman in possession of these "serenely-shining eyes" would allow them to remain up among the clouds, high above all sublunary toils and turmoil. But what is the luminary to do when husband brings home a friend to dinner on Monday, when "wash" is in high procedurewhen an extra chicken has to be broiled and the best table-cloth whisked on at three minutes and a quarters' notice? Has our critic a right to complain if his wife makes her appearance with face redder than the pickled beets, and manner decidedly flurried?

"A woman should never, under any circumstances what ever, lose her temper."

Might as well tell the wind not to blow on March day, or the rain not to come down in April. It does them good to "explode" occasionally. A woman, to be good for anything, must have as much spice and sparkle in her as a bottle of champagne; and if the cork does come out once in a while with a inspire a moral atmosphere whose every breath bang, why that don't depreciate the value of the goods

But let the men preach-it don't amount to anything after all. We hold them captive by every one young lady rightly judge of its importance? She of their dickey strings and coat buttons—by the does not—she cannot. She has no correct idea of rents in their stockings, and toothaches and headthe momentous issues attending such a step. A aches they want to be nursed through. They can not do without us, and all this good advice is only very natural chafing under the invisible chain. On the whole, we think it absurd to take the slightest is untarnished by impure external influence, might notice of it. Talk away, "gentlemen," you won't not be reared to a model of virtue in a clime uninhurt our feelings.

## DO YOU THINK IT FAIR.

I know a young man, a noble fellow, who prosecutes a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interest of his factory, ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere. Half a year ago he married a beautiful, accomplished girl, who is said to speak four of the languages of Southern Europe, (where she has resided for several years,) with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys with infinite grace and skill. Four months ago they began house-keeping; a week since they gave it up in utter disgust. The three servants figured conspicuously in all their griefs. The coffee was execrable, the steak a shame, the cruet stand and spoons not fit to be seen, and the whole house in confusion and covered with dirt. The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endure, and then sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of house-keeping again.

I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and devoted the year to learning the myste ries of house-keeping, she could have made my friend's house a real paradise. Ignorant of everything, she could but weep and despair. Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of that which belonged to her, what would have become of them?

I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a cheat. A young lady of the same merely ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed, she did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge!" I replied, "Did the husband agree to play the part of a factory drudge?" But does not the relation imply mutual obligations which this wife has utterly failed to meet?-Lewis' New Gymnastics.

KIND words, looks, and acts are the small currency of social life, each of inconsiderable value, but in the aggregate forming the wealth of society They are the "excellent oil" which keeps the machinery from rusting, wearing, or creaking. They are the dew that refreshes and nourishes the otherwise arid fields. They are the sunshine of an

# Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE OLD CHURCH ON THE HILL.

BY N. J. JULIAN.

.O, THE scenes of thoughtless childhood And the loved retreats of vore. Like the reverie of spring-time, Wake my slumbering heart once more As I sit where oft I've sat, Gazing on the sportive rill, In the happy, truant sunshine

By the old church on the hill. And these waters, as they murmur Sweetly o'er their rocky bed, With me sigh for friends departed. Some whose homes are with the dead But their scarce remembered faces With what rapture me they thrill, As again methinks they meet me By the old church on the hill.

And the strains of olden music, And the holy heart-felt prayer, Wake my soul to its undoing, Or to joys it soon may share,-Such as linger round the spirit Its vitality to chill, Or that make the Christian's meeting In the old church on the hill.

These, oh, these now bring to me Thoughts of an eternal weight. As again methinks I hear it, " Broad the road and strait the gate." Many lips-how oft I've heard it. "Father, may we do Thy will,-" Never more make that petition In the old church on the hill.

Some to far-off lands have wandered Some in distant church-yards lie, Some are near me sweetly sleeping Where the rude winds rustle by; But the tears that friends shed o'er them Their loved ashes cannot chill -Oh, there's naught can break their slumber In the church-yard on the hill.

But when other days come round me, The great lessons taught me here Still shall guide my wayward spirit To the spot of prayer and tear. Be whate'er the future to me, Bright, or dark, or warm, or chill. Oft my memory shall lead me To the old church on the hill. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1862.

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

EVER since the light of Science first dawned on our mysterious little Earth, philosophers have descanted upon the varied properties, the marvelous freaks, and manifold graces of the fluids which envelop it. But among all the facts which they have established, there is none more widely received than that of the extensive influence which the atmosphere exerts upon physical life. On its purity depend, in an untold measure, the existence and perfection of the animal system, and in no case can an atmosphere, vitiated by the breath of disease, laden with poisonous exhalations, or robbed of its due proportion of gases, sustain a salutary growth of the bodily powers. More important, however, is its sister-truth, which assures us that upon the moral atmosphere by which the inner life is nourished, is dependent the degree of moral excellence to which it attains. Although an admitted fact, how fearfully is it depreciated,-how unwisely are its suggestions received! We shun, as it were, intuitively, the province contaminated by the noiseless but palpable presence of noxious vapors, or of the ravaging pestilence, while we venture often to casts an indelible stain upon the soul. In the selection of surroundings which so materially affect one's higher being, it were infinitely more prudent, at any pecuniary hazard, to secure those which have a tendency to promote one's intellectual and moral welfare, than for the sale of worldly emolument to endure, even for a season, the society of the bendoned and vicious.

Who shall say that any shild whose plastic nature fected by moral disease. But examine closely the pathway upon which enters the tiny earth-born traveler, -- analyze thoroughly the sin-clogged atmosnhere which too often periodes his course .... and we may not wonder that, nstead of reaching the "golden mountain-tops," le oftener sinks, corrupted and overcome. His childhood guides, his youthful companions, all shed about him a social and moral atmosphere, by which he is constantly gaining strength or weakness for after-life. Not only the conduct witnessed, but each word to which he listens, each motive with which he becomes acquainted. acts upon his mind ether with the purifying effect of the warm sunlighton an opening flower, or with the fatal tendency of the deadly malaria.

Likewise, in mature lfe, the friends chosen, the books in whose compationship he indulges, the daily employment in which he engages, and the thousand minor incidents of life, combine to form an atmosphere which, with its invigorating or depressive influence, permeates his entire inner being.

If desirous to attain an exalted intellectual standard, let him seek a region pervaded by the breath of literature; for, though he nay in a measure create such an immediate atmosphere by his own efforts for mental progress, it will be but limited and oppressive in comparison with thefree, expansive spirit of a well-regulated hall of learning. There, each mind, striving and grappling with the rugged but ennobling truths of science, or delving for the hidden gems of classic lore imparts its earnestness to other minds, thus producing such a mental atmosphere as inspires all who inhale it with a vigor tending materially to intellectual development.

If Christian excellence is the treasure striven for, Christian influences should be courted. Let the sanctuary breathe upon he soul its spirit of devotion. The friendship of the pure in heart, the hour of social and of secret prayer, the discharge of Christian duties, each mits a genial radiance, beneath which the spiritual life becomes a tree of holiness, dispensing its fuits of love and charity to all.

And no one is exempt rom the responsibility of contributing somewhat to the atmosphere in which he exists. It is a truth of which there is ample evidence, that we are not ony daily molding our own characters, but are also tinging with light or shade destinies of all within our sphere. The truly enlightened mind, thoughever unsatisfied with any but the highest attainments for itself, is also earnestly solicitous with regard to its reflection upon passing cloud.

other minds. It casts no shadows; but is ever enwreathed with a halo of light to illumine the pathway of the more feeble. EMMA W. Oakwood, Mich., 1862.

#### THE SPRING TIME.

THE following beautiful passage occurs in a sermon recently preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER:

There is something even more touching than this. It is the flight of birds. All summer they have filled the woods. They sing from the trees. They rise from the thickets and weed-muffled fences, as in our wanderings we scale them. They sing in the air. They wake us with their matins. They chant vespers with glorious discordance of sweet melody. They flit across the lawn, rise and fall on the swinging twig, or rock to the wind on their ærial perch. But after August they become mute; and in October days they begin to recede from the dwelling. No more twittering wrens; no more circling swallows; no more grotesque bobolinks; no more larks, singing as if they were heart-broken. They begin now to come in troops in the distant field. At sunset the pasture is full of flocks of hundreds and thousands. At morning they are gone. And every day brings its feathery caravan. Every day they pass on. Long flocks of fowl silently move far up against the sky, and always going away from the North. At evening the weary string of water-fowls, flying low, and wistful of some pond for rest and food, fill the air with hoarse trumpeting and clangor. They are going; the last are going. Winter is behind them; summer is before them; and we are left. The season is bereft. Light is short; darkness is long. Flowers are sunken to rest. The birds have flown away. Winter, winter, winter is upon the

At last come the December days. The shortest is reached. Then a few days stand alike. Then the solar blaze creeps forward a minute in the evening. A little more; again more, till half hours ring around the horizon-till hours are strung upon the days-till the earth comes back-till ponds unlock themselves. The forests grow purple twigged. The great winds sigh and rage. March blusters and smiles by turns—a giant that now is cross, and now kind. The calves begin to come. Lambs bleat. The warm hills are plowed. At last the nights are without frost. At length we wake, some unexpected morning, and the blue-bird's call is in the tree. We throw up the sash. The sun lies flush on all the landscape. There is a smile of soil and leaf in the air. The poplar buds are fragrant as balm. The air is warm and moist. The birds are surely here; they answer each other; the sparrow, the blue-bird, the robin, and, afar off, on the edges of the swamp, the harsh, twanging notes of the blackbird. It is spring! It is time of the singing of the birds! Nobody forgets the wild thrill of the heart at the first sound of birds in spring.

Oh, with what a sense of emancipation do we hear the birds sing again! God sends his choirs to sing over night and death for us. Winter, that buried all, is herself put away. Death is swallowed up in victory, and nature chants the requiem of the past, and the joy of the future. Now, days shall grow longer, and warmer. Now, industry shall move freely. Now, flowers shall come up. Seed shall be sown. Doors and windows shall stand open all day long. Around about the barn the hens shall cackle and crow. Children shall shout. Spring has come; and all things rejoice at their release. No more inhospitable snow; no more blight of cold. All is promise. Men go forth with seed, and roots, and scions. The orchard, and garden, and field, are full of life!

"The winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Is this, now, a mere ornamental passage of scripture? Scripture has no passages that are mere ornaments. Things ornamental there are in it, but they carry marrow and meat. Unlike all other literature, Scripture never merely decorates. If there is a figure, it is always for some errand of moral There is no description's sake. There is no poetry for mere æsthetical pleasure. There is always profit withal.

Nature, then, teaches that to every season of trouble and overthrow, there comes resurrection. In the deepest January of the year there is a nerve that runs forward to June. Life is never extinguished. That which seems to be death, reaches forward and touches that which is vital.

## OLD LETTERS.

LOOKING over an accumulation of old letterswhat a strange mixture of feelings that induces heart-sickness too often predominant as one sighs. 'Ah! for the change 'twixt now and then!" "I have a little packet," says the author of "Dreamlife," not very large, tied up with narrow crimson ribbon, now soiled with frequent handling, which, far into some winter's night. I take down from its nook upon my shelf, and untie, and open, and run over with such sorrow, and such joy, such tears and smiles, as I am sure make me for weeks after a kinder and better man. There are in this little packet letters in the familiar hand of a mother. What gentle admonition! What tender affection! God have mercy upon him who outlives the tears that such admonitions and such affections call up to the eye! There are others in the budget, in the delicate and uniform hand of a loved and lost sister - written when she and you were full of glee, and the best mirth of youthfulness. Does it harm you to recall the mirthfulness; or, to trace again for the hundredth time, that scrawling postscript at the bottom, with its i's so carefully dotted, and its gigantic t's so carefully crossed, by the childish hand of a little brother?" Well says Bulwer Lytton. in his last, best novel — "My Novel!" worthily dubbed - that "a thought written in warm, sunny life, and then suddenly rising up to us, when the hand that traced, and the heart that cherished it, are dust—is verily a ghost. It is a likeness struck off of the fond human being, and surviving it. Far more truthful than bust or portrait, it bids us see the tear flow, and pulse beat. What ghost can the church-yard yield to us like the writing of the dead?"

It is a mistaken notion that strong minds demand less of our sympathy than weak. The character that is strong in power is strong in suffering, and the shrinking sensitiveness of a weak mind bears as little proportion to the agonizing throes of a gigantic soul, as the flutter of the dying butterfly to the fall of the wounded eagle, when the shadow of its broken pinion darkens the mountain-side like a

# Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] STILL TRUST IN HIM.

BY MARY HOUSE

A THOUGHT to cheer my darksome path-A light to shine about my way-A hope that brightens every snot. And chaseth ev'ry cloud away,-Tis, that a Father's hand doth bring All joys to those who trust in Him.

Then, though dark clouds rise o'er my head, Leaving no space for light to shine-Though trials round my pathway meet, Like foes arrayed in "battle line," What matters it? No grief 'twill bring, If I but put my trust in Him.

When Time, with swift and steady hand, Has crowned my head with silver hair. Or palsied now these active limbs, I will not doubt, nor e'er despair; But when in Death my eyes grow dim, Still will I hope and trust in Him. Catlin Center, N. Y., 1862.

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

PROSPERITY OR ADVERSITY.

"WHATSOEVER he doeth shall prosper." How often have true and earnest Christian hearts lingered in anxious thought apon these words. And thus they have soliloquized: "Gon's holy Word plainly says that whatsoever the godly man doeth shall prosper. But how often does a tide of perplexing and apparently adverse circumstances flow upon my burdened and weary soul. Plans for this life are thwarted, which are made by me with pure desires to glorify God by my achievements. Whatsoever he doeth shall prosper'-am I a Christian?" And the anxious soul looks around for something to cheer, and upon which faith and hope may hang.

Often there is an ungodly man by the side of such Christian, who is prospered in every labor of his hands. But it should be borne in mind that apparent prosperity may be real adversity, and apparent adversity real prosperity, in the view of Him who sees at a glance the relations of time to eternity, and the necessities of the soul. We must trust alone to God's wisdom. We are in the childhood of our being, and have but the wisdom and understanding of children. Doubtless the perplexing and often mysterious disappointments of this life are but the needful correcting dispensations of God's providence, so that what we blindly call adversity may be in His sight our prosperity. Are we improving GoD's influences of corrections, so that they are carrying us upward? Are we rising to the calm hights of true faith, so that we can look in the serene majesty of Christian character upon the world at our feet, and upward toward the glories to be revealed?

Wadhams' Mills, N. Y., 1862.

#### PRESSING FORWARD.

EACH believer should be thirsting for God, for the living God, and longing to put his lip to the wellhead of eternal life,—to follow the Savior. Satisfied I am that many a believer lives in the cottage of doubt when he might live in the palace of faith. We are poor starving things when we might be fed; we are weak when we might be mighty, feeble when we might be as the giants before God; and all because we will not hear the Master say, "Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away." Now, brethren, is the time with you, after your season of trouble, to renew your dedication vow to God. Now, beloved, you shall rise up from worldliness and come away-from sloth, from the love of this world, from unbelief. What enchants you to make you sit still where you are? What delights you to make you as you now are? Come away! There is a higher life; there are better things to live for, and better ways of seeking them. Aspire! Let thy high ambition be unsatisfied with what thou hast already learned and known: not as though thou hast already attained, either wert already perfect; this one thing do thoupress forward to the things that are before.-Spur-

## YE SHALL REAP.

THINK of this, you that are well-nigh weary of well-doing; you that stand alone in a godless household, and who sometimes grow disheartened amidst the coldness, and the opposition, and the jeering; you that have enlisted under Christ's banner, but who, if you have not actually forsaken house and lands for His sake, have at least felt constrained to let pass many a golden opportunity; you who have been for years watching for a soul, if happily ye might win it, and who still see it as far from the kingdom as ever; you who have long been contending with a wicked temper or an unholy passion, and who dare not say that you have gained any sensible advantage over it-O, be not weary! Think of the day when you shall rest from your labors, and these works shall follow you. Think of the day-the humbling, affecting, overwhelming day-when the cup of cold water will reappear as an ingredient in the everlasting glory. Be not weary in well-doing, for in due season you shall reap if you faint not-Dr. James Hamilton.

WHAT CAN I Do.—A great deal, if you will. The pulpit preaches, sometimes well and powerfully, but nothing preaches like the life. Penitents seeking the way of life, are often troubled with mists and darkness. They look to you for light, and if your way is obscure like theirs, how shall they escape? Recently a company of tourists made their way, through banks of snow and ledges of ice, to the summit of Mount Washington; one man had hever been there before, and but for experienced guides along, must have perished. Men and women seeking Mount Zion with tear-filled eyes and aching hearts, need a guide to assist in hours of gloom and peril-not a guide that will stop and lecture, but one who, knowing the way, will show it to those seeking it.—Western Advocate.

LIFE abounds with circumstances calculated to manifest what are a person's real principles; and wherever there is a desire of glorifying God, the transactions of every day will yield opportunities for doing so, as they will also afford means for serving self and the world.

TRUTH, as the Gospel conveys it, is benignant and mellowing; and the man who finds it in joy will speak it in love.

# Kural Aew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT



Columbia's flag shall go. And through all time its fame sublime With brighter hues shall glow; For Freedom's standard is our flag Its guardians, Freedom's Sons; And woe betide th' insulter's pride When we unloose our guns.

> 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 19, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Gallant Exploit of Col. Roberts.

In our last issue, we briefly chronicled a daring

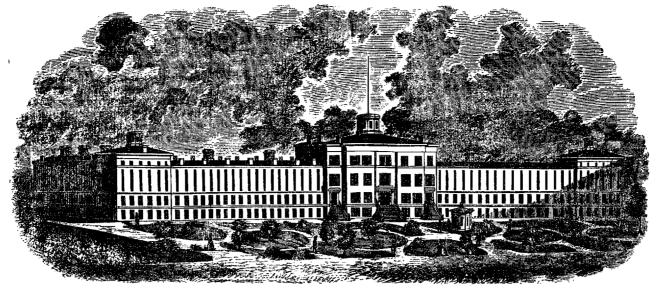
adventure on the part of a portion of the Federal force above Island No. Ten. We now find the details in the Chicago Tribune, and condense therefrom the following: The fleet this morning (April 2d) is exulting over

a most daring and brilliant exploit, performed last night by Col. Roberts, of the Forty-second Illinois, at the head of a small expedition. In order to appreciate more thoroughly its character and difficulties, I must preface it with a brief meteorological statement. The night was intensely stormy. During the day the wind had blown strongly from the south, with occasional hot gusts. Heavy clouds, bank upon bank, piled up in the most fantastic shapes upon the distant horizon, gradually, as night approached, drifted toward the zenith, in dark, threatening tufts and whirls. The barometer fell rapidly. Everything indicated, even to the most inexperienced weather prophet, the advent of a terrible storm. During the evening the wind freshened, accompanied by frequent spatters of rain, which drove against the hurricane deck like a sudden shower of shot. The river ripples were augmented into turbulent waves, whose white caps gleamed like phosphorescent sparkles in the gathering darkness. At midnight the storm burst upon us with fearful fury. The rain came down, not in drops, but in sheets, accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning I have ever witnessed. The Cimerian darkness of the night rendered it all the more appalling. The gale developed at midnight into a raging tornado, tearing madly through the woods, snapping off branches like pipe stems, and hurling them in every direction. The Swallow and Pike, lying near the point, lost their chimneys and other head gear, and several transports had their funnels and escape pipes carried away. About one e'clock, signal whistles of distress sounded through the storm, twice or thrice repeated. The Swallow had parted her lines, and was fast drifting out into the stream. Unfortunately she was not coaled and had no steam. Every moment was growing more precarious, when, fortunately, after drifting about a quarter of a mile, she struck against the Cincinnati and was made fast until morning. The storm lasted about four hours, raging with terrible vehemence, and tossing the steamers about on the mad waves like cockle shells. Luckily the Swallow was the only one blown from her moorings.

It was during the height of this storm that Col. nis daring mission morning the Flag officer, Capt. Phelps, Col. Buford, Secretary Scott, and another officer, held a conference upon the flag ship, at which it was decided to make a night reconnoissance of the upper battery, the details of which were left to Col. Buford. He selected Col. Roberts and forty picked men of his regiment to be the chosen few. Each gunboat furnished a yawl, manned by six of their hardiest seamen. At two o'clock, in the very thickest of the storm, the little party embarked. The Flag officer and his subordinates, with Col. Buford, stood upon the deck of the Benton, giving the final orders. The yawls set out upon their perilous journey, and they retired, anxiously awaiting the result. Col. Roberts had previously made several very close reconnoissances at night by pulling through the overflowed brush. and had well ascertained the locality of the battery.

The following was the plan laid out: The boats were to approach the battery in line, pulling slowly till at the point of the bar, after which, when, 500 yards off, the St. Louis, Benton, and Pittsburg should run abreast the Cincinnati and Mound City in the rear as reserves; and this plan was carried out to the very letter.

With muffled oars and under cover of the friendly darkness, the boats advanced cautiously along the edge of the bank. Owing to the furious violence of the storm and the darkness, they passed the bend unperceived, until they were within a few rods of the battery. For one instant a blinding flash of lightning glared across the water, revealing to the rebel sentinels dark objects approaching them. The next instant the impenetrable darkness closed in. The sentinels fired wildly three or four times, the shots passing over the boats without doing any damage, and then incontinently fled to their tents, which were pitched upon a high ridge some distance back from the battery, evidently impressed with the alarming idea that the whole Lincoln fleet was upon them, and that immediate annihilation stared them in the face. Our boats made no reply Not a word was spoken. In two or three minutes they touched the slope of the earthworks. The boys sprang over the parapet, sledges and files were busy, and a few vigorous strokes told the tale. In less than three minutes' time all the guns in the battery were spiked completely and thoroughly. They were six in number, all of large caliber - two sixty-fours, three eighties, and one of them a splendid nine-inch pivot gun, with cushion lock, which received the personal attentions of Col. Roberts' brawny arms. It was undoubtedly the Lady Davis. In an inconceivably short time, the boats were on their way back, plowing a path through the surging waves at the imminent risk of submersion, as the current was



WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in Western New York. From the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Managers (just published,) we condense the following description of the Refuge building and premises:

The farm belonging to the Institution, on a por tion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation between the Erie canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stand all the buildings belonging to the Institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are enclosed by a stockade fence, nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This enclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out in walks, play grounds, and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and to the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement, room and tailors shop. The basement of the south hundred inmates.

south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining room, and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting room of the superintendent, the managers' room or office, and a room for one of stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which | the subordinates; on the second floor are rooms for the subordinate officers and the superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing room for the boys, furnished with a plunging bath of the capacity of five thousand gallons, and with water pipes and faucets so arranged that every one can perform his ablution under running water and free from interruption by the others. A room for washing clothes is also in this wing. On the first floor are rooms for drying and ironing clothes, seamstress'

THE Western House of Refuge for Juvenile | There are two wings extending to the north and | wing contains a cellar and room for the storage of wood and coal. On the first floor are a large school room and two recitation rooms, and two bed rooms. The basement of the south-west wing is used for storage, and the first floor has another large school room and recitation rooms and three bed rooms. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining room occupying the whole area of the wing, and large enough for the accommodation of five hundred inmates, and on its first floor a third school room and recitation rooms.

> The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys. In the north-west and south-west corners of the enclosure are two work shops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved

The buildings of the Institution are now completed according to the original plan, and are ample in all departments for the accommodation of five

washing against them with fearful velocity. All arrived safely, however, at the gunboats, exultant over the glorious accomplishment of their important and dangerous mission.

YORKTOWN, now invested by the Federal forces under Gen. McClellan, is about twelve miles from Fortress Monroe, and seventy miles southeast of Richmond. It is a port of entry, and was once flourishing, but now contains only forty houses. It was the theater of one of the most important events in American history—the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, on the 19th of October, 1781. The country about is level or undulating. The rebels not having the advantage of hills, as at Centerville, have taken position where our forces will have the disadvantage of approaching over marshy ground. But the result, even with this obstacle, cannot be doubtful. If the rebels do not run, as usual, they will be captured. Gen. McClellan left Fortress Monroe on Thursday, the 3d, and entered the peninsula between York and James rivers. Accompanied by his staff, he proceeded to Yorktown, where he made an inspection of the rebel batteries and defensive works. He leads an army larger than ever before moved against an enemy on this continent. The rebel force at Yorktown is stated to be 30,000.

BEAUFORT, S. C .- The correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing under date March 20th, says:

Beaufort is very pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, or rather an outlet from Port Royal Bay, and distant from Hilton Head fifteen miles. There are a large number of very handsome residences in the village, with extensive fruit and flower gardens attached, the flowers of which, many of them, are very beautiful and rare, and some of them are continually budding and blooming the year round-orange, fig and peach trees being abundant The streets are very regularly laid out, and cross each other at right angles, being well shaded with trees. The public buildings consist of a moderate sized library building of brick, with a brick-colored mastic finish, having a high portico in front, supported by four Corinthian columns of the same material as the walls, and fronting the public square or parade ground. The arsenal, also, is situated in the same vicinity, the walls of which are of brick, with a mastic finish, and, being turreted, have quite military appearance. The arsenal now contains about thirty pianos, a large number having been sent to Hilton Head, and some sent North. Also a large quantity of furniture of different kinds, some of which is of the richest description. Quite a number of the handsome residences occupied by the officers are furnished with it, some few of whom have their families with them. There are also two large church buildings, one occupied by the Methodist, and the other by the Baptist denominations, the latter of which, previous to the rebellion breaking out, contained a membership of between thirtyfour and thirty-five hundred communicants, being a much larger number than of any other denomination or church in this country. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the communicants were colored people. There are also two or three small chapels used for lectures, evening meetings, &c.

BEAUFORT, N. C., is the capital of Carteret county. and lies at the mouth of Newport river, eleven miles northwest of Cape Lookout. It is the best harbor in the State, and is accessible not only from the ocean, but by steamboats from Albemarle Sound. In 1853 the population was about 2,000. Fort Macon defends the harbor's mouth, and is situated on Bogue Point, just below the town marsh, and commands the Bulkhead channel and the approaches to the city. It is an old work, but substantial, and before the war mounted one tier of oldfashioned sea-coast guns, thirty-two and forty-two pounders. The rebels were said, some months ago, to have greatly strengthened it. WASHINGTON, N. C.—The village of Washington,

N. C., recently occupied by Burnside's forces, is nearly 100 miles north of Beaufort, on the Tar river, near its entrance into Pamlico river. It is a com-

mercial point of much importance, is the capital of Beaufort county, and has a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

FERNANDINA, FLORIDA.—The town of Fernandina, which has been occupied by the Union troops, is situated on Amelia Island, which lies on the upper part of the east coast of Florida, but a short distance from the Georgia line. Amelia Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, called the Amelia river. Fernandina is built upon this river, about two miles from the northern point of the island. The original village, called Old Fernandina, was a Spanish fishing hamlet, of inconsiderable size and no importance. Upon the selection of Fernandina as the terminus of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, the town assumed importance, and began to increase its trade and number of inhabitants. In 1855 the railroad had been projected to Jacksonville, the capital of the State, and in June, 1860, was completed to Cedar Keys, the Gulf terminus. The railroad depot, about which the city

proper is built is a mile from Old Fernandina Vessels of fourteen feet draught easily sail up to the The entrance to the harbor is not easy in storms

and the Fernandina bar is historical for its wrecks. The privateer Jeff. Davis came to grief off this entrance. There are two entrances to the Amelia river, the main ship and Cumberland channels. Between them lie Pelican Shoal and North Breakers. At the mouth of the river is Fort Clinch, which the rebels had strengthened and mounted with guns. For five miles, vessels entering the main ship channel are within easy range of the guns of this fort: for half the distance, within a thousand yards. An old Spanish fortification once existed further down the island, built in a frail manner, of a concrete of lime and shells. It has long since gone into decay, scarcely a vestige of it remaining.

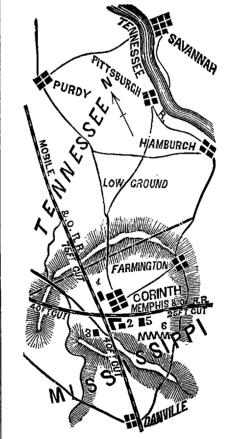
Fort Clinch has been about ten years in construction; is a bastioned fort, of brick-work, and is not more than half finished. When seized by the rebels it had but a few guns of light caliber. The rebels have built earthworks, the principal of which is constructed upon the mainland, so as to rake the main ship channel. It is probably not mounted with guns of very heavy metal, as the transportation to that point, either by land or water, would be very difficult. The town of Fernandina is exposed on all sides to attack. Vessels can approach Amelia Island within a mile at any point, and thus troops can be thrown on the beach in the rear of the town and the forts cut off, which would compel their evacuation. The town of Fernandina was built by Northern capital and enterprise, and at this time nearly all the stock of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, and a considerable share of Fernandina itself, is owned by Northern citizens.

Great Battle in the South-West.

THE entire country was electrified on the 9th inst., by reports of a battle in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi, and rumor made the fight one of the most bloody in modern times. As we begin to receive details the extreme sanguinary features are much modified, still the contest was a protracted and fearful one, and the loss of life far larger than that of any other conflict which marks the present rebellion. The divisions of Gen. Grant and Gen: Buell were endeavoring to form a junction of their respective forces, and to prevent this union and destroy the Federal forces in detail, seems to have been the design of Beauregard and Johnston. It was a splendid piece of Generalship on their part and had it been successful, would have proved a severe check to the Union cause in the South-west. But good fortune attended our troops even when the day seemed lost. According to one account, Beauregard was so certain of winning a victory that he forbade his men to destroy the property in the Federal camp when it was in their possession, no doubt because he expected to find use for it. For this moderation our troops doubtless feel much indebted to the rebel commander.

The following engraving will materially assist

contending hosts, showing the ground occupied and passed over during the battle and retreat of the



The figures indicate:-1st, railway passenger house; 2, Tishamingo hotel; 3, female college; 4, freight house; 5, flouring mill; 6, rebel encampment. The village contains about twenty retail shops, four hotels, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

PITTSBURG LANDING is a point on the Tennessee river, about twenty miles north-east of Corinth. A cotton warehouse and a dock are all the signs of human habitation commonly to be seen. The land on the west side of the river is bluffy, and has a back ground of light oak openings. Savannah, from which Buell marched to the support of Grant, is down the river on the opposite side some ten or fifteen miles.

The reasons which induced the rebel commanding General to select, as a point of resistance, the district around Corinth, are numerous. The hilly nature of the ground renders it easy to construct defensive works; and Corinth itself is a converging point for various lines of communication, which enable the rebels to supply themselves with provisions and re-enforcements. It connects with Memphis by rail, 95 miles distant; with Columbus, 140 miles distant, and also with Clarksville and Paducah, each 180 miles distant. The Ohio and Mobile Railway crosses the Memphis and Charleston road at Corinth. The Paducah road is not in possession of the rebels; but to Jackson, 30 miles from Corinth, where heavy works are thrown up, as well as at Corinth, the means of access from the heart of the rebel region could not be surpassed. In this way, also, retreat in case of disaster is amply provided for. Corinth has the further advantage, for the purpose for which it was selected, of being near the boundary of the three States of Tennessee. Mississippi, and Alabama. It is a small post-village, the capital of Tishamingo county, and had a population before the war broke out of 300. The country round is fertile and well watered; much of it. however, is still covered with dense forests of heavy timber. The fight was brought on by a body of three hun-

dred of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, of Gen. Prentiss' division, attacking the advance guard of the rebels, which were supposed to be the pickets of the enemy in front of our camps. The rebels immeour readers in comprehending the movements of the dately advanced on Gen. Prentiss' division on the

left wing, pouring volley after volley of musketry, and riddling our camps with grape, canister and shell. Our forces soon formed into line, and returned their fire vigorously, and by the time we were prepared to receive them had turned their heaviest fire on the left center, Sherman's division, and drove our men back from their camps, and bringing up a fresh force opened fire on our left wing, under Gen. McClernand. This fire was returned with terrible effect and determined spirit by both infantry and artillery along the whole line, for a distance of over 4 miles.

Gen. Hurlburt's division was thrown forward to support the center, when a desperate conflict ensued. The rebels were driven back with a terrible slaughter, but soon rallied and drove back our men in turn. From about nine o'clock until night closed on the bloody scene, there was no determination of the result of the struggle. The rebels exhibited remarkably good generalship. At times engaging the left with apparently their whole strength, they would suddenly open a terrible and destructive fire on the right or center. Even our heaviest and most destructive fire upon the enemy did not appear to discourage their solid columns. The fire of Major Taylor's Chicago artillery raked them down in scores, but the smoke would no sooner be dispersed than the breach would again be filled.

The most desperate fighting took place late in the afternoon. The rebels knew that if they did not succeed in whipping us then, that their chances for success would be extremely doubtful, as a portion of Gen. Buell's forces had by this time arrived on the opposite side of the river, and another portion was coming up the river from Savannah. They became aware that we were being re-enforced, as they could seen Gen. Buell's troops from the river bank, a short distance above us on the left, to which point they had forced their way.

At five o'clock the rebels had forced our left wing back so as to occupy fully two-thirds of our camp, and were fighting their way forward with a desperate degree of confidence in their efforts to drive us into the river, and the same time heavily engaged our right. Up to this time we had received no re-enforcements, Gen. Lew. Wallace failing to come to our support until the day was over, having taken the wrong road from Crump's Landing, and being without other transports than those used for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, which were too heavily laden to ferry any considerable number of Gen. Buell's forces across the river, those that were here having been sent to bring up the troops from Savannah. We were therefore constesting against fearful odds, our force not exceeding thirty-eight thousand men, while that of the enemy was upwards of sixty thousand.

Our condition at this moment was extremely critical. Large numbers of men, panic struck, others worn out by hard fighting, with the average per centage of skulkers, had struggled toward the river, and could not be rallied. Gen. Grant and staff, who had been recklessly riding along the lines during the entire day, amid the unceasing storm of bullets, grape and shell, now rode from right to left. inciting the men to stand firm until our re-enforcements could cross the river.

Col. Webster, Chief of Staff, immediately got into position the heaviest pieces of artillery, pointing on the enemy's right, while a large number of the batteries were planted along the entire line, from the river bank north-west to our extreme right, some two and a half miles distant. About an hour before dusk a general cannonading was opened upon the enemy from along our whole line, with a perpetual crack of musketry. Such a roar of artillery was never before heard on this continent. For a short time the rebels replied with vigor and effect, but their return shots grew less frequent and destructive, while ours grew more rapid and more terrible.

The gunboats Lexington and Tyler, which lay a short distance off kept raining shell on the rebel hordes. This last effort was too much for the enemy, and ere dusk had set in the firing had nearly ceased, when, night coming on, all the combatants rested from their awful work of blood and carnage.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Gen. Buel having arrived the previous evening, in the morning the ball was opened at daylight simultaneously by Gen. Nelson's division on the left and Maj.-Gen. Wallace's division on the right. Gen. Nelson's force opened up a most galling fire on the rebels, and advanced rapidly as they fell back. The fire now became general along the whole line and began to tell with terrible effect on the enemy.

Gens. McClernand. Sherman, and Hurlburt's men, though terribly jaded from the previous day's fighting, still maintained their honors won at Donelson, but the resistance of the rebels at all points of attack was terrible and worthy a better cause, but they were not enough for our undannted bravery and the dreadful desolation produced by our artillery, which was sweeping them away like chaff before the wind. But knowing that a defeat here would be the death-blow to their hopes, and that their all depended on this great struggle, their Generals still urged them on in the face of destruction, hoping by flanking us on the right to turn the tide of battle.

Their success was for a time cheering, as they began to gain ground on us, appearing to have been re-enforced, but our left, under Gen. Nelson, was driving them back with wonderful rapidity, and by eleven o'clock Gen. Buell's forces had succeeded in flanking them and canturing their batteries of artillery. They, however, again rallied on the left, and the right forced themselves forward in another desperate effort, but re-enforcements from Gens. Wood and Thomas were crossing in regiments, which were sent to Gen. Buell, who had again commenced to drive the enemy.

About 3 o'clock, Gen. Grant rode to the left. where the fresh regiments had been ordered, and finding the rebels wavering, sent a portion of his body guard to the head of each of five regiments, and then ordered a charge across the field, himself leading. He brandished his sword and waved them on to victory, while the cannon balls were falling like hail around him. The men followed with a shout that sounded above the roar and din of the artillery, and the rebels, in dismay, as from a destroying avalanche, never made another stand.

Gen. Buell followed the retreating rebels, driving them in splendid style. By half-past five o'clock. the whole rebel army was in retreat to Corinth, with our cavalry in hot pursuit.

We have taken a large amount of their artillery, and also a number of prisoners. We lost a number of our forces, prisoners, among whom is General Prentiss. The number of our force taken has not vet been ascertained. It is reported at seven hundred. Gen. Prentiss was also reported as being wounded.

Among the killed on the rebel side was their General-in-Chief Albert Sidney Johnston, who was

struck by a cannon ball on the afternoon of Sunday. Gen. Johnston's body was left on the battle-field, and is in our possession, as well as the bodies of a large number of other prominent officers.

The Gazette's Tennessee correspondent says the sum and substance of the battle on Sunday is we were pushed from disaster to disaster, until we lost every division camp we had and were driven within a mile of the Landing. The timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours hard fighting, we simply regained all that we had lost in the battle on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camp except that of Gen. Lew Wallace. The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 3,300, and in prisoners at 3,000 to 4,000. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,000 heavier. The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they carried to the rear, and destroyed the heavy supplies they had brought up.

#### Department of the Mississippi.

DETAILS of the fight at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and of the operations before Yorktown, occupy so much of our space, that we can barely mention transactions for the week in Gen. Halleck's Department.

Commander Foote sent the following to the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP BENTON, ISLAND No. 10, }
April 8th, via Cairo.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have to inform the Department, that since I sent the telegram last night, announcing the surrender to me of Island No. 10, possession has been taken both of the Island and the works upon the Tennessee shore, by the gunboats and troops under command of Gen Buford. Seventeen officers and 368 privates, besides 100 of their sick and 100 men employed on board the transports, are in our hands, unconditionally

prisoners of war.

I have caused hasty examination to be made of the forts, batteries and munitions of war captured. There are 11 earthworks, with 70 heavy cannon, varying in caliber from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled. The magazines are well supplied with powder, and there are large quantities of shot and shell and other munitions of war, and also great quantities of provisions. Four steamers afloat have fallen into our hands, and two others, with the rebel gunboat Grampus, are sunk, but will be easily raised.

Dispatches from New Madrid say that the gunboats Pittsburg and Carondolet, on the 7th, shelled and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore when Pope ordered the troops across, which was accomplished without the loss of a man. The rebels fled towards Tipton, sinking several of their transports and the gunboat Grampus; their floating battery, mounting ten guns, floated down the river, and is now aground near Point Pleasant and will be recovered with its armament.

Gen. Pope took the Pittsburg and Carondolet, and with a part of his army marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy on the 8th. He captured three Generals, 6,000 prisoners of war, 100 siege pieces several field batteries, immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions. We have not lost a single man.

A special to the St. Louis Republican says that two hundred hogsheads of sugar and several hundred barrels of molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses sixty mules, five thousand stand of arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., had fallen into our hands. The total number of prisoners captured is six thousand, including Adjutant-General McCall and three Brigadier-Generals, Gault, Walker and Schaum. Prisoners are being embarked as rapidly as possible for Illinois. We also took about fifty-six thousand

solid shot, and immense quantities of ammunition. Two steamers, fitted up as floating hospitals, left St. Louis on the 9th, for Tennessee river, and large contributions of all kinds of supplies are being made to-day to furnish two more, which will leave this evening. The Western Sanitary Commission is moving earnestly in this matter, and every effort will be made for the speedy relief of our wounded soldiers at Pittsburg Landing.

The following dispatch has been received by the

Secretary of War:

Headquarters, Third Division, Hunrsville, Ala.

After a forced march of inevitable difficulty, leav-After a forced march of inevitable difficulty, leaving Fayettesville yesterday at 12 M., my advanced guard, consisting of Leichrery's brigade and Stevenson's battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 3 o'clock. The city was taken entirely by surprise, as no one considered the march practical at this time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 16 locomotives, and a large amount of passenger and box cars, telegraph apparatus and the Southern mails. We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of the railroad communication in the Southern States.

Brigadier-General Commanding.

Calcard Folton Assistant Advance Construction and

Colonel Kelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, and General Ketchum are in charge here while General Halleck is in the field.

## The Advance upon Yorktown.

WE gather the following interesting details relative to the advance of the Federal troops under Major-General McClellan, from the correspondence of the Eastern press and from telegraphic dispatches:

The correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, under date of the 4th inst., writes:-"Striking our camp in the vicinity of Big Bethel, we took up our line of march for Richmond by way of the rebel defences on the road. We again passed the works at Big Bethel, and proceeded steadily along our chosen route. Gen. Key's corps took the extreme left, following the shore of the James river, and having for its point of destination the rear of Yorktown, approaching that city on the Williamsburg road, by which it is expected to flank the rebel earthworks. This corps took the road running from Williamsburg, on the James river, across to Yorktown. Gen. Heintzelman's corps took the center road, heading direct to Yorktown. General Sedgwick's division of Gen. Sumner's corps took the extreme right, and thus we approached the town

from three different directions. Gen. Heintzelman's corps took the road direct without meeting any occurrence of interest until it reached Ellis' Mills, fifteen miles from Fortress Monroe and nine miles from Yorktown, when two guns were discovered mounted upon earthworks of considerable extent, defended by some seven or eight hundred infantry and cavalry. Our artillery was immediately drawn up in order, and fire was opened upon the enemy, who replied three times and then fled, taking their guns and ammunition with them. Rebel pickets were seen at different points, and two of them were taken prisoners. They proved to be part of a Mississippi regiment, but said they were natives of Cincinnati and Wisconsin. They reported that earthworks of considerable extent had been erected two miles from Yorktown, and that the rebels were hastily adding to their fortifications and re-enforcing their troops.

We pitched tents eight miles from Yorktown, sent out pickets, and awaited the morrow.

As daylight appeared, our forces were on the alert, looking for the expected promised sight of a line of full-blood rebels. As if the elements were against us, the rain poured down steadily in torrents until ten o'clock, when the clouds cleared up, and as bright a sky as ever shone glowed above us. The roads, which have become quite settled, did not readily yield to the moisture, and the artillery passed on in rapid march.

On the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the firing of many shots in quick succession told us that the ball was opened, and a few minutes later the line of rebel earthworks was in view at the intervals between the patches of forest. Our artillery had engaged the battery in front at medium range, and received a few short, quick replies; but the enemy's firing soon ceased almost entirely. Our skirmishers and sharp shooters had now completed their reconnoissance, and reported the condition of the country and the situation of the works. As nearly as can be ascertained, the rebel works extend a distance of nearly two miles, beginning in front of Yorktown on the river and running toward Williamsburgh. Contrabands report that the defenses extend at intervals across to the James river.

As the skirmishers extended on either hand, numerous guns were discovered; our pieces were brought into line, and soon the action became general. The works seem to be simple earthworks, with guns mounted on the top. At the left, the forest has been felled so as to obstruct the passage of our infantry, and give range to their guns. As the works in this direction were discovered, our pieces opened fire, which was kept up in a spirited manner on both sides until night closed upon the fight. At this point the work was hottest, and nearly all the casualties of the day occurred here. Five men at our guns were killed and six wounded. The troops killed on our side were all from Massachusetts. We obtained position in front of the enemy and on his flank, while our gunboats were signalled on the river ready for action. As the sun went down, the rebels appeared upon their works in large numbers, their band playing "Dixie" and the Marseillaise Hymn, and they cheering vociferously.

The 6th inst., (Sunday,) writes the correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has been a day of rest with the soldiers. There has been little or no firing from the rebel forts, although during the afternoon some twenty or twenty-five shells were thrown at and into the forts on the north by a Union battery. Upon the forts named two rebel flags were seen floating to-day for the first time.

The most important feature of the day has been the balloon ascension, which, in point of importance to the Government, has been one of the grandest balloon reconnoissances ever made. The first ascension was made at five o'clock in the morning, and then and there the position and strength of the enemy was ascertained for the first time. Subsequently reconnoissances of from one to two hours were made and important information gained.

The fortifications of the rebels are of the stronges possible character, and sweep an extent of country of seven miles, extending across the peninsula from the York to the James rivers. Behind these fortifications they have a large reserve force, so that the entire strength of the rebels at this point is rated from twenty-five to thirty thousand men. Their forts are mounted by guns of the heaviest caliber, and some of them are of a continuous character for miles, being connected by earthworks. The heaviest chain of forts is on the west, although those on the north-the point from which the firing was first commenced on Saturday—are sufficiently formidable to resist a powerful attack. There are other minutiæ of these forts in possession of our officers, which it is not proper to make known at present. Suffice it to say that through the means of the balloon ascensions, made all day yesterday, every information is in our possession of the design and intention of the rebels.

Gen. Magruder issued a proclamation to the soldiers of the rebel army on the 28th ult. He states that the enemy is upon them, and that his numbers are far superior to theirs. He advises them to fortify themselves in every possible place, and to Items and Incidents. control every inch of ground. Three day's rations are to be cooked, and baked biscuit are to be carried instead of flour. The fight, he anticipates, will take place on the Warwick river. In conclusion he advises them to fire low.

A circular, issued by the rebels, was found by one of Gen. Hamilton's aids. The purport of it was a full description of the present onward movement with all the details; also, Gen. Magruder's plan o defeating the Union programme. The enemy must have received this information from a high source several weeks ago, or they could not have got the circular out so soon. The roads, on account of the severe rains on Saturday, are almost impassible, and the transportation of goods is very difficult; the consequence is, the troops and horses are placed on short allowance. Few casualties occurred to-day, as the firing was only at intervals. It seemed evident that the Union forces did not want to bring on a general engagement on the Sabbath.

The sharp shooters have covered themselves with glory: so have the artillerists. Up to Sunday evening the infantry regiments have been in the back ground, the artillerists and sharp shooters doing nearly all the work. Previous to the going down of the sun. Prof. Lowe made another ascension in his balloon. The enemy's works are very extensive-

the center forming a curve, or horse-shoe shape.

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent writes on the 7th that the results of the day's operations, in themselves, are not important. But when we infer from them, as we are compelled to do, that the position of the enemy, which we now confront, as to strength, is one of the first magnitude; that the works before which the Union forces now lie form a link in the chain of fortifications stretching across the peninsula at the narrowest place between York and James rivers, their left resting on Yorktown; that this line, beside being one of the greatest strategic importance to the enemy, is in its topography one of remarkable strength; that the labor of thousands of men, directed by first class engineering skill for nearly a year, has been devoted to making it stronger-I say, viewing the results of the operations of the day as establishing these stern realities, they cannot be said to be otherwise than very important. The distance from York to James rivers here is between seven and eight miles. The surface of the country, though generally very level, at quite regular intervals is broken by deep ravines, through which flow sluggish and insignificant streams, widening frequently into deep and impenetrable marshes. A neck of land with these characteristics is susceptible in the highest degree of military defense. The peninsula itself is largely covered by the forest, generally

other heavy timber. More than one-half of the distance-twenty odd miles our forces have marched since they left Hampton-has been through this forest, the exception being patches of farm land, many of them cleared by the earliest settlers of the Virginia Colony, and, I presume, in no instance as lately as forty years ago. To diverge from the old routes up and down the peninsula, would generally be to plunge into the heavy wooded country, intersected with swamps and other natural impediments. These routes necessarily converge as the peninsula narrows, and, as if to leave little to engineering skill to render the line one of vast strength in a military sense, nature has given to it the topographical characteristics to which I have alluded.

Information received shows that the rebels have now a force of 60,000, which is rapidly being added to by troops from the neighborhood of Richmond. which is one day from Yorktown by railroad and river, they having four steamers and sixteen transports in use; and by the time the roads are in condition for the Union army to move, the rebels may be able to meet them with 100,000 men. The flower of their army, with the best arms, are in a stronglyintrenched position. Previous to our troops occupying their present position, the military authorities had no means of ascertaining the extent of the rebel works. Information obtained through deserting contrabands and other sources, show that the enemy have nearly 500 guns, some of them of the largest caliber. The rebel General, Joseph E. Johnston, with some of his forces, has arrived and taken command in person, showing that they intend making a desperate resistance to the advance of our troops at every point.

The cheering news from the Western Department arrived here to-day, and our troops are wild with enthusiasm over the result, and are anxious to be led to achieve similar deeds of valor.

On the 8th we learn that the night previous Capt. Ayres, Chief of Artillery of Gen. Smith's division, directed earthworks for the protection of artillery to be thrown up, which was done under the immediate superintendence of Adjutant Kerusow, whose capacity and zeal have given him a high standing in the estimation of the best commanders. The position selected advances our pieces to within about 1,000 yards of the main redoubt of the enemy. While engaged in the work, the rebels fired several cannon shots, which, though exploding very near, the Vermonters never flinched, or for a moment paused, but kept at work through the night. About nine o'clock this morning, Gen. McClellan and staff. with a squadron of cavalry, reached Gen. Key's headquarters, at Warwick Court House. Remaining half an hour in conference with Gen. Key, Gen. McClellan rode to the front and hastily inspected the enemy's works and our own position, and returned to the headquarters of Gen. Key. The day is rainy and cold, and operations are entirely suspended.

The telegraph on the 9th states that the weather continues unfavorable for military operations. It has been raining for two days. The creeks are very much swollen and the low grounds are covered with water, making the roads almost impassable for empty wagons.

We learn by a telegram dated the 12th, that the weather was more enlivening. The sun shone brightly on the 10th and 11th, much to the relief of the thousands of soldiers who are compelled to sleep in the open air. The roads are still in very bad condition. The rebels still continue to open with artillery whenever they discover a picket post, to which our guns never reply. The rebel forces have been greatly increased within the last two days. On Thursday, several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also at Gloucester, opposite, which place has not been occupied up to this time. Re-enforcements have also been received from Norfolk by way of James River. The balloon reconnoissance, by Gen. Fitz John Porter, shows that the rebels had materially strengthened their works, so that many additional guns had been placed in position. He reached an altitude of 5,000 feet, affording an unobstructed view as far as Williamsburg and

Burnside at Newbern.—A soldier, writing to his friends, thus describes the appearance of the Commanding General on the day of the battle: 'You would have laughed if you had seen Burnside on that day. His dress was a compound between a coal-heaver and an Italian brigand. If you have ever seen the Corsican Brothers played, you can form an idea of his costume."

THE FIRST COVERNMENT REMITTANCE FROM THE 'CONFEDERATE STATES."-It is worthy of note, in connection with the news from Florida, that the Assistant Treasurer received on Thursday morning, the 3d inst., his first remittance from any of the Gulf States since their secession. Mr. George Phillips, the postmaster at Fort Jefferson, Florida, has forwarded \$77, this being due the Government from receipts in his department.

GENERAL BUELL AND SECESSION LADIES.—A few days ago, as Gen. Buell was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine, large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy!" The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and, surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was politely requested to take kind care of them.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE .-- At the battle of Winchester, a battalion of one hundred and fifty Irishmen, who had been impressed into the rebel service were pushed to the front and ordered to fire upon our troops. They nobly refused to do so, and though forty-three of them were shot down, they fell with their muskets loaded, true to the last. There have been many noble deeds in this war, but none about the record of which the muse of history will weave a more glowing charm than this. All honor to the martyr sons of the Green Isle, who welcomed death rather than raise their hands against the flag under the folds of which they found an asylum and protection.

A Noble Tribute .- When the veteran Commodore Joseph Smith, on duty at Washington, saw by the first dispatch from Fortress Monroe that the frigate Congress, commanded by his son Joseph, had raised the white flag, he only remarked quietly, 'Joe's dead!" No Roman father ever paid a nobler or more emphatic tribute of confidence to a gallant son, than is contained in the words so pine, with here and there the oak, the elm, and luttered, nor gave that son to his country with more house, and released shorn of their feathers.

cheerful and entire devotion. And the sad assurance was well founded. The flag was not struck until his son had fallen.

A PRAYER ENCORED. - The Newark Mercury gives an account of the Anniversary exercise of a Mission School in that city, from which we extract the following:-" During the singing of 'Our Glorious Union Forever,' two sisters, aged four and seven, stood on the left of the singers, both having dresses and head wreaths of red, white, and blue the eldest representing the Goddess of Liberty, and the other the presiding Child Genius of the Republic. The song finished, the youngest child knelt and folding her tiny hands, offered up the following artless prayer for her country:

"Oh Lord, look down from out the sky, And hear a child who prays to Thee; A child that loves the United States And every wicked traitor bates. Oh bless our soldiers and our sailors; George McClellan, and the others: Our pretty flag with victory crown. And don't let any one tear it down. Bless all that's good, no matter what, And don't forget old General Scott."

As the child uttered this little prayer, with all the earnestness and simplicity of her innocent nature a breathless silence came over the audience, and in the lowest depth of every heart there stirred and trembled a gush of genuine feeling that finally burst into wild applause. The prayer went up to Heaven once more, and two bouquets fell at the feet of the children."

THE BRAVE TARS.—It is some consolation to us, and a set-off to our recent disaster in Hampton Roads, that our frigates sustained the traditional renown of our navy. There was no panic like that of Bull Run, no surrender like that of Roanoke or Fort Donelson; the Cumberland went down with her guns firing and her flag flying. This incident will recall the spirited lines of Professor Lowell, in one of his recent "Biglow Papers":

"Better that all our ships an' all their crews Should sink to rot in ocean's dreamless coze. Each torn flag wavin' challenge ez it went, An' each dumb gun a brave man's moniment Than seek such peace ez only cowards crave; Give me the peace of dead men or of brave."

NATURAL.—Jeff. Davis has recommended that the Confederate soldiers released on parole by our government, be absolved from their obligations not to take up arms, and mustered into service again. Of course. It is perfectly natural that men whose public careers have been marked by the most flagrant violations of sacred caths, should demand a similar disregard of honor in their subordinates. Nor is it any worse than to cheat in the fair exchange of prisoners, as in the case of Rosnoke and Corcoran. It is hardly probable, however, that a confederate absolution would save such of those guilty of breaking parole as are caught again, from being shot, in accordance with the rules of war.

GONE ON A TRIP NORTH. - The finest plantation between Nashville and Columbia is that of Major Shields. As we passed, his fences were lined with negroes. One of these was hailed with-

"Who is your master?" "Major Shields."

"Where is he?"

"In de Suthen army."

"Don't you wish we may catch him?" "Lor' bless your soul, massa, he's done cotched

a'ready?" "Where was he caught?"

"Why, at Fo't Donelson! They got him up 'most to Canada now!"

CAN WE LIVE WITH THEM AGAIN?-The Key West correspondent of the New York Times writes: I have often heard the declaration that when the rebellion shall have been crushed, there can be no re-union of the States. The statement is very common, especially among Southern men. But if the state of affairs here is of any significance, it points to the fallacy of the idea. There are now living here men who have signed the ordinance of secession of Florida, who have opened books for subscriptions to the bogus confederate loan, some who have refused to sell coal to the United States vessels. and some who have threatened national officers or those who should presume to accept national office. and those, generally speaking, whom I have been assured were the most determined rebels. Yet they have now all taken the oath of allegiance, and are quietly conducting their business amid a very numerous representation of Northern men, and all is order and quiet. Some of these persons are anxious to conceal and forget that they have rebelled, and may be found competing for the trade of the army and navy, and mixing in the gayer scenes which even times of war present.

A LOYAL WOMAN VISITS HER REBEL SON.— Mrs. Tilghman, mother of Gen. Tilghman, visited her son at Fort Warren last Saturday. The first exclamation on meeting him was, "Oh, my rebel son;" and during the conversation she said, "When I heard that you were taken I thanked God that you had been rescued from secession influences, and, were I to hear that there was any chance of your being exchanged, I would go on my knees to the President to prevent you from again joining the rebels; for I had rather have you remain here during your life than to know that you were among the traitors of the country.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE President sent a message to the Senate, on the 10th inst., concerning a treaty recently agreed upon by Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, and the correspondence had by these gentlemen, the whole relating to the African slave trade. The President, without expressing any opinion on the subject, transmits the papers to the Senate for its ratification or rejection. If ratified, the government of Great Britain will then pass upon the subject. If the treaty, as now drawn up by the ministers of the two governments, is finally agreed upon and becomes a law, it is believed that by a thorough compliance with its provisions the slave trade will cease to exist in less than ten years.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field arrived in Washington on the 12th inst., direct from London, and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said Mr. Field brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New York, and payable entirely in bonds of our

The city is being fast cleared of the bogus army officers who have infested the hotels and promenades of Washington for some time past. Counterfeit colonels, majors, and line officers by scores have been arrested and confined in the central guard

It appears from official dispatches received at the Navy Department that when our force reached Newbern they captured nine merchant vessels. Their cargoes consisted in the aggregate of about 4,000 barrels of rosin, besides tar, pitch, oil and shingles, nine bales of cotton, &c.

By orders recently issued, it is the duty of the Commanding General in the field, or of a department, to make arrangements for the safe keeping and reasonable comfort of his prisoners. He will give no order exchanging prisoners or releasing them, except under instructions from the department; but in emergencies admitting of no delay, the General will act upon his own authority, and give any order relative to these prisoners the public interest may require, promptly reporting his proceedings to the War Department through the Adjutant-General. A general depot for prisoners will be provided by the Secretary of War, to be under the command of the Commissionary Generals of prisoners, but leaving it discretionary to the Generals commanding departments, or in the field, to send their prisoners thither.

The order preventing newspaper correspondents passing the Federal lines has been revoked, and Col. Anson Stager authorized to grant passes to the editors, correspondents, and reporters of newspapers to enter the lines of the United States army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal, and his written parole not to publish any information of military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy. Persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules as the General Commanding may

The following Proclamation and Orders were issued during the past week:

#### PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to land and naval forces engaged in suppressing internal rebellion, and at the same time avert from our country the dangers of foreign internal victories. vention and invasion. It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States, that at their next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after the notice of this proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation on behalf of those who have been brought into tion on behalf of those who have been prought into affliction by casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war; and that they reverently invoke Divine guidance for our national councils, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relationships the action of the earth.

ders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations throughout all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and in the year of independence the eighty-sixth.

W. H. Seward.

Abraham Lincoln.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. W. H. SEWARD.

> OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

Orders giving thanks for the recent Great Victories over the Rebels and Traitors.

Rebels and Traitors.

Ordered, First, That at meridian of the Sunday next after the receipt of this order, at the head of every regiment in the army of the United States, there will be offered up a prayer giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of his power in the overthrow of the rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of his aid in delivering this nation by the arms of patriotic soldiers from the horrors of treason, rebellion, and civil war.

2d. That the thanks and congratulations of the

2d, That the thanks and congratulations of the Var Department are tendered to Major-General 2d, That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are tendered to Major-General Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his Department, and for the spirit and courage manifested by the army under his command, under every hardship and against every odds, in attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy wherever they could be found.

suing and destroying the enemy wherever they could be found.

3d, That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers of their command, for their matchless gallantry at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge; and to Major-Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse of Beauregard at Pittsburgh, Tenn.; and to Major-General Pope, and his officers and soldiers, for the bravery and skill displayed in their operations against the rebels and traitors intrenched at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi river, the daring, courage, diligent prosecution, persistent valor, and military achievements unsurpassed.

4th, There shall this day be fired a salute of 100 guns from the U. S. Arsenal at Washington, in honor of these great victories.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The following complimentary letter was sent to

Flag Officer Foote: NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 9, 1862.

To Flag Officer A. H. Foote, Commanding the Gunboats on Western Waters:—SIR: A nation's thanks are due to you and to the brave officers and men of the flotilla on the Mississippi, whose labors and gallantry at Island No. 10, which surrendered to you yesterday, have for weeks been watched with intense interest. Your triumph is not the less appreciated because protracted and finally

To that Being who has protected you through so many perils, and carried you onward to successive victories, be praises for his continued goodness to our country, especially for this last great success of our arms. Let congratulations to yourself and command be also extended to officers and soldiers who co-operated with you.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

It has been ascertained that the rebel leaders are

grievously disconcerted by the change of programme in the disposition of the army of the Potomac. They had early information of the preparations fer the transportation of Gen. McClellan's army, and supposing that the whole army of the Potomac was to be withdrawn from this vicinity, had arranged a programme for a bold dash across the Potomac above Washington, and a foray upon the capital through Maryland. Gen. Jackson's command was to lead the enterprise, and to be supported by Smith and Johnston's forces.

It was reported that the rebel sympathizers in Maryland would raise the standard of revolt, and aid the execution of the project by the destruction of railroads and bridges, and the isolation of Washington from re-enforcements of Union troops. The rebel leaders reckoned without their hosts, and were taken by surprise at finding General Banks within supporting distance of Gen. Shields, when the attempt was made to execute the first part of their programme. The repulse of Jackson, and the creation of two new Departments in Virginia, under the command of Gen. Banks and Gen. McDowell. convince them that in the movement Gen. McClellan has left no point unprotected. The Maryland sympathisers who were emboldened to insolence at the prospect of this bold feat of the rebel army, have become disheartened and are leaving by scores. Numbers have been arrested in their attempt to escape into Dixie, and others who were known to have organized for the occasion, are seeking avenues southward in small parties. The removal of the restriction upon the passage of civilians across the Potomac has afforded many of them the long looked for opportunity.

#### LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Howard's New Combined Reaper and Mower—R. L. Howard. Rhodes' Superphosphate—B. M. Rhodes & Co. Groceries, Provisions, Seeds. Fruits, &c.—M. J. Monroe. Grapherry Plants—P. D. Chilson.
Suburban Home School—Rev. Dr. Shears, Rector. Seeds. &c.—H. Daw & Son.
Dwarf Pears and Hardy Grapes—T. G. Yeomans.
Oporto Agents—E. Ware Sylvester.
Fresh Cows for Sale—Albert Park.
Foar Seedlings—N. R. & M. D. Willson.
Cranberry Plants—Geo. A. Bates.

SPECIAL NOTICES Brown's Bronchial Troches for Cough.

# The News Condenser.

- \_ The merchants of Hickman have again opened trade with St. Louis. — New potatoes have made their appearance in Louisville.
- Kentucky The Northern Light brings \$1,000,000 of specie from
- California. - A recent fire in Camden, Ark., destroyed property to the
- amount of \$30,000. - The contract price for the new Ericsson iron-clad batter
- Lord Palmerston is encouraging his Irish tenantry to
- -The new treaties with Mexico and Turkev have been
- Eleven million gallons of wine were consumed in Eng-
- land during the year 1861.
- river is about 600 barrels daily.
- of whom are natives of New York. - Ripe strawberries were exhibited for sale at a restaurant
- prisoners, by order of Gen. Halleck. - The brandy heretofore served out in the Prussian army
- The latest census reports state that there are in England 57 suicides to every million inhabitants.
- The City Council of Baltimore has passed a resolution
- the recent battle at Fort Craig, New Mexico.
- -The new rebel Secretary of War, General George W. Randolph, is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson.
- \_ A Mr. Underhill has recently won a suit which gives him
- The Richmond Examiner says there are 250 whisky dis tilleries in two districts alone of South Carolina.
- Wm. Spicer and Courtland Lamb, of Ledyard, Conn. killed 59 black snakes in one nest, the other day.
- The robins are said to be more numerous this spring
- been found among the archives of an old Welsh family. The New York Custom House is now receiving abou
- \$200,000 per day. This looks like a revival of business. - The first instalment-28 bales-of a lot of 1500 bales of
- cotton in Tennessee, reached New York on the 10th inst. - It is positively asserted that the nuptials of the Prince
- Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse will take place in June.
- by the floods at Sacramento, has become a raving maniac. - The Memphis Avalanche is growing despondent in view
- of the steady approach of the "Hessians" toward the Mound City. - General Curtiss has formally emancipated three slaves
- are taken to conceal his condition, it is understood to be
- --- An Italian lady has sent a coat of mail to Garibaldi, with the hope that it may lead him "quickly and safely to Rome and Venice."
- -- The whole number of deaths in the city of Newark, N. J.,
- bution in the West.
- The Norfolk Day Book regrets to learn that General Walker's disease has taken an unfortunate turn, and presents
- alarming symptoms. - Fifteen Major-Generals of Volunteers and one hundred
- The manufacture of rifle muskets at the U. S. armory in Springfield continues steadily to increase, and has now reached
- over 12,000 per month. - The members of one family named Webster have repre-
- State 21 years since 1796.
- three and a half million. - Abd-el-Kader has received from the Prussian government the red eagle of the first class, for his conduct in behalf of
- the Christians in July, 1860. - The Czar Alexander, it is rumored, will visit Berlin in May, and hold an interview there with the King of Prussia
- M. Fould has given 30,000 francs for a stallion. This, according to the Sport newspaper, is the largest sum ever given in France for a horse.
- The N. Y. Chronicle says that the Spiritualists have issued an edition of the Bible, revised and explained by the original writers, through a "medium."
- the Government on the Cumberland river, was very large, amounting to 3,000,000 pounds. - The well known clergyman, "Father Taylor," the emi-
- nent sailors' preacher at Boston, dislocated his shoulder by a fall at Cambridge a few days since
- Entire religious liberty is to be secured by law in Austria, excepting that up to the age of eighteen, children must follow the creed preferred by their parents.
- is vaccinating those not already infected. - On the 9th the engine house of the Mich. Central Railroad at Detroit was destroyed by fire, with several engines.
- Loss \$15,000 to \$18,000. Insured \$8,000. - A correspondent of the Pacific Sentinel estimates the
- amount of fleece on each at three pounds. - It is hinted that the British Parliament will amend the
- royal marriage act, so that the Prince of Wales may select a wife among the gentle maidens of England - The institutions in Paris for taking care of children in
- under the direct patronage of the Emperor.
- with all the fearful evidences of hydrophobia. - The people of Accomac and Northampton counties, Va. or what is called the "Eastern shore," have voted by a large
- majority in favor of being joined to Maryland. - Residents in Colorado say that large capitalists mining
- Earthquakes, waterspouts, hail storms, snow storms and frequent thunder and lightning, were keeping the Sand wich Islanders in a state of excitement at last accounts.
- -Mr. Page, of Poland, Me., has a cow which, in three years, has given birth to seven calves, and she now has three at her side. She gives milk sufficient for their sustenance.

#### 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 otherwise afford.

We can still furnish back numbers from January, 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 this date, (or from this or a subsequent date to the end of the year,) are now in order at the club rate, and in proportion for less than full year. New clubs, to commence with Jan., March or April, (when a new Quarter begins,) are also in order during the Spring Campaign, while single subscriptions will prove

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c .- We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.50 per opy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to frequen equiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six sopies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect o rilling up a club of ten, we will send them -- and when the club s 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 BACK NUMBERS of this volume can still be supplied to new ubscribers, and are sent in all cases, unless otherwise ordered Any agent receiving more extra copies than he or she ma be entitled to, will please use them as specimens, or in supply ing new subscribers - notifying us as to the persons who hav been furnished the early numbers. [As our clerks usually mai a copy to the agent in the package responding to each order some of our friends may receive several extra copies for use a above mentioned.]

BACK VOLUMES .- Bound copies of our last volume are now ready for delivery—price, \$3; unbound, \$2 We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each — or if several are taken, at \$2 50 The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 - price, \$2 each.

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RURAL—copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until paid for, and always discontinued when the subscription term expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are always in order, whether in ones,

twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number Subscription can commence with the volume or any number; but the forms: is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless pecially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it." ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURA

NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will eceive gratuities, and their kindness be apprecia No Traveling Agents are employed by us, as we wish to rive the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs.

# Special Notices.

#### COUGHS.

THE sudden changes of our climate are sources of PHLMON ARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly, when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchia Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution as more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Sprakers and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strength ening the voice.

From the Evening Post, N. Y.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, clergymen, and actors, and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits, we observe letters from HENRY WARD BEECHER. N. P. WILLIS, E. H. CHAPIN, and others of emin-

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 men throughout the country

## Markets, Commerce, &c.

# Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, April 15th, 1861.

FLOUR-In that made from spring wheat the week exhibits a acting equal to 25 cents per barrel. Best qualities from winter

wheat are unchanged in rates. GRAIN - Wheat is as last quoted Corn has fallen off slightly. Rye is advancing, and is firm at the start taken. No change in Barley, but there is very little offering. As there is no Buck-

wheat in market we remove quotations. MEATS-Mutton, Hams, and Shoulders have all added slightly

he prices during the week. DAIRY, &c.—Butter is up 2 cents per pound. Cheese is also in etter demand at higher rates. Eggs more plenty and declining. POTATOES - Shipments are quite heavy just at present and

#### Rochester Wholesale Prices. Flour and Grain. r, winter wheat \$5.25@6.50 Eggs, dozen 10@11c

١	Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 9%@10c
i	Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 12@12c
ı	Meal, Indian 1.00@1.06	Fruit and Roots.
ı	Wheat, Genesee 1.00@1.25 Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Apples, bushel 50@87c
Ì	Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried Pib 6@6%c
1	Corn. old 44@45c.	Peaches, do 14@16c
ı	Corn, new 44@45c.	Cherries, do 14(a)16c
1	Rye. 60 fbs #2 bush 63@65c.	Plums, do 12@14c
ı	Oats, by weight, 28@31c.	Potatoes 45@56c
ı	Barley 54@65c.	Hides and Skins.
ı	Buckwheat 00(a)00c.	Slaughter 4%@5c
ł	Beans 1.25@1.63	Calf 7@8c
ı	Ments.	Sheep Pelts \$0.50 22.00
į	Pork, mess\$11.50@12.00	Lamb Pelts 75c(a)1.25
ļ	Pork, clear 13.00(@13.50	Seeds.
i	Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
į	Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	_ Do. large, 5,50(a6,00
į	Spring lambs, each 1.25(a) 1.75	Timothy 1.75@2.25
į	Mutton, carcass 4@5c	Sundries.
	Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
	Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00(a)3.00
	Chickens 8@9c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
	Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
	Geese 40@50c.	Ceal, Shamokin 5.50(05.50
	Ducks 2 pair 88@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
	Dairy, &c.	Salt, bbl\$1.50@1.56
	Butter, roll 15@17c.	Hay, tun 8.007\(\alpha\)12.0
	Butter, firkin 14@16c.	Straw, tun 5.00(a)6.00
	Cheese 6½(a)7c.	Straw, tun 5.00(26.00 Wool, \$2 fb 85(2.45c)
	Lard, tried 7@7½c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3. <i>5</i> 0
	Tallow, rough 6@5%c.	Codfish, quintal 4.50@5.00
	Tallow, tried 7@7%c.	Trout, half bbl 3.25 33.50

THE \*PROVISION MARKETS.

\*\*NEW YORK, APRIL 14.—FLOUR—Market very heavy and may be quoted &@Qoc lower, with only a very limited business doing for export and home consumption, owing to the unfavorable advices by the Asia. At the cless there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$4,8024,850 rejected; \$4,9026,00 for superfine State; \$5,0625,15 for extra State; \$4,90.6,00 for superfine Western; \$5,0625,35 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,6465,55 for trade brands do\_market closing heavy. Canadian flour may be quoted lower, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,026,15 for superfine, and \$5,2626,50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour rules quiet and steady; sales at \$3,204,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal in mederate request and prices steady; sales at \$2,206,25 for Jersey, and \$3,-10 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull and prices tending downward, with only a very little business doing for export and home consumption; sales winter red Western at \$1,37, and white Western at \$1,40,142. Rye is dull, with sales at \$18,281 cafect and delivered. Barley continues quiet; sales State at \$0,080, and Canada East at 90. Barley continues quiet; sales State at \$0,080, and Canada East at 90. Earley mait unsettled; sales at \$1,08 which is much above the market Peas nominal at 90c for Canadian.—Corn market may be quoted fully it lower, with a very moder-

ate business for export and home trade; sales at 59c for mixed Western in store; all for do delivered; 500-51c for new yellow Jersey, and 51c for yellow Southern Oats in moderate inquiry; sales at 380-40c for Canada, and 480-41c for Jersey, Western and

sales at 38@40c for Canada, and 48@41c for Jersey, Western and State.
PROVISIONS—Pork market unchanged but little doing; sales at \$12,75@13.00 for mess; \$12,80@13.50 for prime mess; \$12,00@10.50 for prime, Beef market rules firm and unchanged; sales at 4,50% 5.50 for country prime; \$5,50% 5.00 for country mess; \$12,0013.60 for repacked mess; and \$14,000/14.60 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady and in moderate request; sales at \$20,000 (21.00). India mess is in moderate request; sales at \$20,000 (21.00). India mess is in moderate demand; sales at \$20,000 (21.00). Until mess is in moderate demand and firm; sales at 44,005 for Western and city shoulders, and \$5,007 for hams. Also 300 for salted shoulders for future deliverey at 450. Bacon ades in less active demand; sales at 65,007 for hams. Also 300 for salted shoulders for future deliverey at 450. Bacon ades in less active demand; sales at 65,007 for long clear 40,7% for 50% for short clear do and 75% for both conditions of the salted shoulders and salted shoulders and salted shoulders are salted shoulders and salted shoulders are salted shoulders. To for short ribbed wildles, 7% for long clear 40,7% for 50% for short clear do and 75% for bong clear 40,7% for 50% for short ribbed wildles, 7% for 100 nog clear 40,7% for 50% for short ribbed wildles, 7% for 100 nog clear 40,7% for 50% for short shoulders and 50,000 for short shoulders and 50,000 for 100 nog 100 no Pearls.

Hops—Are in limited request; sales of 50 bales new at 12@17 for fair to prime quality.

ALBAN', APRIL 14— FLOUR AND MEAL—Our market for Flour is weak, and prices have a downward tendency. There is a fair business doing for the supply of the fast, the river towns and home trade, with increased supplies by railroad. GRAIN—In Wheat nothing has transpired Rye quiet. Corn in limited request at steady prices; sales bound yellow at 68c, delivered at East Albany. Barley in light supply, with sales winter at 55c. Oats dull and quiet.

BUFFALO, APRIL 14—FLOUR—The market is very quiet o-day, with only a moderate business doing in peddling lots, ales Canadian extra from spring wheat at \$4,40; extra Indiana, t \$5.00.

Sales Canadian extra from spring wheat aish, 40; extra Indiana at \$5,00.

Grain—Wheat continues dull, heavy andinactive, except for car lots Canadian. All other grades entirily neglected The only sale reported was choice Canada wife at \$1.15. Corn heavy, inactive and dull, with small sales car lots at 40c. Buyers prefer to await arrivals from the West, when they anticipate lower prices will rule. Oats—stock light, demand limited, no sales, held at 30c,202c; retailing at \$4,030. Barley dull with but little injuiry; quotations nominal at 70c,75c, for good to choice Canada; buyers are waiting for arrivals from the West, stock light; buyers purchase sparingly. By quiet with only a limited inquiry; sales State at 70c. Westernquated at 65c, 68c. Beans—Quiet and nominal at \$1,407,50—no sales. Frass—There is a general dulliness in seeds, the market heavy and lower. Timothy entirely neglected; quotations nominal at \$1,50. There is a general dulliness in seeds, the market heavy and lower. Timothy entirely neglected; quotations nominal at \$1,20. The last sa. erported was at \$4,31. The quantity here is more than adequate for the demand. Flax seed quiet and nominal at \$1,200,100.

Provisions—The demand is limited; market heavy, dull and inactive. Mess pork light, \$11, and heavy \$11,20,212. Mess beef nominal at \$9,20,100.

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Provisions—The demand of Grains \$4, 50, 500 for various experience doing the week buyers are offering \$4, 50, 500 for various experience doing the week buyers are offering \$4, 50, 500 for various experience doing the provisions and the week buyers are offering \$4, 500 for severities

TORONTO, APRIL 10—FLOUR—There has been little inquiry during the week; buyers are offering \$4\$ to \$3.05 for superfine that being the only grade inquired for; and one or two lots have changed hands at these figures; we may however, anticipate little business in this article for some tine, as those parties who are in a position to hold are not disposed to realize at current rates. Other grades are neglected, the quotation for which are nominal.

Superfine,\$4,00@4,05
Fancy. 4,30(a)4,40
Extra. 4.60(a)4,70
Superior 4 90/20 6 00
OATMEAL is scarce and in demand at \$4@426 20 harrel.
GRAIN One or two loads of fall wheat a day has offered, and
have been sold at from \$1.12%@\$1,25. A few bts,ex. cars, Spring
wheat brought 80@85c. Barley is very scare and in active re-
quest at 60@65c. Peas are in good demand, wth trifling receipts
at 50@52c. Oats-in consequence of libera receipts by rail,
there is less inquiry at 38@39c.
Potatoes, P bushel
Butter Fresh 30 th

iere is less inquiry at 38@39c.	
Potatoes, P bushel Butter, Fresh P b	60@80c
Butter, Fresh # tb	18(0)23
" No. 1 Dairy	15@16
" No. 2 store packed	12@14
Hams. Bacon, % 100 lbs,	6@ 8
Bacon, 100 lbs,	\$5.00@6.00
Eggs, #3 dozen, Wool, #6 th	10@18
Wool, P th	28(@30
Timothy Seed	\$1.50\a 3.00
Clover Seed	\$3 50@4.25
Apples, #/ Darrel	36Z.DU(a 3LDU
Hay ₩ tun	14.00@18.00
Straw P tun	11.00@12.00
	-Globe.

#### THE CATTLE MARKITS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

ente manteus are as follows.				
BEEF CATTLE.				
First quanty, \$7,50(@9,00				
First quality, \$8,50@9,00 Ordinary quality, 8,00@8.50				
Common quality,				
Inferior quality, 6,50(@7,50)				
COWS AND GALVES.				
First quality. \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00				
Ordinary quality. 40,000045.00				
Common quality.				
Inferior quality,				
VEAL CALVES.				
First quality, # lb 6 @6%c Ordinary quality, 5 @5%				
Ordinary quality, 5 @5%				
Common quality, 41/2@5				
Infavior avality				
Inferior quality, 4 @41/4				
Prime quality,				
Prime quality,				
Ordinary, 5,00@6,00				
Common 4 95 6 4 75				
Common, 4,25(2,4,75 Inferior, 3,50(24,25				
SWINE				
First quality, 33/04/c				
Other qualities, 8%@3%c				
Outer quartites,				
ALBANY, APRIL 14.—BEEVES—The supply is equal to last				

week, and there is some little improvement in the average quality. Speculation is again we between the Western and New York Jew buyers. The latter made out pretty well last week and as is usual with them when that is the case they hurried out to Buffalo and bought largely, and being met by the Western speculators a brisk competition for particular droves sprung up between them, and prices advanced %@%c # fb, live weight RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week	last vear.
Cattle	3.594	3.584	4,000
Sheep	1.540	3,618	720
Hogs	682	322	60
Prices — The following	are the ruli	ng rates at th	e close:
	Thi	s week.	Last week.
Premium,	5	@5%c	5 @ c
Extra.	43/6	@4 <i>5</i> 2e	4%@4%0
First quality	87/	@4%€	3%@4 c 3%@3%c
Second quality,		@812a	812 7 8140
Third quality,		@3´°6	2%@2%0
SHEEP—Receipts are lig	ht, but still	in excess of	the demand
Prices are lower by at lea	ast 1/4c 42 fb :	than they we	ere last Mon
day. Searles & Sweeney	bought a co	uple of car	loads paving
5c to for the best, and s	heen must l	ne strictly o	ood and fine
wooled to bring that pric	e. Two or th	ree other lo	Ak to blos abe

HRIGHTON, APRIL 10 — At market, 659 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1.700 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,660 Swine.

Stores, 1.700 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,660 Swine.

Stores, 1.700 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,660 Swine.

Stores, 1.700 Sheep and Lambs, 3.70.500.00; first quality, \$6,250,6,22; second do, \$6,000,60; third do, \$4,750,50.

WORKING OXEN—\$100, \$110,00120.

WILLO COWS—\$4,000; 100,00120.

VEAL CALVES—\$4, \$4,600.

STORES—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years 0.1d, \$19,021; Three years 0.1d, \$220,22.

HIDES—54,0060 Sb. Tallow—60,666.

id, \$22@23. Hiddes - 5½@60 & 7b. Tallow -- 6@6½c. Prits -- \$1,80@2,00 each. Calf Skins -- 8@9c & 7b. Sheep and Labes -- \$3,00@4,00; extra, \$4,50@5,50 Swing -- Stores, wholesale, \$ @4 c; retail, 4 @6½c. Spring

TORONTO, APRIL 10.—BEEF has been in fair offering, with good demand at \$5,00@5,50 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 fbs.

CALVES are from \$5,00@5,60 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 fbs.

CALVES are from \$5,00@7,00 each. Lambs \$2@3 each

Hogs.—A few offered during the week at 4,50@5 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 fbs.

HIDES, \$\overline{9}\$ 100 fbs, \$4. Sheepskins, each, \$1,00@1,80.

CALFERINS, \$\overline{9}\$ 1 fb, 8c.—Goods.

## THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9.—There has been a very quiet market during the past week and prices are without change to note—sales of 75.000 ibs decess at 42@45c, and 25.000 ibs pulled at 42@45c, and 25.000 bales Cape on private terms.

	Saxony Fleece #1 Tb			516	@86
	American full-blood Meripo			49/	70KG
	American half and Merino			450	(a)433
	American Native and quarter Merino			49	@45
	Extra pulled			48	77)48
	Superfine pulled			420	@45
	No. I bulled			357	70)4()
	Lamb's pulled			000	@00
	Lamb's pulled California fine, unwashed			150	ā/30
	California common do			186	(a)23
	Peruvian washed Valparaiso unwashed			30	@32
	Valparaiso unwashed			13(	@15
	South American Mestiza unwashed			000	<b>@00</b>
	South American common washed			146	<b>@17</b>
	South American Entre Rice do	••••	• • •	28	@25
	South American unwashed		••-	9	g)12
	South American Cordova washed			28	<b>@30</b>
	Cape Good Hope unwashed			00	<b>400</b>
	East India washed		•••	Z	g)35
	African unwashed		•	18	@20
,	African washed		•••	38	<i>D</i> 40
	Smyrna washed			24	0.55
	Smyrna washed. Smyrna unwashed. Mexican unwashed.		• • •	12	@15
	WOTIOUT OIL MENTOO!	7737	÷	12	414
		ITA.	1	Live.	T-081
	ATDANW Asses O When to a design	44	-l		+

ALBANY, APRIL 9.—There is no important change to note in this market, the inquiry is limited and the sales moderate. The stock here of all kinds is set down at 170,000 lbs. The sales since our last embrace 5,000 lbs. super pulled; 10,000 lbs extra do, and 1,200 lbs. No. 1 do, at an average of about 44@47c.—Jour.

CINCINNATI, APRL 9.—There is none coming in but pulled which brings 40c. With reference to the coming clip we hear of no movement being made, and as far as we can ascertain, prices have not yet been discussed to any great extent. Dealers are opposed to making contracts in advance, as such generally operate against them, and tend to put up prices. The new clip will be a large one; and should the war be brought to a close, the general impression is that prices will be lower than last season at the close.—Guzette.

BOSTON, APRIL 10.—The auction sale, to-day, of 600,000 fbs Wool, was well attended and higher prices received than expected by purchasers. Before the sale there was disposition to bear prices, but toward the middle the auctioneer rallied upon bidders and the sales closed firm at prices ranging from 43.048c; averauing 45c for Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces and extra

axony and Merino, fine 49/063	ennsylvania fleeces and extra Texas,
ull blood, 47@48 4 and % blood, 44 a47 ommon, 42 a43 ulled, extra, 46 a53	Do. unwashed, 14(0)2 Syrian, 19(3)3 Cana. 24(4)5
0. No. 2	Crimea, 12@2 Buenos Ayres, 17@4 Peruvian, washed, 37@4 Canada, 00@0

## Married

On the 10th inst., by Rev. A. MILNE, of Alden, EDWIN DAR ROW, Esq. and LYDIA A. GROUT, both of Pembroke. Also by the same, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM P. WICKS, of Alden, and AMANDA M. HUTCHINSON, of Darien.

## Died.

In Orwell, on the 31st ult., Miss ETHALINDA F., daughter of JOSEPH M. and DORCAS BONNER, aged 19 years and 4 months In New York, on the 11th inst., SUSAN W.. wife of SAMURL L. SELDEN, and daughter of the late Dr. Levi Ward of this city

# New Advertisements.

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

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

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Persons in want of Plants can be supplied by GEO. A. BATES, Bellingham, Mass.

PEAR SEEDLINGS — One year, first selection, \$12,00; 1 year, second selection, \$5,00.

N. R. & M. D. WILLSON, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

FRESH COWS FOR SALE. - Eight or ten good Cows, principally grade Short-horns, for sale cheap. Apply to ALBERT PARK, Canisteo, Steuben Co., N. Y.

OPORTO A G-E.N'TS.— Those having orders for 100 vines, or more, are requested to report immediately and make no more positive profines to apply Oparto vines this spring.

E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y. WARF PEARS AND HARDY GRAPES.

A fine stock Duchesse d'Angouleme Dwarf Pear Trees, and the leading: and desirable bardy grape vines, at surprisingly low prices by the 100 or 1,000. 640-2t T. G. YEOMANS, Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y. CEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!—Clover, Timothy S and Hungarian Grass Seeds; Kentucky Blue Grass, and Rec Top Seed; Orchard Grass; China Tee Seed Wheat; Dwarf Broom Corn Seed; Button and eight-rowed Corn. at H. DAW & SON, 26 Central Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, April 10, 1862.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—The subscriber offers for sale a large stock of Cranberry Plants, of the celebrated Upland Bell, Lowland Bell, and Cherry varieties. For
prices and information on the culture, inclose stamp and send
for a Circular. Address P. D. CHILSON,
Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL NEW HAVEN, CONN.

REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.

This School, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class Institution at low rates, Military Prills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 6, 1862.

R HODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,

Endorsed by Professors S. W. JOHNSTON, G. A. LIEBIG, and Dr. EVAN PUGH. Sold under a legal guarantee of purity and freedom from all adulteration.

97 Pearl St., near Hanover Square, New York, To whom Agriculturists and Dealers of New York and New England will please apply.

640-4t

Office, & South St., Baltimore, Md.

CROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS. &c. M. J. MONROE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y. Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed. Seed Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, &c & Pure Wines and Liquors, and Rectified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes.

30.000 DOOLITTLE RASPBERRY by THOMAS A. SLOCUM, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y.

NEW SEED AND PLANT

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

NEW VERBENAS,

NEW PUCHSIAS, &c., &c.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

BY MAIL. Our Catalogue, comprising 64 pages of closely printed matter, contains a list of all the New varieties and NOVELTES of the season, and will be sent to any address upon receipt of a three ontains a list of all the Naw values upon receipt of a threeses upon receipt of a threesent stamp. Address McELWAIN BROS., Springfield, Mass.

#### HOWARD'S NEW COMBINED Reaper and Mower

FOR 1862. THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS MACHINE Over all others, as a Reaper, are its Durability, Simplicity and Lightness of Draught, being one-third less draught than any Reaper in Market.

Reaper in Market.

The enlarging of the Main or Driving Wheel for Reaping, by felloss botted to its rim, is of more importance than many would comprehend and appreciate without an explanation. By enlarging the wheel, the motion of the knife is reduced without any change of gearing, thereby reducing the labor of the team FULL ONE-QUARTER, raising the cogs out of the dirt and the knife to a sufficient height for cutting grain

The enlarged wheel, in working on soft ground, and the ease in which it works through dead forrows, are of sufficient importance to give it the preference over any emul tobacded machine, which must draw hard and bury itself in dead furrows.

The platform is so arranged that the grain is delivered on onside, out of the track of the Machine on its next swath, and the Machine is so easily managed that many rake off and drive their own team.

own team.

AS A MOWER, the machine is just as perfect as though built expressly for Mouting, and no Mower in market can compete with it in the ease and perfection of its work. It cannot be clogged, and the grass is left evenly spread over the ground for curing, which but few other machines do, unless they infringe patents which I control.

#### Howard's New Mower, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MOWER NOW OFFERED FOR SALE

I offer for the Harvest of 1862, three different sized Mowers nd at prices within the reach of both large and small farmers

NO. 1 MOWER, With Thills and Pole, for either one or two horses. Capable of cutting from five to six acres per day, Price, \$70. NO. 2, LIGHT TWO-HORSE MOWER,

Price, \$85. NO. 3, TWO-HORSE MOWER, Capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day, Price, \$100.

Cuts from eight to ten acres per day,

NO. 3, TWO-HORSE COMBINED, Capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, Price, \$130.

These machines have all new and improved gear, and are so arranged that the

Entire Machine Runs on Wheels or Rollers,

and, with Mores's Patent Adjustable Lever and Roller, which I leased the right to use, the driver has perfect control of the finger bar in backing or raising it over obstructions, or in transporting the machine from field to field.

They throw out and in gear by the driver without leaving his seat, and there is no necessity of backing up to give the knives motion before entering the grass, nor to drive fast to prevent clogging. They have no side draught—no clogging or breaking down; and any boy can manage them. Extras sent with each machine, and all machines are warranted. Send for Circular, giving cuts and full description.

Improvements of Guards, Lever and Roller, and Shoe and Roller, can be attached to any Ketchum Machine of my make, by giving the number of the machine for which they are wanted. PRICES MODERATE.

Address

R. L. HOWARD, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE HOME COMFORT COOK STOVE—One of the best Stoves now in use. Sole agents, 639-5t] KLEIN & DUTHE, 72 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

CHESTER COUNTY HOGS FOR SALE.—
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. R R. COLEMAN, Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

## 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.

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So See illustrated advertisement in Rural of March 29.

JANA D-WEST

Company of the second

ies is \$400,000 each. emigrate to Canada.

ratified by the Senate.

- The amount of salt now being manufactured on Saginaw - The Wisconsin Legislature consists of 153 members, 53

in Broadway, New York, on the 2d. - Quarters have been provided at Chicago for 3000 additional

will be henceforth replaced by coffee.

inviting Parson Brownlow to visit that city. ... The rebels admit the loss of 62 killed and 42 wounded in

the title to land in Peoria, Ill., worth \$250,000.

than before at this season within the memory of man. - Some valuable letters of Queen Margaret of Anjou have

- A poor fellow in California, who lost his wife and child

they having been employed by their masters on rebel fortifi - King Leopold of Belgium is sick, and although pains

last year, was 1,793, or a little over two in every hundred of the population. - The agent sent south by the Agricultural Bureau, has obtained fourteen hundred bushels of cotton seed for distri-

and thirty-four Brigadier-Generals have already been con-

sented the town of Kingston, N. H., in the Legislature of that — The Toronto Globe estimates the grain in store in Canada at two and a half million, and in the hands of producers at

and the Emperor Napoleon.

- The amount of bulk meat confiscated and seized by

-The small pox is making fearful ravages among the negroes at Beaufort and Hilton Head. Dr. Pierce, of Mass.,

number of sheep in California at 2,000,000, and the average

the day time while their mothers work, have been placed - Two little girls in Richmond, Walworth, Co., Wis., have been bitten by a mad skunk, and one of them died last week

there believe the Territory will export in the year ending March, 1863, between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

worded to bring class price. A TO Combined to Bright of the Golden Some offering, but demand quite limited. For Pigs Sky 影 to soffered for the best, and holders of what few Western are in are holding out for a shade better.—Argus & Atlas. CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 9 —At market, 290 Cattle, about 200 Beeves, and 30 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and

Beeves, and 89 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEFF—EXTRA (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen, Stores, Cool, Oxen, Cowley, Stores, S

RED. WHITE, AND BLUE.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

THE dim old woods, all winter mute, Bow their young leaves once more to hear The blue bird's soft and cheerful flute, And streams unfettered shouting near

The ground, baptized with crimson rain From patriot hearts to honor true, Is fragrant with sweet flowers again Whose petals are red, white, and blue

Let the blue blossom lean its head Upon the sod where sleeps the brave, And lilies white and roses red Breathe balm upon the soldier's grave

The broad, blue wing of heaven unfurled, Shall shield the slumbering child of Mars And He who molds and guides the world Shall watch him with unslumbering stars

# The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MY STEP-MOTHER AND I.

BY NETTIE.

FATHER had been away from us on a journey, and and we had given him a joyful welcome home. Then cousin MATILDA, our housekeeper, after putting the little ones to bed, retired herself, and he and I were left sitting together before the parlor grate.

"I am so glad you are home again, dear Father." He did not seem to notice my remark. Presently he said, "I am very glad to have this opportunity for a little conversation alone with you. You understood, Agnes, that I was absent on business?"

"Yes, sir."

"The business I have been transacting is of the greatest importance to myself, and to you, and to the younger children; and the result of it is, that on my return home from my next journey, you will have two to welcome instead of one. I think you will be pleased with the lady of my choice, and I am sure that you will do everything you can to make her position here a pleasant one.

He seemed to expect some reply from me, but his announcement was so unexpected that I sat for a moment in stupid amazement. Then, suddenly comprehending what he had said, I answered:-"A short twelve month has not sufficed to make me forget my dear, dead mother. If you have been able so soon to give to another her place in your heart, you are mistaken in expecting me to welcome her to our home."

"AGNES!" said my father, in a trembling voice, "you open afresh the wounds in my heart that no length of time can ever heal. In seeking for a wife, I have been urged by the interest of my children. She who has promised to come to be a mother to you, has won my esteem by her excellent qualities of mind and heart. She has buried her dearest friends, and-"

I interrupted him — "I cannot listen to you, father-good night!"

I hurried to my chamber, and throwing myself passionately upon my bed, cried until I was exhausted. Then I began to form plans for the future. They ran somewhat like this:-"I will leave home the night she comes. The moment she comes in at one door, I will go out at the other. I can not and will not submit to a step-mother's authority. I can never see any one filling my precious mother's place. But no! What will become of the little ones if I should go? I will not leave them. I would tell them all to rise up against the new authority, if I dared. But then father would certainly banish me somewhere, and that will not answer. There is one thing, however, I can and will do. I will be most freezingly polite to her. I will call her Mrs. Barron, but "mother," never! She shall always know from my manner toward her, that I consider her an unwelcome intruder. Dear little STELLA! she'll grow up believing that this woman is really her mother. My angel mother! all the little ones, I fear, will lose the precious memory of you; but your AGNES will cherish it as the dearest treasure of her life."

I recalled the sad death scene of the year before. It seemed but as yesterday that it occurred. Mother had been ill for some weeks. Nurse WILLARD had taken the principal care of her; but either father or I had been by her bedside during all the weary days and nights. The night before her departure, father had watched with her. He had just lain down after breakfast, when the nurse, casting a frightened glance toward the sick couch, exclaimed, "Run, AGNES, call your father."

"Is mother worse?"

"Yes! dying! When you have called your father, bring the children in."

Nurse had spoken truly. Only a few brief parting words could the dear lips speak to us.

"God will comfort you, my beloved husband. Your love has made my pathway very bright. I will wait for you in heaven."

"For you, my sweet AGNES, your dying mother's last wish is, that you may love the Savior, and put your trust in Him. You have been a dutiful daugh-

"Be a good girl, Rose, and meet dear mamma in heaven," she said to my little sister eight years old. "WILLIE, you'll not forget mamma, darling, will you?" Five-year-old WILLIE looked around, oppressed with a vague fear, and sobbed aloud as the pale lips kissed him for the last time.

Then nurse brought baby STELLA, the darling of our flock, who had been with us just a year. Mother kissed the smiling little one; oh, so fondly! looked around again upon us all, whispered a sweet and last good bye, then her eyes closed. We heard her say, "Jesus, I come," and in another moment she was gone. I recalled the sad scene over and over again.

The old-fashioned clock in the dining room pealed out the departing hours. Twelve, then one-twothree-four-and five; still I lay thinking, and weeping, until I heard the breakfast bell. I attempted to rise, but found myself sick and faint. Cousin MATILDA came up to my room to inquire after me. She was alarmed at my appearance. I knew she would tell father that I seemed very ill. But during the long, long day, as I lay there with my terrible headache, father did not come to me. Before, when I had been sick, he had bathed my head, and read to me, and cared for me like a tender mother. This thought made me feel more bitter toward the woman he had said he should marry. "So soon," I said to myself, "she has come between father and his children." I repeated the old couplet:

" A mother's a mother all the days of her life; A father's a father till he finds a new wife ;"

And I made stronger resolves than ever to make the new wife's position as uncomfortable as possible. I shudder now to think how I hated her, determining, before I saw her, never to regard her with any kindliness. Next day I went down stairs. Father looked sad. He seemed very cold toward me-That "miserable woman!" I thought again, and my hatred grew. A few days afterward, father had a private conference with cousin Matilda. I guessed what it was about. When he was gone, she said to me:-"AGNES! I am very glad your father is going to marry. I told him three months ago that I must leave him, for with my poor health I am totally unfit to manage the children, and the care of the housekeeping is too great a burden for me. I have heard of Mrs. Granger before, and think your father has made a very wise selection."

"If you please, cousin Matilda, we will not talk about it. In the first place, I cannot bear the thought of your leaving us. It will bring all the old loneliness back again; and you have been very kind. Then, beside, I cannot be pleased with father's marrying. So, dear cousin, let's not speak of it again."

After this everything seemed to go on as usual. I could not see any change in father's manner toward me, but I felt that he had grown stern. In about two months he made another journey. After he had gone, cousin MATILDA seemed to forget her invalid habits, and commenced house-cleaning, from "cellar to garret." The first day I looked on while she superintended, and BIDDY and Mrs. O'RILEY did the work. Next morning she was sick from over-exertion. "Now that dear good woman will worry all day about this house cleaning," I said to myself. "I might oversee it, and relieve her. But I am not going to assist in these preparations. Then another thought, no better in itself, but bringing about better practical results, suggested itself. "She shall not have it to say, as Mrs. PEABODY does, 'they were in a most doleful condition here when I came. Everything was arranged according to the approved method of the representatives of the Emerald Isle."

"No! Mrs. Barron (she and her were beginning to be the common appellations with which I designated her) should find that we were just as comfortable and stylish here without her presence as we could be with it." With this new idea I set at work, and Mrs. O'RILEY and BIDDY found a more energetic overseer than cousin MATILDA had been. Such a taking up and putting down and cleaning of carpets; such washing of paint and windows; such polishing and re-arranging of furniture as we accomplished, astonished even ourselves. Every household ornament was brought to light, and tried first here, and then there, until "just the right place" for it was at length found.

This was my first experience in the actual work of house-cleaning. Hitherto, I had been a looker on; but now, really enthusiastic, I entered wholly into the spirit of it. There was not a nock, or corner, or cupboard, or closet, or drawer, or box, from the low attic to the coal cellar, that did not undergo a thorough renovation. All completed, Mrs. O'RILEY was dismissed, saying, with her adieus, "I don't see why Misther Barron should be afther wanting to marry, when he has sich a jewel of a house misthress as the young lady is, to be sure." Cousin MATILDA took a motherly pride in my performances, and remarked to occasional callers, that she thought there were but few girls of sixteen who had so good executive ability as I. The baking was to be done. Cousin was not able to be in the kitchen; but she gave me full instructions, and I was as proud as BIDDY of the pastry our oven turned out. Everything was just ready on the day when father was to bring home his bride. Two hours before their arrival I went to my room, telling cousin MATILDA she might make whatever apology for me she chose, as I should not be down stairs again that night. The children had all been coaxed into long naps that afternoon, and sat up in eager anticipation of the arrival. Little Rosa's mourning dress had been replaced by a pink one, the bright colors of which seemed to afford her great delight.

I heard the carriage when it came. I heard the joyous exclamations of the children, and father's happy, old fashioned laugh. The gleeful sounds angered me, and when occasionally there mingled with these the tones of a clear, soft, strange voice. hated it. Bitter thoughts, like those I had indulged in when father came home from his previous journey took possession of me again. "I dare say," I said to myself, "father has not taken the trouble to inquire after me, after all I have been doing during his absence, too!" I did not sleep very much that night. When I entered the parlor next morning, I found father alone there. He kissed me, and said "Cousin MATILDA told me last night what a famous housekeeper you have been." He was about to add something more, when his wife entered, and he said. "Mrs. Barton, this is our daughter Agnes! AGNES! your mother." I mechanically extended my hand, but feigned not to notice her offered kiss.

The children came bounding in, and were evidently already on the best of terms with Mrs. BAR-TON. Rose went to her with pretty, natural grace, and offered with her "Good morning, mama," a greeting kiss. WILLIE was more shy, but evidently admired his new mama exceedingly. Even baby STELLA said "Good mornin', mama," as if she had practiced it for a year. "Just as I feared," I thought to myself; "she has already stolen their affections from dear mother." They all seemed very happy at breakfast, but I kept silence. Father regarded my black dress and gloomy countenance very gravely, but I determined to follow in the course I had marked out. Day after day passed, and the days lengthened into weeks, and "she" and I were still strangers. I kept my own room as much as possible, and when in her presence, hardly spoke, except in monosyllables. I took pains to wear the "deepest mourning," which contrasted strangely with the bright spring robes in which the others were clad.

Everybody in the village knew, of course, how matters stood. Mrs. JENKINSON was the first to speak of them to me. "Agnes, your conduct is making a great deal of talk " she said. "Some folks pity you and say you are doing just right. But a'most everybody blames you. You would have more friends if you would take off your black

and say 'mother,' and it would stop the talk." "Let people talk if they choose. I thank them for honoring me with so much attention."

Miss Brown, an "ancient maiden," whose traps to catch the widower LAWRENCE, with seven children, were notorious, next took me to task. "Mercy knows," she exclaimed, "that it is no desirable place for your mother. Only a self sacrificing spirit I know he has forgiven me, my heart is so light." of kindness and charity could prevail upon any one to go into such a family of children. You ought to

"May your step-children be patterns of dutiful conduct. Miss Brown."

After such conversations, as was natural enough perhaps, I was more strongly fixed in my way than before. One day I called upon dear, motherly Mrs. WADE. She had been brought up a Quakeress, and with her gentle "thee" and "thou" she gave me s lesson.

"AGNES! I know just how thou feelest now. I have been in thy place. When I was of thine age my father took home a bride to be a mother to me. I did not welcome her. She was gentle and lovable but I would not love her, because my father had married her. I wished her away a great many times, and she only staid a twelve-month with us. She tried to win my love during all that time, I know. But I hardened my heart against her. In about a twelvemonth she was taken sick. She was delirious. And over and over again she lived, in mind, the twelve months she had passed with us. She would pleid with me, mournfully, to love her, and would say-'It will make me very glad if you will call me mother.' I was the constant theme and burden of her thoughts. A little before she died her consciousness returned. I called her dear mother then, Agnes, and begged her to forgive my words could not stay her feet from treading the 'dark valley.' I am burdened still with the sad remembrance of my treatment of her. AGNES! wilt thou choose to take upon thyself such a wearisome burden? Thou wilt do most honor to the memory of thy gentle mother, by following in her gentle ways.'

Mrs. Wads sent a message to Mrs. Barton. It was just after dark when I reached home, and I went directly to "her" room to deliver it. She was not there, bu: I heard her soft, clear voice in the nursery.

"Please, mima, tell us about your little Lizzie," said Rose. Then I heard for the first time the story of a dear little prattler, three years old, whom God had taken to heaven five years before. "Little LIZZIE's papa has gone to heaven too," the sweet voice added, 'and you know that you have a dear mama there."

"May be Luzie's papa, and my mama, and little LIZZIE, are keeping house together up there." said speculative litle Rose. "We will tak of these dear ones again," was the

only reply. "I wish to have you think very often of your dear nama, whom we hope to meet sometime in that better land. Let us pray together now.'s Then came the "good night" kisses. When my step-mother entered her room I felt half constrained to throw my arms around her neck, and beg her to forgive me, aid let me call her mother, if she could do so after all my coldness. But pride came, and I followed its bidding. I meerly delivered Mrs. Wade's message and left the room with a formal

"Good night. Mrs. BARTON." I thought I saw tears

in her eyes as I went out, and had an impulse then

to go back, but pride said no, and pride conquered. I did not go on in my way with as self-satisfied a feeling after this. I lost my studied politeness, but my stubborn will would not suffer me to substitute gentle ways, so I must have been more disagreeable than ever, in the family. This state of things continued for a fortnight. Father's wife asked me one morning to her room. Now, thought I, there is to be an assumption of authority,—a long lecture, some penance, perhaps, and I was not prepared to hear her say, "AGNES, I am planning what I think will be a pleasant surprise to your father, on his birth-day. To make it a success, I need your assistance. There is, you know, no large portrait of your mother. Russell the artist, is in town, and says he can paint a good likeness from the small ambrotype. It will help him very much to receive suggestions from you, and he would like your frequent attendance while he is engaged on it. Will you step into his rooms to-day with the ambrotype,

Do you think I threw my arms around her then and thanked her for her kind thoughtfulness? That was my first impulse; but something whispered in my heart, "She's trying to buy you," so I said coldly, "I will do so."

and give him orders to commence the work imme-

Father invited me to his study, not long after. He vas very kind, but very firm, and the final understanding was, that unless my behavior should be materially improved within a month, I must go three hundred miles away, to Miss McLawrie's strict boarding-school. But I made no promise of amendment. About this time many of my schoolmates at Mrs. LYMAN'S Seminary were consecrating their young lives to the service of Gon. One after another of them came to me, and told me with beaming faces of the preciousness of having Christ for a friend. I was deeply interested in all this: for I had never forgotten my precious mother's last words to me. I tried to find the way to the SAVIOR, but something seemed to hinder me. When I prayed for forgiveness, no soft still voice whispered to my heart, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." I began to despair of ever finding that peace, that my companions spoke of "as a river of joy." While in this state of mind I heard a sermon from the text, Purge your conscience from dead works to serve the living Gop." One sentiment only I carried away with me. The preacher said, "If we would serve God, we must first forsake any known wrong and make reparation, if possible; that so long as we clung to our sin, we could find no access to the ear of Gop." Ever since my conversation with Mrs. WADE, I had felt that I was doing wrong. My step-mother's kindness had strengthened this opinion, and I resolved, while going home for church, to take this stumbling block out of the way. I could hardly wait for the morning. As soon as father had left the house I went directly to my step-mother.

"The picture has just come," she said. "Would you like to keep it in your room to-day?" So we carried it up stairs together. When we had removed the wrappings, it seemed to me that the loved face smiled approvingly upon me, with my new resolutions.

"It is perfect," I said. "But I wish to speak of something else. I have wronged you -I see my error,- can you forgive me? Will you let me call you 'mother' now?"

I heard no word in reply, but mother clasped me to her bosom and we wept together. After a little she talked with me very kindly and lovingly. Then she kissed me and would have gone, but I had another burden. "Would mother pray with me, that God, too, would smile upon me and own me as His child?"

when we arose I said, "O, mother, God has heard. Mother kissed me again and said, "AGNES, your angel mother is rejoicing with us now." As she call her 'mother,' and treat her like a mother, too." left me I said, "If you please, mother, you may

Even as we knelt together the answer came. And

take the portrait with you and I will stay here until evening."

"Yes, Agnes, and I am very happy that you can wear so glad a face, to add to the pleasure of your father's anniversary. He has gone out of town and will not be home till night."

I did not sit down to enjoy my light-heartedness. The moment mother had gone, I bolted the door and then unlocked a trunk of dresses I had worn before my own mother died. I busied myself all day in putting them into wearing order. Then I selected a white muslin and robed myself in it for the evening. I had just finished arranging the blue ribbons in my hair, when I heard father's step in the hall. I stole softly down stairs and heard his pleased expressions when mother showed him the portrait. Then I entered the parlor. Father and mother both looked surprised when they saw me, but very glad. The explanations were soon over.

That was four years ago. We have led very happy lives together since then. I am sad to-night, that the dear ties are so soon to be sundered. To-morrow I am to-leave the shelter of the home roof. I shall have a strong arm to lean on, and a true heart to confide in; but it will be hard to go. It will be hard to leave them all-Rose and WILLIE and unkindness. But all my repentings and loving Stella, and the darling baby Sarah, named from my first mother, and father; but the saddest parting will be from mother. My heart faints when I think

> She has just been to me with her precious words of love and counsel. I feel stronger for them. She has been a constant blessing to me since I gave myself up to her guiding care. Her good instructions will go with me. Gop bless her, and may he bless all good step-mothers, and turn the hearts of their children toward them.

Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

# Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 27 letters. My 1, 7, 15, 19 is a girl's name.

My 2, 6, 5, 13, 14, 15 is the name of a planet. My 3, 17, 18, 3 is the name of a king.

My 4, 3, 3, 26, 16 is the name of a Comr My 5, 25, 8, 2, 3 is the name of a poet.

My 9, 22, 12, 27, 10 is the name of a signer of the Declara tion of Independence.

My 20, 21, 11, 24, 16, 15 was a hero of the Revolution My 23, 10, 12 is not dry.

My 18, 1, 22, 7, 16 was a U. S. Senator. My whole is a proverb.

Bellevue, Ohio, 1862.

Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ELLA L. COOK.

AN ANAGRAM. Imasdt hte simst Nda locdset rfsost Hwti rbaets rwitss Dan tsuotset aobtss Eh htursst ihs itsef Ganiast het opsst Nad taill snisist

Eh eess eht hgsots Monroe, Green Co., Wis., 1862. B. W. PRITCHARD.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

Hew far from the surface of a ball (12) twelve feet in diame ter must a light stand to light one-fifth (1-5) of the surface? And how near to each other can two such lights stand, and each one light different fifths? J. D. H.

Wadham's Mills, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

RIDDLES AND CONUNDRUMS.

I CAME to a field and couldn't get through it, So I went to school and learnt how to do it .- Fence WHY is a kiss like a sermon? It requires two heads and an

Way are teeth like verbs? They are regular, irregular, and

defective. Was Eve high or low church? Adam thought her Eve-

angelical. If a bear were to go into a linendraper's shop, what would

he want? He would want muzzlin'. Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies? He takes every Miss for a Myth. When are weeds not weeds? When they become widows.

In what part of the London Times can we find broken

English? In the bankrupt list. What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is. WHICH of the English monarchs had most reason to complain of his laundress? John, when his baggage was lost in

the Wash. WHEN was Napoleon most shabbily dressed? When he was out at Elba (elbow.)

WHAT fish is most valued by a happy wife? Her-ring.

WHAT part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 638,

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Ericsson's Monitor Answer to Charade:-Eyeless. Answer to Arithmetical Problem:-\$1,500.

## To Business Men.

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 lechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the loyal States, should give the RURAL a trial. As the busines season is at hand. Now is the Time for all who wish to adver tise widely and profitably, to select the best mediums — and that the above is first of its class, many prominent Manufacturers Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, Land and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., &c. in various parts of the country, can attest. [From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.]

Moore's Rural New-Yorker comes on s freighted with its usual amount of information, valuable, not to farmers alone, but to all who take an interest in the improvements of the times. For years it has maintained an enriable position as family newspaper, and we are gratified to learn that its prospects were never better than they are at the present time. We commend it to the notice of those of our readers who take an interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communities throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times:] Mone's Rural New-Yorker, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural population of the Northern, Western, and Middle States, and offers a very excellent medium for advertising to business men of this city who desire to reach those sections. It is an able and well-managed paper, and deserves the success it has achieved.

[From the New York Daily Tribune.] WE don't care what a publisher charges, so that he gives us the worth of our money. Mr. Moore charges 35 cents a line, and his circulation makes it cheap advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it pays us to advertuse, in it.

#### Advertisements.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES MANUFACTURED BY

## A. N. WOOD & CO.,

Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y.

This 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 welthink 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 Latthe, 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. The Humilieu child twenty-five Julials, at our shop. All who anticipate proguing a propelling power, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

"IS" We manufacture, beside the above, Pontarls and Stationary Engines of all sizes, and with all the latest improvements of style and economy.

A. N. WOOD & CO.

Eaton, N. Y., April, 1862.

COWING & CO.'s

STEEL AMALGAM BELLS. FOR FARMS, PLANTATIONS, SCHOOL-HOUSES, &c.

These Bells being an alloy of Cast Steel, give out a more sharp, clear and much more sonorous sound, and are of much strong



No. 1, Diameter 15 inches, .....Price, \$6 No. 2, Diameter 16 inches, Price, \$7
No. 3, Diameter 18 inches, Price, \$8 No. 4, Diameter 20 inches, Price, \$9

Messrs. Cowing & Co.—Gents:—I have got the Bell hung at last, and I size you its tone is superior to many Church Bells and I size you its tone is superior to many Church Bells and 40 years ago. It would have been an immense saving of time and labor to my family in calling the men to their meals time and labor to my family in calling the men to their meals from a distance. I most cheerfully recommend them to all firmers, not only to call the help to their meals, but also in case of fire or accident, they can be heard all over the surrounding country. The one I have is your No. 4 size.

Permit me to speak a good word feryour Pumps. They are an invaluable improvement upon the old log pump, which costs more to begin with, and they were continually out of order. I have never been troubled with yours being out of repair, although they have been in use for many years. Indeed, they are all I could ask.

JOHN JOHNSTON, near Geneva, N. Y.

We also make six sizes of improved Hydraulic Rams, Winden in the six of the six

We also make six sizes of improved Hydraulic Rams, Wind-Mill Pumps, Farm Pumps, light Horse Powers, Garden and Green House Engines, &c. Goods sent everywhere.

COWING & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y. ARPETINGS

250 PIECES NEW CARPETINGS FOR SPRING BUSI-less, comprising beautiful styles and new designs. OUR STOCK

Wool and Worsted do. Cotton and Wool

STAIR CARPETS,

From is 6d to 82.50 per yard;
FLOOR CLOTHS in beautiful designs;
FLOOR CLOTHS in beautiful designs;
DRUGGETS, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12.4 wide;
Feltings, Dutch Wool, Hemp;
In fact, every kind of Carpeting the market affords.
Our arrangements with manufacturers are such that we shall be in daily receipt to goods direct from the looms, for the next 90 days, making our stock very attractive at all times.
We purchase for cash of the makers, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State. ALSO,

Manufacturers and dealers in Husk, Hair, Palm Leaf, and Sea ss Mattresses. other Beds and Pillows, made to order, of Pure Live Geese Feathers.
Carpet Ware Rooms, 35 State St., Rochester, N. Y.
636-cotf
HOWE & ROGERS. A NEW AND IMPORTANT



A INVENTION, BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D. BY DOUGLAS BLY, MT. D.

By frequent dissections Dr. Bly has succeeded in embodying the principles of the natural leg in an artificial one, and in giving it lateral, or side motion, at the ankle, the same as the natural one. By so doing he has produced the most complete and successful invention ever attained in artificial legs.

A pamphlet containing full description and illustrations can be had without charge, by addressing DOUGLAS BLY, M. D.

637-tf Robester, N. Y.; or, Cincinvati, Ohio.

A PPILE TREES FOR SALE -50,000 large, straight, thrifty Apple Trees, 4 years old, and in excellent condition for transplanting, for sale at low price, as they must be removed from the premises before the first of May next For particulars apply to Thomas Smith, Frances St., Rochester, or address.

C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N.Y. 634-11.

A PPLE STOCKS:—1,000,000 one year, and 2,000,000 one year and 2,000,000 one year, and 2,000,000 one ye MPLOYMENT. A New Enterprise.—The Frank-lin Sewing Machine Co. want a number of active Local and Traveling Agents. A liberal salary and expenses paid, or com-mission allowed. Address, with stamp, HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. (Clip this out for reference.) 637-131.

FARM FOR SALE—About 38 acres of land lying on the canal 1% miles from Fairport, Monroe Co. The soil is a sandy loam, and well watered. House nearly mew and large enough for a small family. There is a young orchard on the premises. Price, \$2.300, \$600 down and the balance on long time For further particulars address.

Feb. 27, 1862. [634-tf] C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY, 18 PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY D. B. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffale Street.

TERMS IN ADVANCE

Two DOLLARS A YEAR.—To Clubs and Agents as follows:-Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21; wenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Provin our Canadian agents and friends must add 12½ cents per copy to he club rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies sent to Europe, &c., is \$2.50 - including postage.

THE LEGAL RATE OF POSTAGE ON THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is only 81/2 cents per quarter to any part of this State, (except Monroe county, where it goes free,) and 6% 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, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance.