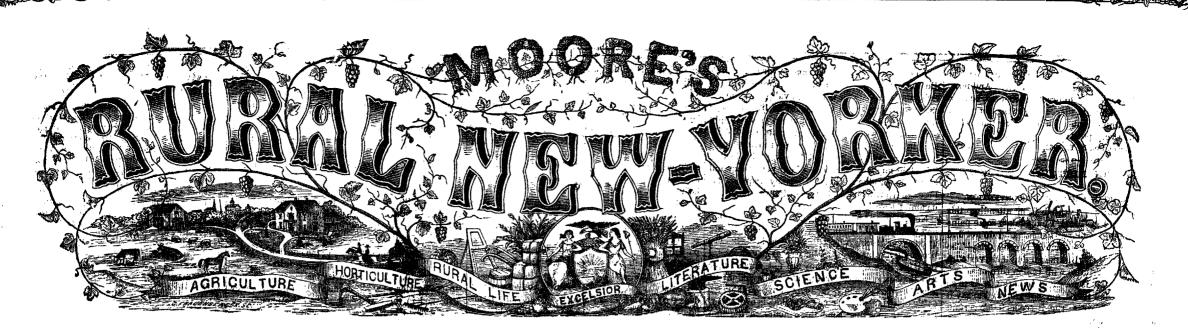
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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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VOL. XIII. NO. 18.}

ROCHESTER, N. Y., - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

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

BURAL, 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 unsurpa Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his per sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose Interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining — being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agri cultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautifu Engravings, than any other journal,-rendering it the most plete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORRER:-Will you, or some of your

numerous subscribers, inform me as to the time of sowing

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Will you please state in your

The time at which flax is generally sown here-

abouts ranges from the last week in April to the

middle of May. Of course the weather and condi-

tion of soil govern. The amount of seed used

varies in the views of cultivators. ALLEN recom-

mends from sixteen to thirty quarts per acre if for

seed, and two bushels if sown for fiber. A Wash-

ington Co., N. Y., correspondent of the RURAL, in

our issue of the 12th ult, and who seems to have

been successful in growth of both seed and fiber,

uses one bushel per acre. Much depends upon the

quality and cleanliness of seed. Procure the heaviest,

Any good soil for corn will produce a good crop of flax, provided, always, that the attention required

be given. A Niagara Co. correspondent writes his

experience, as follows :-- "Flax succeeds well after

corn, or upon fall-plowed clover sod, if the requisite

fineness of tilth can be obtained. An old sheep-

of a bright brownish cast, and oily to the touch.

journal the kind of soil best adapted to the growth of flax,

and oblige-J. A. B. Ononadiga Co., N. F., 1862

flax seed, and the amount per acre to be sown?---SUBSORIBAR

Concerning Flax Culture.

Chicago, Ill., 1862.

AGRICULTURAL.

insect does not attack grain in the field, but after it is stored; and in old storehouses we have seen hundreds of bushels rendered worthless by their ravages! It has never been as injurious in this country as in Europe, and the reasons doubtless are that our wheat is not usually stored as long; while our store-houses being of wood generally, are more dry than those made of stone and brick, as is usually the case in Europe. We do not think this an enemy much to be dreaded by our farmers, yet its intro duction by the government from France is an unnecessary work, for which they will receive no thanks from millers and grain-dealers.

the GRANARY WEEVIL, Celandria Granaria. This

The granary weevil, in its perfect state, is a small beetle of a dark-red color, about one-eighth of an inch long, with a slender snout slightly bent down ward, a coarsely-punctured and very long thorax, constituting about one-half the length of the whole body, and wing-covers that are furrowed, and do not entirely cover the tip of the abdomen. This little insect, both in its beetle and grub state, devours stored wheat and other cereals, and often commits much havoc in granaries.

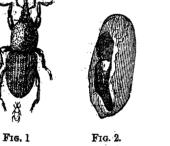


FIG. 1.-Granary weevil, magnified, and the natural size. Fig 2 -Grain of wheat opened, showing the weevil at wo Fig. 3.-Nymph, or pupa of the weevil, magnified.

After the sexes have paired, the female makes hole in a grain of wheat and deposits an egg. These holes are not perpendicular to the surface of the grain, but oblique, or even parallel, and are stopped with a species of gluten of the same color of the corn. Sometimes two eggs are deposited in the same kernel, and the larvæ of the twins are just as plump as those who have the good fortune to have a whole grain to themselves. From the egg is hatched in due time a small footless grub, which, during its growth, eats out the entire contents of the grain, and when lodged in the grain, is perfectly sheltered from all injuries of the air, because its excrements serve to close up the aperture: so there is no use of stirring the grain, as nothing can incommode it. It pasture, well plowed, is a good preparation for this is very white-has the form of an elongated soft worm, and the body is composed of nine prominent rounded rings; it is nearly a line in length, with a yellow rounded head, provided with proper instruments for gnawing the grain. When the larva has eaten all the flour, and it is arrived at its full growth, it remains in the envelope of the grain, where it is metamorphosed into a nymph, of a clear white and transparent color; the proboscis and antennæ can readily be distinguished; but it gives no sign of life, except when disturbed, and then but a slight move ment of the abdomen. Eight or ten days after, the perfect insect eats its way out, and immediately commences preparation for another brood. These insects are effectually destroyed by kiln-drying the wheat; and grain that is kept cool, well ventilated, and is frequently moved, is said to be exempt from

moist, water the plants soon after setting as may be | his goods of the manufacturer, he works up the raw necessary. In about one week cultivate and hoe. In ten or fourteen days repeat the operation, and continue to cultivate so as to keep the weeds down. For more special information, see RURAL of March 2d and 9th, last year.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

HOW CAN FARMERS BET OUT OF THE OLD BEATEN THE letter from which I made the extract given

in last RURAL, closes with the following paragraphs: "The same questions night be asked in regard to wheat. Do not accuse me of faultfinding. I am searching after light, I am like a person in a dax room, groping his way around to find the door that opens tos lighted spartment. "As a general thing, famers work harder than their hire

hands. When asked the rason, they exclaim, "We have to Is there no better way? How can farmers get out of the 'old beaten track?' In a word, can you assist a young farmer to attain so desirable a consummation?"

I prefer first to ansver the main question before entering into a discussion of wheat culture; because I deem it more mportant. And I do this at the risk of repeating what has already been published in the RURAL on this subject,

I know of no other way to get out of the "old beaten track" than to educate yourself out of it. There are few men who will swallow poison, no matter how palatable it may be, after they have learned that it is sure ad swift destruction to do so. There are few men whowill not take the shorter and better road when they are in a hurry to reach a certain point, after the know which that road is. There are few farmers who now dig laboriously with a hoe, for weeks, now hat they have learned that the same results are secred in much less time and at less cost with a horse and cultivator. Few men pound away all winter ong, with a flail, who have earned to value time and use it; they employ the thrashing machine.

But there is much more to be learned yet before the farmer reaches the goal which gives him adequate pay for his labor aid time; and as before said, it must be learned.

No one need hope to harn to farm it successfully without labor. No busness succeeds without the expenditure of labor. Hut we may learn to employ and direct labor so as to secure a profit on it beyond its cost,-that is what theyoung farmer should learn. It is a simple lesson in political economy which is before him. The merchant purchases goods at rates by which he can sell then and make a profit. If he does not make a profit he fails. Farming is precisely like a mercantil business, in so far as it relates to financial success; but the knowledge From notices I have seen, I should think the required is more complex. The money invested in Manual of Agriculture another good work. I have stock, implements seed, trees, fences, buildings, and labor, must be made to yield a profit-at least must yield no loss. The farmer should know will be alluded to again. what that investment anounts to in dollars and ents. He should take an inventory of his capital stock yearly, and so malage it as to make it yield him a profit. If he finds he cannot do this, and get well paid for his own tine and labor, he had better quit the business and invest in something else, or oan his money. That is the business way of determining his sucess-or the measure of its success-and that is the only way that I know of In order to do it he must know how to open an account with his farm, and with each crop, and each kind of stock he keeps on it. If he does not know how to do this. I have no further advice for him until he has learned how. For I deem it precisely a essential in his case as in that of the merchant or lanker. Having learned how to charge his farm and each crop with what is given it, and credit it with what it produces, he is prepared to learn surely what crop: or kind of stock yields him the greater profit. Having learned this, he can discard those which yield the least profit, or applyhis knowledge and skill in the increase of the product of those least productive. It is true, there are men who succeed who keep no book account with their farms; so there are slipshod merchants who have a measure of success: but no one will pretend that uccess would not be surer and more easily secured if system were introduced in the management of the business. The successful merchant must know how, not not only to systematize his business, and how to buy at such prices as wll enable him to secure a profit on Ms investment, but he must know what to buy-he must buy goods that will sell-for which there will be a demand the kind of goods which will enable him to recover his money in the shortest possible time. He must also know how to handle goods: mast be familia with color, quality, texture. He must study the market both present and prospective; in short, he must be familiar with the philosophy of his busines in all its details. So the farmer must notonly know how to keep an count enrient with his farm, his stock, and each crop, but he must theroughly understand the philosophy of his profession in all its practical details. He must know the laws which govern production as well as the relation of production to consumption. He"must not only be thoroughly familiar with the market, but with the material which he manipulates. He is not only a produce merchant; he is a manufacturer of the produce which he sells. Tower and. 'If any plant does not live, take eare to Her minist know how to prepare the soil for the pro-

material-he invests in labor, in manures, in seed, in stock, and must know how to make or manufac ture money out of it. My analogy would have beek a better one if I had compared him with the woolen or cotton manufacturer; but the principle of business is the same in all cases.

Now, if my correspondent does not know the laws of vegetable growth, and how to distinguish the different kinds of soil, detect their needs, and apply the same, he cannot manufacture successfully, The most successful manufacturer is the one who best understands the capacity of the material which he manufactures-how to make the most of it. He must understand its synthesis and its analysis-the relations of plants and soils-the requirements of the former, and the capacity of the latter. The mass of farmers can get out of the old beaten track by learning what I have indicated. Few, comparatively, have ever made these matters a study. Haphazzard has been the guide of their practice, and it is not any wonder that they have had to work hard to keep soul and body together."

"But we have no time to learn all these things." Have n't you? Take time! If you have a family and a farm, and are thus ignorant, and have no capital on which you can live unfil you educate yourself by giving all your time to it, send seventy-five cents to the RURAL office, or some book-seller, for Warring's Elements of Agriculture. It is a neat little book, and will interest you, if you are interested in learning your business. Read it carefully, thoroughly. Read it through three or four times; but read it deliberately. On the margin of each page there are questions upon the subject matter of the work. Let your wife take the book and ask you these questions after you have read the book care fully once or twice. This will fix the matter in your mind. Hasten slowly --- that is, learn what you do thoroughly. Understand it; be sure you understand it. Note down for future research such questions as are suggested to you by your study. When you have thoroughly mastered this little work, send for Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, and read that as carefully. Be systematic in your reading. Devote an hour or more each day to it. You will soon acquire a taste for it; a spirit of inquiry will be developed, and other works will be required and obtained. Remember that all knowledge so obtained may be directly applied in practice-either to give it a positive character, or to modify one previously adopted. While Agricultural and Horticultural publications are essential. to the farmer, they do not and cannot supply the place of such standard works as I have named.

As our correspondent is Superintendent of the College Farm, he of course speaks advisedly, knowing whereof he affirms. From a catalogue of the instiution, (just received from Mr. TIBBITS,) we learn that tuition is free to all students from the State of Michigan, but those from other States, are charged twenty dollars a year. Students are required to work on the farm or in the garden three hours a day, for which they receive adequate remuneration, the amount paid depending on their ability and fidelity.

The number of hours may, however, be increased to four, or diminished to two and a half. The labor is considered an essential part of the Educational System of the College, and none are exempt from it, except for physical disability.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE FARMER.

WE are all more or less dependent upon each other in the various and changing scenes of life, but of all the pursuits of mankind the farmer enjoys the greatest independence. It is true he must labor; but labor itself, if not excessive, conduces to health and consequently happiness; for without health there can be little true enjoyment. His labor is to plow, sow, plant, tend, and finally gather in this crops. Always in the air and sunshine, with nature smiling on every side and daily unfolding new beauties to the eye of an attentive observer, how can he be otherwise than happy, unless he takes no pleasure in the works of the Creator, "whose ways are past finding out?" For him the earth yields her abundant harvests in an ever-increasing ratio, if he nourishes instead of impoverishes the soil, as many do for present resulting advantages, without thought for the future. It is to be hoped that such farmers will grow "beautifully less" for the sake of their osterity, and that agriculture will be regarded as a science requiring skill and the closest scrutiny, that the labor bestowed may be conducted to a successful issue and the soil still be the gainer.

The farmer has at his command most of the essentials of happiness, and can be happy if he is only contented, and does not strive too earnestly in purshit of some favorite scheme or phantom which may never be realized. He produces by his labor nearly all of the necessaries of life, and if he chooses he can, with little extra trouble, have many luxuries, the real value of which he can scarcely appreciate. Depression in commerce or manufactures, which occasionally convulses the country, affects him very little; he can make a living in the hardest times if nothing more, which thousands would be very glad to do if they had an opportunity. He can have, if he pleases, plenty of books and newspapers, and cultivate the mind as well as the soil, and feel that he has been more than repaid in the ed knowledge and greater enjoyment of lf To the perplexing care and anxiety incident to some other pursuits of life he is nearly a stranger. True, "he has a thousand things to see to "-must go here and there -look after his stock of all kinds, and endeavor to sell every thing to the best'advantage; while every thing must be done at the right time. But all this is part of his business, and he has no particular anxiety in regard to the morrow, well knowing that he has in abundance what sustains life. His business is multifarious, and practice is required to make him expert in the different kinds of labor; yet he changes, as necessary, without any particular study, for it soon becomes habitual, and makes the very change a pleasure. The prosperity of a country depends, in a great measure, upon agricultural interests; and as the cultivators of the soil prosper or the contrary, so does the nation at large. To be a skillful farmer requires more talent than many of the trades and professions; and yet if a farmer has a boy of good natural abilities, he must be educated for some profession. "Anybody can be a farmer," is the popular idea: but if farmers would educate their sons as faithfully as they would for a profession, and then give them a farm, we should see much less poor farming than at present. Instead of half-cultivating the soil and reaping proportionately, complaining of the season being too wet or too cold, they would endeavor to bring their farms under the highest possible state of cultivation, applying such manures as the particular crop most requires, and giving it such attention as would secure the greatest results. Ordinary crops would not satisfy them if greater ones could be produced in this manner, as they would add much to their income, while the value of their farm would be proportionately increased. They would not expect to get a full crop by bestowing upon it half the labor really necessary, and consequently meet with few disappointments. Farmers then, enjoy a greater degree of independence than almost any other cluis of men, manadch as they produce the stantes most necessary to all mankind. They raise grain, make their own Meef. better facilities for sequiring withowargh practical pork, and butter, all of which are independentle. Since the introduction of the Chinese Sugar-cane. there are this few sections in which their I demonst make their own super; and if ootton should rimain many of the country, who would demaall he or high, many will apin and weeve that and wool of in any society or profession. We hope soonto seemany the orden these. Trile, it may not be corror distible, more of our noblesions availing themselves of the but home manufactures, in hard times, ire by no means to be despised. All the products of the earth which willigrow in this latitude they dan make if

F1G. 3.

crop-sheep dung being the best of manures for flax. The best soils need the most seed." Another flowgrower says, when selecting ground for this crop, there are two things necessary to be obtainedviz., a rich soil, and one that is free from weeds or thistles. Flax is a very delicate plant when it first comes up; is easily clicked out by weeds, and if there are thistles among it the pulling is rather a serious operation. He gives it as his experience that flax does best upon moist land-that it will do well upon land too wet and cold for corn.

As flax: culture is exciting unusual attention just at the present time, we hope RURAL readers will give their views through our columns.

Farm Hedges-Honey Locust.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :--- I wish to inquire of some one who has had experience in the matter, about the Honey Locust for hedges. I was recommended by a nursery firm to plant it for a hedge, and was told that in five years it would be an impassable harrier to man or beast. If so, why is it not spoken of in the sgricultural journals? What are its chief qualifications and objections? How far apart had plants two years old ought to be set?-W. F. S., Camden, N. Y.

Ws have, among other varieties, suggested the Honey Locust as a plant worthy of pretty general trial for a farm hedge. It is a strong-growing plant, forming, in its natural condition, a tree of good size, and, therefore, will require severe pruning to form a hedge. Some have tried it and failed, perhaps from too close planting. It requires considerable room, and if grown as close as the Hawthorn or Osage Orange, will become choked. Dr. WARDER recommends it as the most promising hedge-plant we have; and WM. REID, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who has many fine hedges, is satisfied, after twenty-five years' trial, that it is more easily kept and Better adapted for a farm fence than any other plant that has yet been used. Those, however, who expect to make a good hedge in a few years, of this of any other plant that we are acquisinted with, will be sorely disappointed.

The Granary Weevil.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -Inclosed you will find a sample of wheat which is labeled "U. S. Patent Office-Noe Wheat, m France." It was handed me to sow last season, but too tate for serving. I put it up for this season's use, and when I opened the bag to examine it, I found it as you see this sam ple. Can you give me any information of these insects? Would it be safe to sow it?-MOSES SMITH, Castile, N. Y.

Anatosr levery grain of wheat sent as with the above has been destroyed by a Hitle insect, the inside being eaten up and only the outside covering temathing. The lisses, too, are as numerous as the grains, and quite lively. This is no new enemy

Culture of Tobacco.

attack.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I would like to raise two on three acres of tobacco this season, and as I am not posted, desire some information about sowing the seed, and the soil best adapted to it; the manner of cultivation, and curing and preparing for market, &c.-N. GAY, Perry, N. Y.

Tobacco plants should be started in a seed bed prepared for the purpose, and transplanted as soon as the ground becomes warm and all danger of frost is over-about the first of June. The seed hed should be clean, or weeds will be very troublesome. It is best to prepare it in the fall, and sow the seed pretty early in the spring, about an ounce to a square rod, either in drills or broadcast. After the seed is sown the bed may be raked lightly, and should be rolled; but no other effort should be made to cover. If a frame and glass are provided for the seed-bed, in the manner of a cold frame, it will be all the better, and in that case the glass should be kept on until the plants appear: afterwards it may be removed during fine weather in the day time, and replaced in cold days and nights. The bed should be kept moist and free from weeds." When the plants are from two to three inches in height, they are fit for transplanting.

To prepare the land, the manure should be applied as early as the ground is dry enough to plow. The last of May plow and harrow again, so as to mix the manure well with the soil. Mark the land one way for rows, three feet four inches. Make hills by hauting up a few hostils of dirt, and press it well with the hoe. In 'taking' the plants from the bedtake care to keep the roots wet. Unless the ground is quite damp, put a pint of water on each hill half an hour before setting. Make a hole, put in the rdot, and press the dirt close to it, all the way to the but one with which we have been long acquainted, set another. Unters the earth is wet, or at least diction of the material of france. Instead of buying boundation and prospects of the Michigan Colleges Besides, they are pretty generally housed, which in

never perused it. But my article is getting too long; the subject

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MR. MOORE :--- In the RURAL of the 12th inst. you make allusion to the Michigan State Agricultural College, and say you have "received no definite information relative to the institution --- not even a catalogue-for many months," and desire light and information respecting its present condition. You state, truly, that its experience has been varied. The misfortune of the institution has been that men of but little practical experience in agriculture have had control. The consequence is, that while the Educational Department has been all that could be desired, the farm has been sadly neglected.

At the regular session of the Legislature in 1861, an act was passed reorganizing the institution, and transferring the control of it from the Board of Education to a "State Board of Agriculture." This Board is composed mainly of men of large practical experience in farming operations. As a natural result a new order of things has been inaugurated new life and vigor have been infused into the institution, and confidence is again being restored.

The College is situated on the banks of the Cedar River, three and a half miles from Lansing, the capital of the State. The farm proper contains nearly eight hundred acres of heavily-timbered, rich, productive land, about two hundred of which are under cultivation. The State, a few years since, made a munificent donation of some four thousand acres of valuable marsh and swamp land, which are located within a few miles of the farm. The Scientific Department is under the supervision of as efficient a corps of professors as the country can produce. Several important changes and improve ments are to be made upon the farm the bressent season, and it is hoped that it will stood present and attractive and instructive appearance, and become. what it was always designed to be, a "model farm."

Perhans no other institution in the country afferds and scientific tknowledge of Aviouiture and dits kind red sciences than this.) We disvestifies an inearly ninety stidents, drawn insitly from the insiti weedadvantages of this institution. J. S. TIBBETS. Ag. College, Laitsing, Mich., April 214, 1863.

REMARKS.-It affords in plussing to receive and they will. "But a further enumeration is innecessapublish the above favorable report vericerning the avias no class of mon are as independent as farmers. 142

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

these days of peculation, is more than can be said of many classes much less in numbers. And now, if you find it necessary to practice economy, be sure and do it in the right place; as sowing poor seed, buying poor implements, or diminishing the feed of your stock, is very poor economy indeed. So. Gilbos, Scho. Co., N. Y., 1862.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MICHIGAN SUGAR CANE CONVENTION. UNEXPECTEDLY prevented from attending this Convention, as I designed, I have taken some pains to learn something of its proceedings. I do not find that any new fact was elicited, beyond this:-The assertion of Mr. O. N. BRAINARD that these varieties of cane would hybridize with Indian corn or maize. If this be a fact, it is new and important. It is so positively asserted that I am not prepared to say it is not so; but if it were true, it seems to me certain that our canes would have degenerated much more rapidly than they have. The opportunities for such hybridization have been constant. In hundreds of cases have I seen corn and cane growing in the same field beside each other; and never have I found or heard of any evidence of such mixture.

IMPORTANCE OF CHANGE OF SEED.

This matter has been dwelt upon in certain interested quarters to a considerable extent. There is. without doubt, valid cause for agitating this subject. There is reason to believe that sugar cane, if exposed, will hybridize with broom corn, dourah, and like members of this family of plants. But it is also a fact that there is not one locality in one thousand where sugar cane is grown in the West, that either broom corn, or dourah corn, or any other dangerou relative, is cultivated, unless it be, as it has suddenly been discovered, that maize has an "affinity" for sugar cane. It can be kept as pure here as in France, China, or Africa, with the above exceptions. And I am not prepared to indorse it as an exception.

But as I intimated above, there are certain parties interested in the agitation of this subject. An ambitious young man-a good friend of minewants an opportunity to distinguish himself; and he has no objection whatever to a trip to China and Africa, provided Uncle SAM will make it pleasant for him, and pay him liberally for going. Indeed, this seems to be the only opening consonant with his tastes. He, therefore, tickles-with his pen-a member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, who has sheep to sell at big prices, and says, "Now you tickle me." Accordingly said sheep man offers a resolution indorsing the importance of the mission to China and Africa, and requesting the President to provide for it at once, and send this young manmy friend-whom the resolution also indorses. The resolution is adopted by the Board nem. con. But what did the Illinois State Board of Agriculture know about the qualifications of this young man for the execution of such a trust? What had he done or what diploma did he show to prove that he either possessed the practical or scientific knowledge necessary in the execution of so important a mission. Armed with the indorsement of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, this young man presents himself before the Adrian Convention. The "You tickle me and I'll tickle you" process is repeated. Resolutions are offered, indersing the action of the Illinois Board of Agriculture, and asserting the "fullest confidence" in said young man - my friend - and urging "his immediate appointment and dispatch upon this important mission." He is getting in a hurry-not these men who voted for these resolutions. Doubtful if one in ten of those present knew or ever heard of him before this meeting at Adrian.

And that is all such indorsement amounts to. It is simply a question of brass on the part of the party seeking indorsement. The metal goes further than the merit.

Be it known, I have no hostility to said young man, personally; I shall rejoice in any legitimate success he may win. I do not reflect upon his integrity of purpose; but I do doubt his qualification for such a mission; and I believe my long acquaintance and connection with him give me a right, and make it my duty, to express such doubts; the more so, since the means taken to secure the indorsement of positions of influ

dle and Southern States, as well as those which are cattle and swine." In the Report of 1856, at page 7, it says:-"Some three years ago a small supply of these roots was procured from Spain, and distributed in the usual manner. The experiment seemed C. A. F. satisfactory, and it appeared highly probable that this plant might become one of our permanent and profitable products. Recently many requests for tubers have reached us, but upon inquiry none can

> be found here." Now, is it not rather singular that a tuber that had naturalized itself in our climate. in 1855, should in one year become extinct ? As regards their ever becoming a substitute for almonds or obestnuts, for patience, time and taste, which is repaid, if not in the table, it is all gas. They are not much better raw than an artichoke or a potato. They might be far better than gold. good for scurvy; and as for their being valuable for cattle or swine, any farmer can make his own calculation. It took me some three hours to dig and gather about one peck; and according to my experience, it would take about ten men to dig them as fast as one cow would eat them. It might perhaps pay by "Terra-Culture," because any one digging them would work the top of the ground to perfection, for the ground is full of them. [Mr. RUBAL, am I interfering with Comstock's patent?] A farmer would get esculents faster by digging timothy roots

for feeding cattle. Now, dear RURAL, it may be possible that our Government may, in a few years to come, want all of its loose change, and it is this individual's private opinion that here is one small leak that might be stopped to good advantage; for are not many of the reports unreliable, and the seeds collected at so much expense unprofitable as a whole? And could not any seeds worth cultivating be collected by private enterprise at much less expense?---for if a kind of grain or seed is truly valuable, it will certainly be soon widely distributed. Troy, Mich., 1862. WM. CONR.

FARMERS' CLUBS-MANURES, &c.

EDS. RUBAL NEW-YORKER .- The Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of this vicinity has had its socials for the last three winters, where we have interchanged our views about farming, and on the whole we have found them amusing and instructing.

Our subject for a few of the last meetings has been that of Manures. There is nothing which so much demands the study of farmers as the preparation and preservation of manures, and the subject cannot be too often discussed among farmers. It is but a few years, comparatively speaking, since agriculture first engaged the attention of scientific men, and at the same time it is a stubborn fact that scientific agriculturists—book-farmers—have repeatedly built extensive theories upon false premises, and thus led practical men astray. There is nothing remarkable about this, as other sciences have been, and still are, liable to suffer from similar causes. Experiments and investigations are often too hastily conducted.

Investigation established the important fact that that which renders soils unproductive is not so much the lack of universal substances as it is the want of nitrogenous compounds. The elements which give muscle and strength to man and beast, also impart productiveness and strength to the soil. It is now known that ammonia is the most common form in which nitrogen is conveyed and found in the soil; but no sooner was this fact established than scientific men again ran to extremes, and farmers became alarmed lest the ammonia contained in farm yard manure should all escape into any place but the soil. The old-fashioned, time-honored dung hill is

denounced as almost worthless, and farmers are instructed to mix muck, charcoal, plaster, sulphuric acid, &c., with their manures, and thus have them in order to fix the nitrogenous gases which seem to possess an extraordinary anxiety to escape. It is true that the substances thus mixed with manures and conveyed to the fields are a valuable addition to the soil, and the muck itself, consisting of decaying vegetable matter, is a prime application for the land; but the quantity of ammonia which, by the various processes is fixed in manures, amounts to little more than moonshine. The practice of piling the manures under the floor upon which the animals stand, is productive of the most destructive effects upon the health of the occupants of the barn. I look upon barn cellars, used for the preservation of manures, as a nuisance. Manure, too, decomposes better when exposed to sunshine and rain, as heat and moisture are necessary to insure its proper fermentation. If mixed with a reasonable quantity of muck or straw, or other coarse vegetable matter, only a small quantity of gas will be lost, and if no more rain water is allowed to combine with it than that which comes straight down from above, (if water does not run into the manure from the roofs of the buildings or adjoining elevations,) the process is just what nature demands. Р. Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., 1862.

when cultivated in the light sandy soils of the Mid- in their appropriate quarters, (which, by the way, will not be in the road,) and so of the other animals. rich, and bids fair to become a valuable crop for Then let the ground about the house be levelled down and sown with sweet-scented clover, or made into beautiful mounds for flowers, with convenient and tasteful walks between; let there be plenty of shade trees transplanted; let the house be put in perfect repair, kept snug in all its parts; and how different the estate will look to the passer-by and dweller-in. That which looked dreary and bare before, now looks cheerful and inviting, as if the angel of bliss had taken up his abode therein. And this ornamenting with trees, flowers and green clover can be done, in most instances, with but little cost of money; it requires simply a little outlay of gold, at least in an increase of happiness, which is

> In passing through the country, how frequently does the traveler pass these dreary, slovenly farmhouses. It always gives me the blues to pass one of these concerns. I feel as if I should see the owner hobbling out, hatchet-faced, with long, skinny fingers, like vulture's talons, used for clutching gold-one whose thoughts by day are of gold ! gold ! and whose dreams by night are of gold, gold, GOLD! Reader, let us seek a little for beauty and orna

ment, as well as for utility. F. L. BELL. Weedsport, N. Y., April, 1862.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Hints to Fowl Keepers.

"B. S. H." gives, in the Prairie Farmer, his method of keeping fowls, thus:

"The way I keep my hens laying and healthy, is in the first place, by giving them plenty of corn and oats, also some buckwheat. Last fall I commenced throwing out ashes from mystoves in a pile near my yard, so as to use in conpost in the spring. I soon discovered my hens came to the pile every morning as soon as light, (cold or heat,) through the winter. They would pick up and eat coal, from the size of a wheat kernel to a thimble. My hense commenced laying in Novenber, and have laid ever since. They are last harvest's chickens. If they cannot have access to wood charcoal, pick up and burn all the bones you car find, and pound them fine, and place them where they can have easy access to them.'

Cleaning Milk Vessels.

A WRITER in the Cinchnati Gazette truly says, there is no product of the farm that presents so much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding the milk, and utensils in making the butter, which are soured. In my notice of the effects of having soured troughs in sugar making, I stated that acidly was fatal to good sugar making. It is not less so in butter making. Milk has a peculiar acid, vey easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet, fine flavor, belonging to good butte. A very little soured milk or cream on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take it away. To avoid this, great care is requisite. Cleanliness nly is not sufficient, in having the milk vessels well washed, but they must be carefully washed in bdling hot water, and should be boiled in it also. Butas the cream is very apt to stick, even in good washng, when the vessels are boiled in water, some perl ash or soda should be put in it, which destroys any acidity that may be about the vessels. They should then be well sunned. I have known some good butter makers who dispensed with the sunning when sola was used, but both are to be commended.

Shearing Sheep in April.

WE were much intrested, says the Maine Farmer, in the statement of our correspondent, Henry P. Bridges, of Steffield, New Brunswick which he made in our last number, respecting shearing sheep in Apri. He states that sheep sheared then "do better, get clear of ticks, lose les wool, and are prepared for a storm when turned out to pasture." If the sheep sheared thus early are protected in warm stable or sheds, as they must be so as to live through the cold weather such as we always have in April and first of May, and such as our Sheffield friends must also have, we have no doubt the advantages he enumerates must accrue. We should like to hear nore in regard to this system of early shearing, for we think well of it, and can see nothing against it but the possibility or probability of the animal suffering from cold. We all know that sheep, especially long-wooled ones, if suffered to run until late before being sheared, are liable to shed wool-require to be "tagged," suffer oftentimes from increase of ticks, and what is oftentimes worse than all the wool becomes matted or "cotted" together. Burly shearing will prevent all these troubles. If the chances of death from cold if sheared in Apri are no more than from June rains, if not sheared until June, it is certainly advisable to practice the early shearing.

ers. and will hold on until June. If fed out the first part of the season, they make the bowels loose, and lead to a false estimate of their value. Analysis shows that the mangel has nearly twice the nutritive matter contained in the Swedish turnip, and experiments in feeding confirm the results of the laboratory. They will yield from fifty to a hundred per cent. more in quantity, under ordinary circumstances, and are a much more profitable root to raise.

Care of Cows before Calving.

THE following extract from a Prize Essay on the "Rearing of Calves," by THOMAS BOWICK, published in the Journal of the Royal Ag. Society, (Eng.,) is applicable to all latitudes:

"The health and condition of the cow before calving greatly influence subsequent results. A late milked, lean, raking, ill-cared for beast, has oftentimes an easier parturition than those that are better furnished in these respects. But her after milking has a tale to tell of neglect somewhere; and the scraggy "set" condition of the calf throughout its after course, often arises more from this cause than from any other. Hence, we would say, dry the cow a fair time before calving, and see that she has something better than barley straw to live on, else the calf and its owner will assuredly lose by it. But what is regarded as a fair amount of time for being dry? If a cow brings her first calf when from two to three years old, --- which the majority probably do, though all will admit that it is too early-we should not care to milk her more than five or six months after calving. By this means she will grow, and increase in size and value her second calf. But a cow from the fourth to the eighth year, if in good condition, need not be dry more than six weeks or two months before calving: i. e., if fed with a thoroughly liberal hand throughout the year. If more sparingly fed, or if the cow exceeds the latter age, then we should prefer her being dry three months before calving. But, of course, there are exceptions to be met with, which can not come under any general rule, such as the case of animals whose flow of milk is so strong as to continue almost up to the time when a new lacteal secretion commences."

Yuquiries and Answers.

COWS TRATS CRACKING.—Can you, or some of you readers, inform me what will cure cows teats that crack at the time of milking.—J. B.

FEED FOR Sows .--- I wish to inquire of your numerous cor respondents the best feed for a sow with pigs, at this season of the year, without milk.—A SUBSCRIBER, Oneida Co. N. F.

HOP HOUSE WANTED.—The plan of a hop house for the produce of a twenty-acre yard is desired by one of your sub-scribers at this place. Will some one through the RURAL give the information.—H. C. B., Brantford, C. W., 1862.

WHAT 18 THE MATTER WITH THE COLT?—I have a colt that is very troublesome about brilding. In the inside of its ears is a white scale, which is very sore. Will you, or some of your numerous readers please inform me of the cause, and also haw it can be cured, and oblige a subscriber?—J. H. W., Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., 1862.

CHEAPEST MODE OF UNDERDRAINING.— I have taken the RUBAL for the last year, and have sent for it again the present. Not seeing much about underdraining as yet, I would like to have some one of the readers of the RURAL inform me, and a good many other readers, the best and cheapest way of under-draining. I am a young farmer, and would like to drain some to see if it would pay.—PARKS FOSTER, Amherst, Lorain Co., Ohio, 1862.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.—Please give through the columns of your paper all the information you may possess or can obtain relative to portable horse power saw mills. I am the owner of valuable hemicok timber, and wish to find a cheep horse walkable hemicok timber, and wish to find a cheep horse of valuable hemiock timber, and wish to find a cheep hors: power saw mill that can be easily transported to the woods and used profitably and expeditionary in equiling fractions for a mill would prove of incalculable benefit to the former of Chautauqua county, and perhaps to others. I do not know of any source of information so likely to prove satisfactory at the RUBAL.—T. PARKER, Sherman, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

COTTON CULTURE.—Please be so kind as to inform me and the rest of your subscribers how to start and cultivate cotton I wish to try a little with it, and see if I can induce it to come to anything. I have some seed, but do not know how to sprout it, or raise it after it is sprouted.—A. A., Farm School, Pa. 1862.

We refer "A. A." to the issues of the RURAL for Jan. 25 and Feb. 15, present volume, for the information desired.

GRUB IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP. — My neighbor has lost a number of sheep with grub in the head, and any information through the RUBAL will be gratefully received. — D. MACKEY, JR., Gilbon, N. Y., 1862.

The grub is the larva of the *Estrus ovis*, or gad-fly. The presence of the grub does not constitute a disease, but it may be well to diminish their numbers. When it has taken posses sion of the nostrils it may be dislodged by injecting tobacco smoke, the use of turpentine, &c. A correspondent of the ichigan Farmer says the following is a certain cure:---one quart of whisky and two ounces of yellow snuff; mix and warm to a blood heat. Let one man hold the sheep and another take a small syringe and discharge about a teaspoonful of the mixture into each nostril."

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON, HERE AND WEST .--- The universal testimony of both people and press of this State, and also of the East and West, is that the spring is late and wet, preventing the usual plowing and seeding. The recent very cold, wet weather -extending over most of the Northern and Western Stateshas greatly retarded agricultural and horticultural operations, and proved vory discouraging in many localities, and even large sections of the country. Western papers speak dolefully of the prospects of farmers, the wet weather for weeks, and the scarcity of laborers. For example, the Chicago Journal of Saturday last says :--- " The protracted rainy weather is rendering our agricultural friends extremely uneasy. They ought to have been plowing and sowing two or three weeks ago, but have as yet been able to do nothing. The rains descend and the floods come, and farming operations thus far have been impossible. In addition to the delay caused by the rains, the farmers in some sections are apprehensive that there will be a great lack of help. So many of the farm laborers have gone to the wars, that it will be difficult to find efficient men. The consequences will be, it is feared, that much less than an average breadth of land will be planted this season, and that there will be a large deficiency in the crops."

- We might fill a column with extracts from letters on the subject, from various parts, but will only quote from two, written on the same date, but in widely separated localities. One dated Washington Co., N. Y., April 21, says:-"The weather is cold; the ground froze quite hard last night. I have not plowed a furrow yet-some have just begun. There are plenty of snow drifts in sight. No grain sowed yet." The other is from Marshall Co., Ill., and says :-- " The season here s very backward. Continued rains interfere with farm operations. But seed time and harvest are among GoD's promises, and will not fail us. We have a fine promise of fruit, all genera of which (save peaches and the finer varieties of the cherry,) give promise of abundant crops."

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS .- According to all accounts, the prospects of winter wheat are unusually promising through this State and the West. A friend who has traveled much, and is well advised, says the winter wheat crop all over this State never looked better at this season, and is past all danger, except from the midge or rust. Letters from the Western States, and our exchanges, speak very favorably of the appearance and prospects of the crop. The Prairie Farmer of the 26th ult. says :--- "From every part of the country where fall [winter] wheat is cultivated, we have accounts of its flourishing condition. A late trip through Michigan and Indiana, on the line of the M. S. & N. I. R. R., showed us thousands of acres covered with the dark, healthy green that speaks of well wintered plants and a promising crop." But, while the winter crop is so promisingly reported, the prospect for spring wheat (which is usually grown extensively both West and East,) is most discouraging, the cold, wet weather having precluded the preparation of ground and sowing. The authority just quoted thinks that, from the present poor prospects for spring wheat, the surplus winter will find a ready market; and adds that a late, wet spring has prevented the sowing of it altogether in many places, and where a little has now and then been got in in the mud. it has not yet germinated.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1862 .- It is announced that the Provincial Agricultural Association of Canada West is to hold its next Annual Exhibition in the city of Toronto, on Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. 2d. and 3d. 1862. We trust this announcement is incorrect. for the time named is the same as that some weeks ago designated for holding the New York State Fair. As the State Fair is to be held in Rochester, we had hoped to see thousands of our Canadian neighbors in attendance, as exhibitors and visitors, while many Western New Yorkers had anticipated a visit to the Provincial Exhibition with pleasure. But if these important shows are to be held the same week - and on the same days, as announced the value and interest of each will be lessened, while bosts of Canadians and New Yorkers will be precluded the pleasure and benefit expected from witnessing both. We trust change of time will be made by the Association or our Society s caut will thereby be benefited, the cause promoted, and the people of both Province and State accomm

LIBERAL AND WISS-Currant and Grape Seed in Demand ! -An M. D. writes from Linn Co., Iows, inclosing 15 cents in stamps, requesting us to send him some seeds. A part of his well written letter reads:---"First, I want some current seed, Red and White Dutch, and White Grape; some seeds of the best variety of Rhubarb - some mammoth kind; and of Strawherries, Wilson's Albany; and, if you have it, some Delaware grape seed !" Our correspondent need not have added that he is "not acquainted with the RURAL, merely having seen an advertisement of it," for no reader of it would be so verdant as to send for seeds of the plants named. Sorry we can't comply; but we do not sell those kinds of seeds. and if we did, the five red stamps would hardly be an object. If the Dr. is in earnest about procuring the currants, strawberries, grapes, &c., let him send to some reliable nurseryman for cuttings, vines, dc., (not seeds,) and he may succeed. He will find the address of such a party, and more than one, among the advertisements in the specimen numbers of the

ice smack so strongly of political log-rolling. It is not, in either case, a spontaneous indorsement by men who know he is eminently qualified. It is a managed indorsement.

Be it further known, 1 have no ambition to secure for myself or any of my friends any such mission or place; hence no motives of interest or jealousy impel this writing. But if such a commission is to be sent to study the habits and secure the seed of the best varieties of Imphee and Sorghum, it should be some one who has a practical botanical knowledge-a knowledge of the laws governing vegetable life and growth-a knowledge of the laws of reproduction, hybridization, &c.

There are such men in the West who have long labored, gratuitously, in this field of scientific research, and who have contributed very much of great practical value to agriculture-men who are familiar with our soils and the climate, and understand their relations to vegetation. The sending such men on such a mission could not fail to benefit agriculture, and would at the same time be a contribution to the scientific knowledge of the country. If our Government is to send anybody, let it be some one known to be eminently qualified to repay the country the cost of sending him. Let farmers be careful whom they indorse.

PATENT OFFICE AGRICULTURE.

THE CHUFA, OR EARTH ALMOND.

DEAR RURAL :--- Seeing a sketch in a recent RURAL on "Patent Office Agriculture," and that the annual appropriation by Congress is some \$60,000, it struck me forcibly that it might be policy, at some tuture day not far distant, for our wise heads who control the purse strings to cut off this great leak; for, as far as I know, most of the seeds distributed are such as are of no earthly use to the farming come munity, many of the kinds of grain and roots having grain and gleaming brigades of corn. Household been raised here for years.

But I took up my pen to discourse on one celebrated root, the "Chufa, or Ground Almond." I fall upon. had a small package sent me by a worthy Congressman, and planted the same according to directions, and raised about a peck. The plant is a species of sedge. The roots grow similar to potatoes; the tops look similar to common marsh grass, and are some eight or ten inches long. The tubers are a triffe larger than those of good, strong timothy roots. In the Patent Office Report for 1855, at page 13 and 14, we read :--- "The Earth Almond, or Chufa, (Cyperus esculentus,) a small tuberous esculent from the south of Spain, has naturalized itself to our climate

A CA DA AR

THOSE SLOVENLY FARM. HOUSES

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER :--- A good many farmers think that every thing that is done on their farm must be done solely with a view to pecuniary profit. If they expend money or labor for any purpose, it is always with the view of reaping a return in dollars and cents. These persons have no "soul for beauty;" it is all utility, and must be coined at that. Take, for example, a great farm --- such as may be seen in almost any direction, in a ride of from three to ten miles-the house looking dingy, shabby and uninviting; the dooryard filled with pigs and other animals: the ground, where might be flowers, rooted into heaps, and used, perhaps, as a yard for piling lumber and for stowing away broken and worn out farming utensils, etc. It is true that, even on such a looking farm as this, there may be beauty in the fields of waving grain, and in the green pastures, where the sleek cattle graze and chew their cuds; but one cannot live all the time in the pastures, nor be all the while over the hill gazing upon the yellow duties require the presence of the wife in and about the house, and there should be beauty for her eye to

A great many well-meaning farmers take too little pains to promote the happiness of their wives in this respect. They think, if their fields are kept secure and their cattle and flocks are well to do, that their duty is done, and they fall into this dreadful habit their best condition but a few weeks. By the first of letting things look rough and slovenly about the of January they begin to sprout, and lose something house and outbuildings. Broken carts, piles of of their value. The rula bagas and white French lumber, logs, posts, and old trash, will be found turnips keep well through the winter, and may be lying about directly in front of their house, which used at any time; carrots and sugar beets may be have no more business there than they have in the used as soon as they are dug. The mangel wurzel middle of their wheat-field.

and soil, and has proved very prolific in its yield Let the pigs be chased out of the yard and kept be used before February. They are excellent keep-

How to Feed out Root.

FROM an article in the American Agriculturist upon the economical us of roots in feeding stock we extract the following:

Nothing is more comnon than for beginners in the business to confine in animal entirely to the use of roots. They go won the principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing, and give one to three bushels of turnps in a day. The change in diet probably sets the animal to scouring, and turnips are voted a humoug, when the humbug lies altogether in the ignorance of the feeder. All animals like a variety of fod in their diet, and hay or straw should alwaysform a part of their daily fodder, no matter whatelse may be added. This course should be followed, whether we are seeking to make milk or beef, or merely to keep an animal in thriving condition. In fattening a bullock, a bushel or so may be givin, according to size, making out the rest of the fied in hay, with some kind of grain or meal. In feeling milch cows, the same quantity may be given, nixing the sliced roots with the cut hay, at three meals daily. The meal will add more to the quality than to the quantity of the milk. Stock cattle with plenty of hay and roots will not need meal to keep them thriving. A good root-cutter is indispensalle in feeding out roots.

Then, as to the orderin which the various roots should be used up, we always begin with the white or soft turnips. These grow quickly and remain in needs to undergo a curing process, and should not

BLIND STAGGERS.—Can any of your readers give me a rem-edy for the blind staggers in aheep, and oblige — M. H. BROWNELL, Tomhannock, Rens. Co., N. Y., 1862.

Staggers is a terrible disease. The whole frame is strongly affected by it. The animal acts as if a large dose of alcohol had been swallowed. The brain is deeply diseased. The animal becomes blind as well as helpless. A common cause of the disease, perhaps not the only one, is the following:-I is well known that the sheep fly deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, as the goad-fly does in the skin on the backs of cattle. These eggs hatch into maggots, which usually eat their way out and fall to the ground without injuring the sheep. Sometimes, however, they work their way upwards in the passages of the nose, and produce an inflammation which e whole brain. This is the cause of the staggers. Spirits of Turpentine, says a practical sheep breeder, power fully operates on worms, maggots, and the like, and is often used by physicians for their destruction. A few drops in the ears of the sheep pass at once to the place of action, and may prevent the progress of the disease and, removing the cause, give health

To CURE KICKING HORSES .- In No. 13 I noticed an inquiry about a kicking horse. If the horse stands between two par-titions, bore a two-inch hole in each, on a horizontal line, about one and a half inches above the horse's hip; put a round stick in the holes, and put a pin in each end of the stick so that it will not fall; tie the horse pretty short, so that he will not back too far. He will try to kick, but will not be able. After a few ineffectual efforts he will give it up. After one of two years of such treatment the horse will be cured. The e can not hurt himself, for the stick is too near his hips. I have two mares that used to kick. I tried this plan and cured them. - J. R., Cape Vincent, 1862.

LICE ON CALVES .- T. C. B., of Austinburg, Ohio, wishes to rid his calves of lice. Calves which have proper food and care are seldom troubled with lice; but if they should get lousy, smoking them with tobacco, I think, is sure to kill them. It may be done in the following manner:-Bore a bole with a two-inch auger in a small block of wood, fill it with fine tobacco, fit on a cover, insert a tube on each side, blow into one tube and the smoke will pass out at the other. Previously cover the calf with a blanket, and the "varmints" will "skedaddle ?, like the rebels when the Yankees are after them. Let T. C. B. try it, and if it don't prove true every time, then write me down no prophet.-Addison Hunt, Bussel, O.

CRIBBING HORSES .- Observing an inquiry in the RURAL about cribbing horses, I would say to "Rural Reader," if he will examine the horse's mouth he will find some of the front teeth shortened so that they can not meet. The remedy for cribbing is to file the teeth so that the front teeth will meet together.-- A. N., Auburn, N. F., 1862.

WARTS IN & STREP'S NOSE - A "Subscriber" will find a remedy in the free and repeated application of Olive Oil to the wart .-- A. NASH, Auburn, N. F., 1862.

RURAL which we forward as per request at the close of his refreshing epistle.

KENTLORY STATE FAIR .- The directors of the Ky. State Ag. lociety have resolved to hold its annual exhibition this yearto commence Sept. 16, and continue five days. The Fair will be held on the grounds of the SouthwesterniAg. Society, near Louisville. A liberal premium list is to be published as soon as possible. Noticing the proposed Fair, the Louisville Journal says -- " This movement looks like confidence in the early termination of our national difficulties, and will have a cheering influence upon the agricultural interests of Kentucky. There is every present prospect of plenteous crops; and our stock raisers were never in a better condition to make fme exhibitions."

MICHIGAN SUGAR CANE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. - The recent Convention of Sugar Cane Growers, at Adrian, Mich., permanently organized "The Michigan State Sugar Can Growers' Association," and elected the following board of officers for the first year: President -- ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, of Detroit. Secretary-William Crego, of Liberty, Jackson Co. Treasurer - W. G. Beckwith, of Cassopolis, Cass Co. Directors -- John Richards, of Tecumseh: Wm. Taft, of Plymouth; T. F. Fowler, of Hillsdale. The objects of the Association are "to collect and disseminate information as to the most successful method of cultivating the Sorghum and of nanufacturing sugar therefrom.

AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS .- We are indebted to CHARLES L. FLINT, Esq., Secretary, for "The Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bcard of Agriculture, together with Reports of Committees appointed to visit the County Societies - with an Appendix containing an Abstract of the Finances of the County Societies for 1861." It is a handsome octavo volume of over 300 pages, and apparently entitled to a more careful examination and extended notice than we can give it at present.

GREAT ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CATTLE SHOW .- It is an ounced that the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland have jointly granged to conduct an International Cattle Show in London this summer, and Battersea Park has been granted for the purpose, where the necessary inclosure and buildings will be made. The show will take place during the week comme ing the 23d of June, 1862, and will no doubt prove a grand affair.

THE UNION AG. SOCIETY OF PALMYEA is to hold its next annual Fair in that village, Oct. 6th, 7th, and 9th. The officers for 1862 are: President — ABRAHAM I. CAELE. Fict Presidents - W. P. Nottingham, Lemuel Durfee, Nahum Warner. Cor. Secretary-P. Tucker. Rec. Secretary-James F. Palmer. Treasurer-G. W. Cuyler. Directors-Hendee Parshall, John Strong, C. B. Bingham, I. U. Bradbury, Jacob Norris, P. M. Stupplebeen.

THE PENN. STATE AG. SOCIETY has resolved to hold a Fair during the ensuing fall, and invites proposals from different localities in the State

MAY 3.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

NEW PLANTS.

No matter how good a new plant may prove, many will at first be disappointed. Perhaps expectation is altogether too high in the minds of some persons, far greater than published descriptions warrant, and hence disappointment is inevitable. But in general the difficulty is from another cause. We read descriptions of new plants in foreign journals, or as copied by our own publications, and perhaps see colored plates of the flowers, and are delighted with the representation of what promises to be a most charming addition to our beautiful flowering plants. We hasten to obtain seeds of our seedsmen or plants from the nurseries. It must be remembered that the description that induced us to purchase was of plants grown well, as

well, doubtless, as it was possible to grow them, every requirement of soil, culture, &c., being regarded, and this by those skilled in the work. Now those who sow the seed in a poor, or even what may be called ordinary soil, and give their plants common care, which often means no care at all, cannot expect their flowers to come up to the description, and the result is, some are disappointed and others blamed. If plants are obtained from the florists, they will doubtless be quite small, as it is impossible to obtain large plants of new and rare things. These will require good care, and perhaps a little coaxing and nursing to make good, strong flowering plants. In some cases they will receive this, and the owners will be delighted with their success; but in many others, for want of attention, the plants will not arrive at good flowering condi tion before autumn, and therefore the blooms are few and imperfect. Sore vexation, and perhaps some hard thoughts, are the fruits of this experiment.

We have before us a letter from a friend, who says he purchased plants of the Gazania splendens last year, and it proved poor and worthless-few blooms, and those small and insignificant. With all proper respect-a respect which we feel in the very depth of our heart for every lover of flowers-we must say that the fault was not with the flower. It proyed itself with us a very valuable acquisition, the flowers large and beautiful, the plant increasing rapidly in size, and a constant and very free bloomer. But the plant must be strong, and grown in a rich soil. It makes an excellent bedding plant, and will become quite popular. As plants can be obtained of most of our nurserymen, (and about the middle of May is the time for transplanting to the open ground,) we give an engraving and description in another column.

Some persons were disappointed with the new Double Zinnia last year, while others were agreea bly surprised to find it so fine and so perfectly double. A lady says she felt very sorry for one of her friends who had a bed of the old single Zinnias on the lawn, while her double flowers were as large and beautiful as the finest roses. Perhaps less than a quarter of the seeds imported last year produced double flowers; but those that were double were magnificent. We hope to produce a greater proportion of doubles this season; and as we have seed of our own, saved from the best double flowers we shall try it with the imported seed, to see which will prove best. Thus far we have only had two colorsa kind of salmon-red, which a correspondent describes as a brick-dust color, and a pink. We anticipate improvement in this respect; and when we obtain colors as good, and in as great variety as in the Zinnia elegans, and as great a proportion double as in the Ten Week Stock, the Double Zinnia will be classed among our most beautiful and popular annuals.

While we would encourage the testing of all new things, we dislike to see so much disposition to discard old favorites for new claimants to popular favor. This is an error committed by the inexperienced, and one of which the old gardener is never guilty. The Asters and Stocks, &c., are indispensable; and they have of late been so much improved as almost to constitute new flowers. Get the very best varieties of the old sorts for your gardens, and a few new sorts by way of trial. Above all whatever you do, do thoroughly. If you have only time to attend to six plants, have but the half dozen, and give them your whole care. and they will afford you more pleasure than a hundred neglected specimens. As we have talked pretty freely of the annuals the present spring, we give some notes on Perennial Herbaceous Plants, by WALTER ELDER, an excel lent gardener of Philadelphia, with whom and whose labors we became acquainted when on a the Gardeners' Monthlu:

SPLENDID GAZANIA.

ONE of the most showy and beautiful bedding flowers, is the Gazania splendens. We have before by the 'summer's storm nor the autumn's change,' us a plant grown in the green house the

past winter, covering a space more than two feet in diameter, and bearing a large number of fine flowers. The owner designs to place it in a large box, to be sunk in the border, where it will remain until the next show of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, whose exhibition it is designed to grace. We have spoken of this flower in another column, and give the following description from the London Illustrated Bouquet:

"A new and very beautiful plant, finely adapted for bedding out, and extremely valuable from its dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of orange-colored flowers, appearing all the summer. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the old G. ringens and pavonia or uniflora. The present variety is similar in general growth to G. uniflora, but differs in its dwarf, compact, close-branching habit; it is occasionally suberect, but becomes decumbent by the weight of its blossoms. The stems, which are green with a reddish tint, bear smooth, glossy, oblongspatulate leaves, furnished here and there with small single or twin side lobes. These leaves are dark green above and silvery white beneath. The blossom heads, which are from three to four inches in diameter, resembling rich golden orange chrysanthemums with gracefully

base of each floret with a broad spot of a rich brown chocolate tint upon a black base, and close beside this is a distinct white spot on the same dark ground. These distinct colors produce a rich and highly ornamental effect.

situations. Treat them as Larkspurs. But the chief cause of success in all these is a proper preparation of the soil before planting them. Turn up the soil deep, and put a good quantity of rotted manure in it, and keep iree of weeds afterwards. A good thing is good with culture; but bad culture or neglect will cause both animal and vegetable to degenerate; and yet a good thing needs no more care than a poor one.

"The above, with the Pæonia, will keep up a bloom from April to October; and, to prolong the beauty of the grounds till December, we must have the Chrysanthemum, which, for a late autumnal bloomer, has no equal, either for out-of-door or pot culture. There are two distinct races of it-the tall or old sorts, and the dwarf or Lilliputian kinds called "Pompones." The great perfection to which the new varieties of both sorts have been brought is almost beyond description. The great sizes, doubleness, and numbers of blooms, surpass all former imagination. One must see them to be convinced. The diversity of colors and shining glitter of the flowers, when compared with the old sorts, are like the most glossy silk to the plainest cotton prints. They are perfectly dazzling.

"The Hollyhock has also been highly enriched with new varieties of various colors. There is as much difference in the old sorts and the new kinds as there is between an empty shell and a full one. The flowers are as double as the fullest rose, and as large as roses. The flower-stalks, while the blooms are full out, are among the richest-looking things in the vegetable kingdom-white, yellow, of shades, orange, red, scarlet, crimson, and nearly black. They keep longest in bloom in half-shaded situations.

"The Hollyhock, properly speaking, is a biennial; but, by picking off the blooms as they fade, and cutting off the stalks at the bottom when the bloom is over, the plants will last several years. They need no protection in winter.

"Any or all of the above genera are highly ornamental, either in clumps, by themselves, or interspersed in the shrubbery, and, when planted in rows on the borders of kitchen garden beds, and alternated with annuals, have an elegant effect, and so that they may be easly sown, and plant them at enliven the gloominess of the garden. There is no dying out or failures attending any of them. Put them in the ground, and they will grow without further care."

any good soil, yielding a continuous profusion of gorgeous blossoms from June to the latest period in plants lately brought to the notice of the lovers of the autumn, requiring no support, affected neither



divided margins, are picturesquely marked at the closing its magnificent flowers by night and again unfolding them by dy. It has few equals for the fidwer garden. From its free-growing habit, its showy blossoms, and the profusion in which they are displayed, this vill prove one of the greatest additions to our summer blooming plants."

> orchard house, it acquires a size and beauty and a delicacy of flavor which it does not when grown in the open ground.

The fruit is fragrat when ripe, large, ovate, inclining sometimes tcconical. The skin is thin, at first of a greenish-yellow on the shaded side, and on the side next the sun overed entirely with a thin, pale, crimson cheek, which is covered with broken streaks of a darker crisson; but as the fruit acquires maturity after being lept, the shaded side changes to a rich golden yellow, and the crimson becomes brilliant. The whole s covered with a thin bloom like a grape. Eye snall and closed, set in a very deep, narrow, and fulowed cavity. Stalk threequarters of an inch lon, slender, deeply inserted in a wide hollow. Fles white, very tender, fine grained, crisp, and vry juicy. Juice sprightly,

weet, and with a fine. 'elicate aroma. A valuable dessert aple, in use from December till May.

The tree is a fast an vigorous grower, and has an upright habit. Whe it acquires a little age it is an abundant bearer; bt it is apt to become bushyheaded, and therefore requires frequent attention, to keep the head open and ree of sprav."

THE OSAJE OBANGE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-TORKER:-In the RURAL of the present year I find irections for preparing and planting the Osage Orage or Hedge Plant; and as it, as well as your remaks will, to my mind, be well calculated to discourage new beginners from growing their own plants, I popose to give you my way, which I think a more exellent one, in as few words as possible.

I have tried the plansthere proposed, and always partially or entirely faled. The best plan I have come across, and which is good enough for all those

who are so situated as t avail themselves of it, is to put them in a bag and place them in a running stream of water, confinng them, so they shall not leave you, for the spaceof one week. At the end of the week, take them out, oll them in dry dirt or ashes,

"The plants are of the easiest culture, growing in heavens, causing tears of pleasure, and comfort in the heart. Then, as I see their little heads and white breasts clustering at their windows, joyfully receiving their food from the parent birds, I often think of other little heads grouped at the window or door when I come from the field or town.

On the whole, I can truly say I think of no hour's labor which has contributed more to my comfort than the one in preparing a humble home for the Martins. C. W. TURNER. Dighton, Mass., 1862.

HEAD LETTUCE .- "Salad" wants to know how to raise head lettuce. I will tell him the way to do it. I herewith inclose some seed, which I have known as "Loco Foco" lettuce. Sow in a hot-bed, or warm exposure. As soon as the plants are large enough, transplant in rich, well-prepared ground, from 12 to 14 inches apart. Hoe frequently, keeping the ground loose around the plants. If "Salad' will follow the above directions, I don't think that he will complain of his plants running to seed without heading .--- EDWIN COOPER, Fairhaven, N. Y.

Horticultural Notes.

PRICES OF FRUIT, &C., IN NEW YORK .- Below we give the prices of fruit, vegetables, &c., in the New York market, at the latest dates. Transportation is now so good in all parts of the country that the prices in almost all sections are more or less affected by those of the leading market of the country. It is therefore important to producers everywhere to learn the market rates in New York city:

| POTATOES. | |
|---|---|
| Jersey and Delaware Sweet | 4.00@4.50 6,00@0,00 |
| Buckeye | |
| Prince Albert | 2,00@2,25 |
| Parchhlows " | 2,50@2,75 2,25@2,50 |
| Peachblows | 0.00@0.00 |
| OTHER VEGETABLES. | ., |
| Boston long radishes, # dozen bunches, | NT. 12/20.00 |
| Boston iong rausnes, 4 oozen bunches, Bermuda potatoes, 3 bonch. Bermuda potatoes, 3 box. Rubazh, 5 dozen, Oelery, 3 dozen, Salsify, 3 dozen, Salsify, 4 dozen, Spinach 4 bbl. Red cabbage, 4 dozen, | 0,75@1,00 |
| Bermuda potatoes, & box | 1,25@0,00 |
| Calery 39 dozen | 1,00(@1.76 |
| Water cress, # basket. | 0.50 20.62 |
| Salsify, & dozen, | 1,00(21,25 0,50(20,62 75(21,00 1,00(21,25 75(21,25 50(2,75 75(21,00 |
| Spinach W bbi | 1,00@1,25 |
| Red Cabbage, # dozen, | 75(a)1,25 50(a) 75 |
| Winter salad, # basket. | 75001.00 |
| Red cabhage, # dozen, Savoy do do. Winter salad, # basket, Horse radiath, # bbl. Marrow squash, # bbl. Cabbage, # dozen, Leeks, # Hounch, Parsley, # dozen bunchts, White jurnips, # bbl. Russis turnips, Carrots, Beets, Knyb celery, # dozen bunches, | 1,00@1.50 |
| Horse radish, P fb. | .0,06@0,00 |
| Cabbage & dozen | 4,00(@0,00 |
| Leeks. A bunch. | 0 08 00.00 |
| Parsley, P dozen bunches, | 57@ 62 |
| White turpips, & bbl, | 76(@1,00 |
| Carrots | 1.50(20,00 |
| Beets. " | 1.00@0.00 |
| Knub celery, # dozen bunches, | 37@ |
| Beets, Knub celery, 32 dozen bunches, Rockaway onions, 35 bbl. Yellow onions, Bhallots, 32 dozen bunches. Boston salad, 32 dozen, Dandelion, 35 bushel N. J. and N. Y. hot-bed salad, 32 dozen, Turnip radishes, 32 dozen. | . 0,00@0,00 |
| White onions. " | 4.00@4.50 |
| Shallots, & dozen bunches | 0,50(20,62 |
| Boston salad, # dozen, | 75@1,25 |
| N. J and N. Y hot-bed saled 20 dozen | . 0,78(@0,00 |
| Turnin radishes. 2 dozen | . 50@ 62 |
| A DDT PG | |
| Rhode Island Greening. 2 bbl, | 8 80(7)4 00 |
| Winter Russet. | 3.00@3.50 |
| Spitzenberg, choice, | . 5,00@5,50 |
| Winter Russet, Spitzenberg, choice, Baldwin, choice, Northern Spy, | . 4,50@5,00 |
| Northern Spy, | . 4,00(@4,00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Hot-house grapes, R b, | 2,00@0,00 |
| Do strawberries. & quart | - 2,00@0,00 |
| Jarsey Cranberries, W bbl | .12.00(@14.00 |
| Hot house grapes, \$7 b. Do stawberries, \$7 quart. Shakers popping corn, \$7 bushel ears, Jersey Cranberries, \$7 bbl. Western do, | - 8,00@6,00 |
| DRIED FRUITS. | |
| Apples, new State and Ohio, 🖗 Th | . 0,06@0,06% |
| Apples, new State and Ohio, 39 Ib Peaches, unpeeled halves, Plums, prime State, Plums, prime State, W. W. a Plume Western, W. W. a Plume Western, | . 0,06@0,06 |
| Peaches, unpeeled quarters, " | . 06(@0,60 |
| Paralles, unified quarters, " Pluma, prime State, " Pluma, prime Western, " N.Y. and Jersey cherrises, " N.Y. and Jersey Tampoerries, " N.Y. and Jersey Jackberries, " | 0.12(20).12 |
| N. Y. and Jersey cherries, " | 0,20,20,20 0,18(00,18 |
| N. Y. and Jersey raspoerries, | . 0,15(20,10 |
| N. Y. and Jersey haspoernes, " | * 0,00@0,10 |

IMPROVED PERSIMMONS .- Dr. Kirtland has been experinenting with these, he says, in Hovey's Magazine, and finds them vary considerably from seed, and capable of great improvement. He remarks:

"The persimmon is perfectly hardy here, (Cleveland, Ohio,) but whether it would bear your climate is questionable. It is found native at Beavertown, 30 miles from Pittsburg. My trees were raised from seed planted in 1840. They began to bear fruit in seven years. The tree is directous, and at least three out of every four are barren or staminate. The fruits of no two are alike in size, form, flavor, and time of ripening; and they come into maturity, in succession, from the 20th of September to the 1st of March.

Greatly improved varieties will no doubt be produced by crossing and cultivation. The foliage is rich and beautiful; ence the tree is ornamental on a lawn."

GARDENS FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE .- The Rouen Nouvelliste

Domestic Gconomy.

BROWN BREAD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Seing a request in your valuable paper for making brown bread of rye neal instead of wheat flour, I send you mine, thinking it a good one. Two-thirds corn meal, 'one-third rye meal,- that is rye not bolted,- for 'two loaves, baked in six-quart pans; one coffee cup full of molasses, one pint sour milk, one pint wheat flour, saleratus sufficient to sweeten the milk and ferment the molasses,-the whole to be mixed quite soft with warm water. Bake immediately. You will observe there is no yeast in this bread, consequently it can be made at any time, without the usual preparation of making yeast and waiting for it to rise.

A RECIPE FOR STEAMED BROWN BREAD,-Two. cups Indian meal, two cups rye meal, one cup flour, one pint sweet milk, one small cup molasses, one spoonful of salt, one spoonful of saleratus; steam three hours.

A FORM FOR STEAMER FOR BROWN BREAD.-A round tin vessel, holding three quarts, smallest at the bottom; cover to set down on outside; rim of cover one inch deep; a hollow tube five inches long, one inch in diameter at bottom, one-half inch at top; the tube to run from center of steamer upwards; the top of tube to be made tight. The bread to be put into the steamer, and when covered, the steamer to be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Bread cooked in this way is excellent, if eaten while MRS. CARRIE: B. warm.

Cedar Glen, N. Y., 1862.

CAKES, PIE, DESSERT DISH.

MEASURE CAKE.-One teacup of butter; two do. sugar, beat to a cream; four eggs; pint of flour; nutmeg to taste.

CIDER CAKE .--- One cup cider; two cups sugar; one cup butter; two eggs; flour to make it as thick as you can stir with a spoon.

LEMON CAKE .- Two cups butter; four cups sugar; six cups flour; eight eggs; two lemons; one teacup of milk; one teaspoon of soda.

DESSERT DISH.-Slice some pleasant apples, place them in a deep dish, then sweeten them.' Now make a nice beaten froth of the whites of three eggs, one cup of white sugar, and pour over the apples. Bake till brown; flavor; serve in saucers.

CREAM PIE-EXTRA NICE.-For the crust, three eggs; six and a half cups flour; one do. sugar; onehalf teaspoon cream tartar; one-quarter do. soda. Bake this on two plates, placing the following inside: Two eggs; one-half cup flour; one-half cup sugar; one pint milk; one-half teaspoon lemon.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE .--- One cup white sugar; two eggs; one-half cup milk; one-half cup butter; one-half teaspoon soda; one do. cream tartar; two cups flour.

PLAIN CAKE.-One and one-half pounds flour; one-half do. butter; one-half do. sugar; tablespoon soda; one-half oz. good caraway seeds. Mix with pure sweet milk. MRS. E. G. WILLEY. South Danvers, Mass., 1862.

HOW TO EXTRACT THE BITTER QUALITIES FROM TEAST.-Bake a small piece of bread quite black and drop into the yeast; or, if it be very bitter, put. small quantity of bran into a small sieve, and strain the yeast through. These remedies have been tried, and never have been known to fail. Another mode is to pour cold water over the yeast some time before you require it; the yeast will sink and the bitter quality remain in the water, which pour off.-H. E. H., Mesopotamia, Ohio, 1862.

EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR WASHING CALICOES .----Make flour starch, thick, and boiled nicely; let it nearly cool: then put in the dress, and rub it as you would in soap-suds, using no soap, unless very much soiled; then rinse thoroughly in rain water; after which let the article washed soak ten minutes in says :--- "At the camp of Chalons, the Emperor has caused to hard water. When dried, the colors will be well be given to each soldier a small garden, which he is to culti- preserved, and the calico of the same stiffness as en new. If more stiffness is required, add starch to the last water .--- X., in Ohio Farmer.

"The plants for ornamenting and diversifying pleasure-grounds and gardens, next to trees and shrubbery, and requiring but little care and culture after being planted in soil properly prepared for them, are perennial herbaceous plants, of stately growth, profuse and beautiful blooms.

"Dielytra, of two species, of early bloom and great beauty, grow upon all soils, in sunshine or shade; perfectly hardy, and rapidly increases. The flowers are pink and rosy crimson, produced upon long peduncles, and, as they hang, far surpass in beauty and brilliancy strings of the finest jewelry.

"The Phlox has been so wonderfully improved in its varieties within the past ten years as to far surpass the fondest anticipations - the most ambitious desire. Those who have only seen the old varieties would be both bewildered and delighted to see the grandeur and beauty of the blooms with which the new varieties are crowned. Their colors are pure white, pale, and deep pink, cherry red, rose, carmine, crimson, and striped. They thrive in almost any soil; perfectly hardy, but do best with a thin covering of leaves, litter, or manure in the winter. and they increase so rapidly that in three years each plant can be divided and made three of. We see in many nurserymen's catalogues that they are offered at \$2.50 per dozen.

"Delphiniums or Larkspurs. The new varieties are also great improvements upon the old, growing from thirty to fifty inches tall. The flowers are pure white, and white clouded with blue, and blue. from azure blue to indigo blue, all very bright and glittering like the most shining metals. They, too, are quite hardy, and increase so that they can be divided every three years, and each plant make three good ones. Better spread manure over them in winter.

"Aconitum, or Monk's Hood, has also had many highly improved varieties added to the old, of great merit. They much resemble the Delphinium in appearance at a distance, although very different

the state

TREATMENT OF A YOUNG ORCHARD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Noticing in the RURAL an inquirer asking if he should plant a visit to that city a few years since. We copy from young orchard to corn again, or sow grain and seed down. I would say in reply, as far as my experience goes, never sow grain of any kind, under any circumstances, in an orchard, save buckwheat, and then the orchard must be well tilled from early May until the time of sowing. Grain sown in an orchard has a stagnating effect upon the trees, as it prevents the cultivator from tilling the ground during the dry part of the season, which is all-important to success in orchard growing. Raising corn or potatoes in an orchard year after year would soon exhaust the land, and the trees would soon show the robbery. My method is to plant with corn, say five feet apart, keep clean, and when cultivated the last time, sow on clover seed, twelve pounds to the acre. In the spring mulch the trees; and as soon as the clover is in blossom plow it under, harrow well, and plant the next spring to potatoes, or repeat the process, and your orchard will teem with fatness. W. W. SLY.

Walled Lake, Mich.

NORTHERN SPY APPLE IN ENGLAND.

THE Northern Spy Apple is becoming quite popular in England. The following is from the London Florist and Pomologist, which contains a colored nlate of this fruit:

"This is not at all a new variety of apple, nor one which is to be estimated on account of its rarity; for it is one that already exists in several nurseries of this country, and in not a few private collections. It is entirely for its intrinsic worth that we have been induced to select it as one of the subjects wherewith to grace the first number of the Florist and Pomologist. Its size and handsome appearance would alone recommend it to be grown in any collection; but when it is known that it is a dessert I find "profitable." We farmers are too often of the apple of the finest texture and excellent flavor. it commands an interest which attaches to but a few even of our best varieties.

Although a native of North America, it is one of those varieties which attain their greatest perfection when close by. Like the Larkspur, their colors in this country. Even as a standard, an open dwarf, prevail in blue ; but now we have white and varie- | or a pyramid, it ripens perfectly and grows to large gated blooms. Thrive either in open or half-shaded | size; but when grown against a wall or in an | pure spirits that fly and sing, far away in the upper | scorch the bud.

once as directed in the article referred to, and they will come up inside often days. After this, good culture will insure success.

If a stream of water \$ not at hand, the next best plan is to give them penty of water, and change that water every day. You want no more heat than may be derived from the outside atmosphere. As to the time of planting, choose the same as you would to plant corn. There is now no need of being in any hurry; let the wather get warm. Upper Alton, N. Y., 1862. J. BARTON.

THE MARTIN.

EDS. RUBAL NEW YOKER :--- Noticing in the last RURAL an inquiry relaive to the Martin, its cage, &c., I will give my exprience with them. Observing that the Martin made us a call each spring, and left for want of a suitable cage, some three years since I made a small case eighteen inches in length ten in width, and ten n height, with double roof above. The main partI divided into four apartments, with passages in he sides; the upper portion had passages in the ends. This I placed on the ridge of the corn-house lear by. The Martin comes about as soon as the llue Bird, near the first of April. When spring arived the birds also appeared. The Martins semed delighted with their new home. They twitered their thanks as best they could. They viewed it over and throughout. Then they would circle around it, alight on its roof, and chat over their god fortune. We were all pleased with their evdent cheer. The Martins have been our welcome guests since then. Each spring we eagerly watch their coming, and they are sure to come.

I might add another thought. I made an arrow for a vane, and placed t on the cage. On this they love to perch and sing. I think a great deal of this vane. Surely it is no tifling matter to know which "way the wind blows" in these uncertain times. It is not only a comfort but a profit. I often, early in the morning, before leaving the house, look at the vane, and calculate the day's labor by it. And again :-- I frequently find myself looking up to the Martins and the vane; and the habit of "looking up" "earth, earthly." Our feet are heavy with travel and clods; our shoulders are weary with burdens, and we seldom look up.

Then, while looking up to them, I sometimes catch a view of the clear heavens above. Sometimes a light, airy cloud, floating over the western sky, attracts my attention, and then I think of the

rate and keep in order, and rewards are to be given to the best laborers. Henceforward the troops will devote part of their leisure time to agricultural labors during the summer, and in the winter each regiment will have classes for agriculture and norticulture, for which premiums and medals will be awarded."

TAR FOR MICE.- A slight application of tar to apple trees in the fall will prevent mice from barking the trees in winter. I will warrant it to be a sure preventive, for I have, tried it .--WM. R. MILLS, Hume, N. Y., 1862.

Inquiries and Answers.

SELF-BLANCHING CHLERY, &C.— I would like to ask one more question about celery. I have a paper of seed that says "self-blanching." Please tell me how to operate with t. As you have given us some good chapters on celery, but, I think, said nothing of the self-blanching variety, I have made bold to ask for more information, as I am not accustomed to raising it. And I would like to be informed how to cultivate spinach, and what is its use, as I have some seed, and if it is good for anything, will sow it.—MRS. H. WIER, Johnsonwille, N. Y.

The French variety of celery call self-blanching is a very good celery, though not strictly self-blanching. We grew it only one season, the last, and treated it about as other celery, earthing it up only five or six inches. It grows close and erect, and the inside leaf-stalks become tolerably well blanched without earthing. A gardener of Illinois writes us that this is the hest variety he ever grew for market. We would not indorse this opinion of its value, at least without another season's trial.

Spinach should be sown as early as possible, in rich soil, and be well cultivated, when it makes excellent early "greens." Thin out the plants to about three inches apart, and you will get good heads.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED-RASPERERY CAMES.—I wish a little information in regard to the proper manner of preparing Osage Orange seed for planting, if any preparation is neces-sery. Also, in what manner to plant it, and what soil is best adapted to it. Also, if the young canes of the raspherry should, be kept back until the fruit ripens on the old, will they grow sufficiently afterwards for next year's bearing? Many of my raspherries do not ripen good, but dry up on the bush, while the young canes are growing thiritiy. Will you, or some of your readers, please give the desired information through the columns of the RURAL?—E. M., Henrietta, O.

In the RURAL of April 12 will be found all the information needed for the preparation of Osage Orange seed. The young aspherry canes that are needed for next season's fruiting should be preserved, and all others removed.

DAHLIA ROOTS. — Will you, or some of your numerous friends, please inform me as to the best method of planting Dahlia bulbs? I have some very fine ones, but do not know whether to plant them in a box until they have commenced growing, and then transplant them, or to plant them in the ground now.—ANNA E. RUSSELL, Joket, JU.

It is a very good plan to start Dahlis tubers before placing them in the open ground. This is done very easily. If planted in a box of sand, and placed in a sheltered sunny place, on the south side of a building or fence, where they can be covered during cold nights, they will get a pretty good start before it will be prudent to expose them in the open ground. There is no particular object, however, in having Dahlias flower early, for the blossoms are never good until the cool weather of sutumn. Our hot summer's sun seems to

POTATOES IN HASTE .-- A very nice little dish of potatoes may be made in five minutes, or less if the water is boiling. Peel and cut some potatoes in slices, a quarter or half an inch thick; pour on them boiling water enough to cover, them, and let them boil till tender; skin them; then add butter with flour, worked in proportion to the quantity of potatoes; let it boil up once, add a little chopped parsely, and serve, with the addition of pepper to taste.

NEW PABLOR ORNAMENT .--- The ladies are introducing a new and beautiful ornament for the parlor mantle, or center table. They take large pine burs, sprinkle grass seed of any kind in them, and place them in pots of water. When the burs are soaked a few days, they close up in form of solid cones, then the little spears of grass begin to emerge from among the laminæ, forming an ornament of rare and simple beauty.

ELDERBERRY WINE .- Can any of the RURAL'S correspondents tell me the process of manufacturing elderberry wine, from the picking of the berry to the final bottling of the wine? If they can give me "the mode" by which it can be made on a large scale, and what machinery will be necessary, they will much oblige - SUBSCRIBER, Peterboro, N. Y., 1862.

TO TAKE RUST FROM SAD IRONS .--- Perhaps every one does not know that beeswax rubbed on when the iron is moderately heated, and the iron smartly rubbed on a woolen cloth, will remove rust entirely.

PRESERVING OLD BLACK LACE .-- Dip it into cold tea, or a little beer; when ironed out after this, it looks nearly like new .- H. E. H., Mesopotamia. Ohio, 1862.

MUFFINS.-Will some of the lady readers of the RURAL please inform a young housekeeper the best way of making "muffins." - READER, Zionsville, Ind., 1862.

CLEANING ZINC .- Will some of the RURAL'S readers please inform me how to clean zinc?-M. J. L., Chester Co., Pa., 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE.]

CHEAP BREAD .-- Bread is likely to be cheap for some time to come, and if it is well made, it is truly the "staff of life;" but if poorly made, it is truly the "hammer of death." If von use D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, you will have no trouble in making delicious bread and biscui

SANDAR - AR

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P SHA PAT GAR

MAY 3.

MOORE'S RUBAL NEW-YORKER.

Tadies' Department.

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[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.] THE SOUTH WIND.

BY JAMES' A. M'MASTER:

A BRHATH OF wind on land and sea, And the spow is fading silently The snow that lay so pure and white And motionless in the moon's cold lights ; Shrouding each lovely hill and vale, Like a form which lies all cold and pate; The pulses still shill each heart throw hushed Where the tide of feeling so freely glished. A form that lies in so silent a sipep That we who loved her can only WORD As we look on the shroud so cold and white, That hides her forever from our sight.

But the south wind breathes on land and see, And the snow is fading silently, And forest, and valley, and hill are seen Alive and arrayed in living green.

And the Spirit of Life shall send his breath Like a soft south wind on the land of death And the shroud shall fade from each pale; cold form, And the pulse shall throb and the heart beat warm. And our blest ones all shall appear arrayed : In robes of light that can never fade.

Murray, Orl. Co., N. X., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A WORD TO MOTHERS.

WHAT: a great diversity of character your home nest affords 1) And how extremely cautious you need to be in your method of procedure with each warbling little one. Their tender minds are susceptible of being shaped in any manner which you, mothers, may choose. Each mind has an organization peculiar to itself, and requires a course of cul ture in accordance with this peculiarity. The timid need strengthening and encouraging; the rude, boisterous mind wants taming down and its rough points smoothing off; the bold; energetic character, should be restrained, (be careful not to place too great restriction or you will, mar the beauty of its energy); the self-willed and proud nature be sure and subdue; the shrinking, sensitive little beings, oh! fold them closely to your heart, for there only will they thrive. These latter claim the most gentle. and judicious care.

Now, mothers, see that your own hearts are rightly disciplined. Take the Bible for your daybook, and its pattern of meekness as your example. Gultivate patience, and then do not be afraid to exercise it. Use the rod when necessary, but beware how you hold it in anger; for one angry blow may awaken a long train of evil passions, which no after teaching can counterbalance. Do not scold. If you place any estimate on the happiness of childhood, I repeat, do not scold. Suppose your little ones do tear their clothes, you can mend the rents; but the wounds you inflict by cross words can never, never be healed. Oh! how my heart aches; feg. your dear, little specimens; of humanity, when I hear you utter fretfal words. Just stop and think. If you are a few years older, you are nothing but grown up children; and, really, I believe you would indulge in a long fit of crying should your husbands happenets even look like being cross.

You do not half realize the power example has over your sprightly little prattlers. Every act of yours will tell on their fature destiny, and thereon will be vividly stamped the impress of your own. obseractor. Nothing interposes between you and them to prevent you from making them good members of society. Remember, first impressions are the most enduring. The tender chords of each little soul vibrate, according to the manner in which you touch them. Remember Gon's secretary is keeping an accurate account of the way you meet the responsibilities you have assumed. And do not forget that He who, entrusted these minds to you: he will not depart from it."

Mothers biffyou would only devote a part of the time you now spend in frivelous conversation in ing your children's habit of thought and in trying to comprehend and unfold their respective silks, and even satins, are good enough, in their dispositions, that you might be better prepared to meet all the trials and cares insident to the relation you sustain, how many little bearts that now shut back on themselves would open and expand like. the beautiful summer blossom. It is my belief that after a person has passed through childhood with certain motives influencing them, it is impossible to throw off the habit and tone of thought which have there matured as the legitimate result of these motives. They may be lulled by surrounding circumstances for a little space of time, but there they are, and you can erase. them, never. Then, mothers, how all important that you should be good ones; not in the great matters of life, but in the little every day occurrences.

shall be at my pleasure - though truants ye are every one, ye free, glad creatures. A concert ye will give every day, opening with a solo by the first lark that awakes; then a duet, a trio, a quartette, until the sun rises, when all the birds join in a full chorus that wakes the silence in the valley and the mountain echoes; and the concert ceases not until, with drooping wing and sleepy eye, they chant a goodnight hymn, and through the still night are dreamers in the wildwood. Bussin DAY. Hillsdale, Mich., 1802.

---FEMALE EDUCATION.

In "education makes the man," it also makes the woman. Knowledge is her power as well as his. No charter has given him the monopoly. The same powers and capacities of mind that the Creator has bestowed upon one, have also been given the other True "woman is not called to wrangle in debate, not contend upon the political arena, non pleas at the bar nor minister at the altar; her influence is noise. lessand unseen, yet all-perveding as the sualight. She may wield a moral power that may tell on a nation's destiny, and a nation's hopes. She may send out from the quietudes of home a secret influence that shall be felt in our halls of legislation, in the courts of justice, and, indeed, in every department of human pursuits. But such an influence cannot be exerted by an ignorant-an illiterate woman - her sphere of usefulness must be necessanily limited - her light dim as the twilight." An education that disciplines the mind and heart is the adornment of woman; more so, in fact, than in man, because it adds what is dignified in him to what is lovely in her.

When we see the fairest creature in the world rich in the furniture, of her mind, our admiration and affection both pay tribute to her power. Beauty alone can never secure the permanent respect of a discerning mind. A woman admired alone for her beauty of person, either real or artificial, may charm and amuse for a time; but "time draws a vail o'er beauty's face," and beauty, like the summer butterfly or fading flower, is soon past; while an educated mind, like the towering oak, defies the tempests of years. Beauty, wealth and friends may forsake, but a mind adorned with virtue and intelligence, in which the improvement of the heart has kept pace with the enlargement of the understanding, will live when all things else have expired. A virtuous and well educated woman is more to be prized than rubies - she is a blessing and vision of gladness to all around her. She imparts a high and nobie cast of character to those with whom she associates. It is not to be expected that all may or can become authoresses and embalm their names in the grateful remembrance of posterity. Her power and influ-ence is elsewhere; she is at home in the domestic circle - this is her appropriate sphere. Yet the page of history, from the days of queen Semiramis. the first female sovereign, down to Catharine of Russia, and Victoria of England, has shown what she can do - that she is not inferior to the sterner sex, the "lords of creation"-in prowess, in literary excellence, or in all that constitutes moral greatness or real worth. The names of Mrs. Summerville Caroline Herschel, and Emma Willard, are indelibly registered on the pages of science and history. The names of Isabella Graham, Harriet Newell, Mrs Judson, and Florence Nightingale, are associated with all that is lovely, estimable, and enviable, in life. The names of Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Hemans and Hannah More, will shine as stars of the first magnitude in the intellectual firmament, as long as poetry holds its charms to please.

We trust the day is dawning when no son may be found to spurn the ignorance of his mother, or chide the want of intelligence in a sister-the day when an enlightened and well cultivated Christian woman hood shall throw around our patriotic sons the shield of safety, honor, and prosperity, and both America's sons and daughters shall rise to fill the high destiny looks to you for the verification of "Train up a, that Providence has apparently marked out foi child in the way he should go, and when he is old them in the scale of exalted being. N. Y. Teacher.

CALICO.

CALLCO dresses are grand institutions. Delaines

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moors's Bural New-Yorker.]. TIS MAY AGAIN.

BY M. A. BEBNHARD.

'TIS May again! The sweet, sweet month. My favorite since childhood's hour, When I, on sunny hill-side, sought The op'ning, bud and blushing flower O, joyous days, remembered still, As islets green in life's rough ses; May, with all her budding charms, Brings ever fresh the thoughts of thes.

"Tis May sgain! With blushing bloom, She's smilling now on hill and plain; She stretches forth har flowery arms' To woo ma to her lap again. I gaze enraptured on her charms I drink entrang'd her melody, Till early memories, bright and fresh, Come with their fragrance back to me

'Tis May again! but to my heart Joy springs not up as when, of yore, Its balmly breezes kissed my check While sporting on the pebby shore. The flowers bloom as freshly now, The birds trill now their gushing lay In the dear haunts of olden time From dewy morn till close of day.

"Tis May again! and yet my leart, Once ever joyous, now is ady E'en May, with all her bud and bloom Has lost the power to make me glad. I know, I know it can't be long That I may gaze on scene like this; A few more crushing griefsand pains; A few more fading dreams of bliss.

"Tis May again! Why shoud I sigh That I another ne'er mayle Her glories ne'er may gree my eye, Yet brighter ones are wating me. I know when on these gogeous scenes My eyes forever, ever clase, A peaceful " Rest" awaitth me Secure from earthly cars and woes

Cleveland, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moce's Rural New-Yorker.] CONCERNING Ir. BRAG.

HAVE the pleasure of inroducing me to Mr. BUNCOMBE BRAG? No, sir, emphatically. I despise his whole race, great aid small. It's enough for me to have heard him tal. His conversation is. a continual pendulum-like wing, between great I and little you. He is the vry prince of bombast, having more high-soundingwords at his tongue's end, and talking more about himself, than any twenty common men. He he literally trained him-self into the belief, by dintof continuel boasting, that he knows more, and ha seen, read, and heard more, then anybody living. He is just wise enough to think he knews everythig, but not sufficiently so to be aware that he is, it fact, a most egregious dunce.

"Meum" is all in all with him about everything. My wife and children, my huse and farm, my horse and dog, are the fairest, sweetest, handsomest, fleetest, and trustiest, of ay similar valuables in the whole land. That is he burden of his song; and never did the old proveb, of every man's gees being swans, meet with a nore striking illustration than in the opinions of thissane old egotist. There are hundreds of wives and cildren, houses, horses and dogs, infinitely more attotive than his; but he mind you, would not subscripe to such a fact, if one reasoned with him forever.

Happy man, isn't he? Without doubt the most enviable being in existence. Why not? Isn't thinking yourself the pink of all perfection, and everything that belongs to yoursel' as good as it can be, nearly if not quite synonynous with their being so in reality? This BUNCOME is the man who has traveled; and can tell you a much more than he knows about the places he has visited. According to his own say-so, he has heb-nobbed with all the dignitaries and crowned heats of the Old World; but, according to the statements of his early acquaintances, he was only chin-boy on a trading vessel for a year or two, and never, in his life, saw king or peer any nearer that through a shop window. Mr. B. B. boasts enomously of his musical acquirements, but, however nuch he may know of the divine art, his voice is so constantly pitched on the key of "mi." that his muic is dreadfully monotonous. He considers himself a remarkable linguist. but from his manner one would suppose that the Latin "sum" embodied; all the roots, connecting vowels, and terminations that he knows now or ever will know. He is so greatly enamored of the first personal pronoun that he seems to utterly ignore the existence of all smilar parts of speech belonging to second or third)ersons. His astronomical attainments are entirely limited to the planets which lie in his particular zenith, while he seems to regard georgaphy and geology as subjects relating principally to that portion of the earth comprised within the limits of his small farm and the county-town which has the honor of being his birth-place. At times, hwever, he re-adjusts his self-love, and enlarges hisgeographical chart by waxing boastful over his belowd country. Especial ly does this occur on Fourth of July anniversaries and similar occasions, wher all Mr. B.'s love of ostentation expands at once hto full bloom. These days act as safety-valves to tle great high-pressure engines of bombast and self-onceit which he manages. He is now in his element. with abundance of elbow-room. Beginning with that immortal boulder, Plymouth Rock, which Aperica's orators must have worn thread-bare long ago, were such a thing possible, he comes down at length to the wonderful present century, embellished by the talents of himself and his brethren. Having affirmed that his own particular farm is the most extraordinary in the world for its size, he eulogizs Uncle Sam's in the same way, only more so. Ie assures his gaping audience that the wise-acres who work it are the most expert cultivators in existence, and the machinery for tilling and reading said farm, which machinery his great-grandfatter had a hand in constructing, the most wonderfil inventions patented. Aided by the wings of such high-flown words, the American eagle and Mr. BUNCOMBE attain such a height of grandiloquence as the grand bird alone could never dream of reaching. From this eminence, all the other farms on the globe dwindle into insignificance, while the great American plantation assumes more colossal proportions that ever. It is fortunate for Mr. B. that the pinions of our wonderful bird have been somewhat clipped of late. tor otherwise his "spread-eagle declamation" might have carried him so high as to prove, like the waxen

plunging him into some sea of oblivion which no breath of popular applause ever ruffled.

But, however this catastrophe might affect Mr. BRAGG personally, to the world it would be a godsend. The truth is, the sooner the earth is cleared of these braggarts, of both sexes, the better; for true merit has been compelled to hide its diminished head too long. I like the learning, and talent, and goodness that have the ring of the real metal about them; but this stucco-work, and veneering, and meretricious show, are worthy of nothing but contempt. I like to have people, however wise and good, permit their acquirements to speak with silent tongues occasionally, and not go trumpeting every brave and clever thing they do, through the country, as though there were no other "brave and clever" people in the world but themselves.

I wish this earth possessed a few more of the "flower-born-to-blush-unseen" stamp, or, st least, people who are willing to be noble, and wise, and good, for the principle of the thing, without being so over-anxious and tremulous lest the world should never hear of their acquirements. True goodness is always perfumed with that sweetest flower of heavenly birth, viz., Humility: and the greatness of NEWTON'S intellect will be forever illuminated by the remark which, after all his wonderful discoveries and achievements he had the wisdom to make, that he felt like a child gathering pebbles on the strand, while the infinite ocean of knowledge laid before him unexplored. A. M. P. Fayetteville, N. Y., 1862

THE POETRY OF THE SEASON.

THE following by Dr. HOLLAND, of the Springfield Republican, is as beautiful as it is seasonable: The violet is the spring's own flower, the beautiful

elder, sister of the group of early blooms. Fitting type of nature's tender and true, it lifts, its sweet face shyly to the sun, but neither fades nor falters in the bitter frost. In these early April days fait hands have gathered its first blossoms from beneath the show, while the arbutus is yet shivering in sheltered hollows, and the anemone is lingering in its winter's dream. With the sight of its purple petals the gardening instinct in all flower-loving natures wakes to vigorous life. Fresh footorints indent the walks, soft voices float among the brown stems once heavy with lilacs, and smiles sweeter than the April sunshine fall upon the not ungrateful soil. The violet whispers of the rose, and the eye of fancy invests the damp, unsightly borders with all the bloom and fragrance of June. With practical people, who know that the seed time precedes the harvest, all is bustle and pleasant preparation. Cata logues are consulted, new favorites selected, and hot-beds prepared for the more delicate seeds; while the violet looks forth from her little green nest, and nods and smiles, little dreaming that all this activity was awakened by the sight of her young, innocent face

From the violet it is not a long step to the rose although it is a step upon a damp and yielding soil But we will not heed the exposure, for we are lovers of completeness, and we feel that a summer without flowers would be like an autumn without fruits. Now is the time to plan and arrange, to purchase and transplant; the time for gentle hands to bear the baby roses from the nursery before they wake and weep. Now is the time to consult the manual of the season, lying ready upon the table. No fashion plates flaunt between its plain brown covers; its pages borrow no interest from the legends of romance; and yet it is brimfull and running over with the very sweetest suggestions, and its language is the lover's own, for it is the language of flowers

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.

"WELL, now !" ejaculated the nurse, "he is good, kind man, he is. What we poor people should do without him, I don't know. He is just as kind and attentive to us as to the great folks; and he don't care what trouble he takes." There are hundreds of such men in England, whose whole life is spent in unostentations goodness. Men are they, who scarcely know what a night's rest is, whose time is passed in the houses of the poor, the abodes of wretchedness and suffering, the haunts of fever and of death; men of whom the scientific annals make no mention, but whose names are graven on the hearts, and borne upwards and heavenwards in the prayers and thanksgivings of the dying and the bereaved; men who give their time and lives for their fellow-creatures; and who do this without the idea of reputation, and without the patronage of the great, but from simple, Christian love. There are hundreds of these men whose reward here is the consciousness of a charity that "is twice blessed," but whose reward hereafter will be just. We have seen them in the homes of wretchedness, disease. and death. The faces of poor sufferers have brightened as they looked upon that hope-giving countenance, listened to the words of comfort, and felt the support of a strong arm with them in their weakness and despondency. Whenever they have entered they have brought consolation; and whenever they have left, they have been followed by the benediction of the poor in spirit.-From "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict." Good-By.-Fervently, falteringly, tearfully, how many times it has been said, since they went out of Egypt, of old. There is a tone in the word, like the tone of an evening bell a great way off, very sweet but very sad. "Farewell" may do as a harmony for a "knell" and "tell:" there may be a something grander about it, but then "good-by" is a dear, homely word, that we must all keep in the home stead, for it was so ordained, but only used in its full significance three or four times in the course of a life. And all it means is a good going, a single Saxon wish; but what more can we say, or what matter if we could? Were "adieu" only our tongue; if only we had heard it when we were young; if our dear old methers had said it, and knew prepisely what it meant, "adieu" would be the word; for in its to God is comprised everything we can do, whose arms cannot encircle the world.

Sabhath Musings.

(Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker, THE MISSIONARY HERO.

WITH regard to the mission at Oahu, Sandwich Islands, we an bardly, report its existence, the presence of the mission. ary there, and that when last heard from he was courageons and hopeful with regard to final success - Missionary Renom for 1859.1

FIRM in the faith of Gop, he went Through danger, path; and toll, To sow the precious seeds of life In far Oahu's soil. He mourned the gruel chains that bound Those pagen minds in thrall, And wept that darkness, deep and dread, O'erspread them like a pall. With tireless zeal the man of Gon Toiled through the weary years, Sure that his Father's hand would bless The seed thus sown in tears. And yst no pagan soul was moved When, by the orange grove, He told, with deeply yearning heart The tale of JESUS' love. At eve, beneath the rustling palm, None bowed with him to pray, For Error. far as human view, Still held her dismal sway. From Christian hearts, in native land, The solemn inquiry came,-" How many souls hast won this year To thy Redeemer's name?"

" I may not tell," the toiler said; "Tis only known to Gop; My Father sent me-here I rest

Upon his faithful word.

His promise is enough-I know

That He will surely bless. And one day crown my labors liere

With glorious success.

Hast thou this faith and trust sublime, Outenta esti teiling one? Then joyful may'st thou labor on Till Gos, shall call thes home Upon thy life work pobly done The light of heaven shall rise, And GoD, in His own time, accept Thy willing sacrifice.

Atril. 1989

(Written for Moore's Bural New-Yorker.) LIFE'S VOYAGE.

MINBRYA.

" WE are out on the ocean sailing To a home beyond the tide.

THE journey of life is surrounded with trials and unforseen difficulties, and there are but few who escape the black, fierce clouds which gather over life's rough sea-but few, if any, who do not feel, many times, the dark billows, as they pass over the soul. To the young, how beautiful this voyage appears; but soon the clouds darken, and the untried realities, which have been out of sight, make their appearance, to assure them that life's way is not without its storms and angry waves.

The ocean over which our frail barks are gliding so swiftly, is full of dangerous obstacles, to impede our progress and dash our hopes. Hidden rocks, shoals and quicksands are to be met with all along the journey, and it is very important that we should learn how to avoid them; for there are many ways of escaping these difficulties, if we learn when and how. To be sure the afflictions and trials which the LORD visits us with, are sent for our good, to cause us to look up to Him from whence all things come; but by deviating from the path of known duty, many dark clouds gather and break over our heads. When a man will frequent the dens of iniquity, he must expect to reap a harvest of sadness and misery: for if a man sows the wind, he shall reap the whirlwind.

In the Bible, the great chart of the voyage before us, we have a never-failing guide by which the many dangers to which all are exposed are laid down; and if we study carefully this chart, we shall avoid blasted hopes, shipwreck and ruin. Here Intemperance, the ruin of so many young men, is painted in unmistakable colors, with an admonition not to look upon the wine when it is red, not to seek mixed wine, nor strong drink; with the assurance "that at the last it biteth like a serient and tingeth like an adder." Here, too, the ma gers and temptations of life are portrayed in such a manner that we may avoid the former, overcome the latter, and glide down the stream of time unharmed, joyous and happy. To-day may be bright and joyous, and to morrow the sky may be unruffled; yet if we attempt to sail long over this untried sea, without studying where its eddies, whirlpools, and partially concealed dangers are, we shall certainly shipwreck, and the dark waves of despair will crush every hope. But if the LORD is our trust, and His word our gaide, He will be our sure defence, our refuge in the great storms of life; and if we are thred and discouraged, He will be to us as the "shadow of a great rock" in a weary land. And when we reach the end of our journey, and behold the dark River over which we must pass, we have the assurance that the Great Pilot will not leave us to go down beneath its surging billows, but will anchor our frail barks in the haven of ever-J. L. KENNELL. lasting rest. Chili, N. Y., 1862.

May you, every one, be awakened to a just and a correct view of the requirements of motherhood, and be enabled to mete out to your pets a due relief for all their wants, and thus banish any amount of untold sorrow from this beautiful world which GoD to us has given. H.C.W. Genos, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MINSTRELS OF THE SUMMER-TIME.

FROM your southern home ye have come again, bright birds, serenading the fair young spring, rehearsing the more perfect music that shall charm the summer-time. Did ye tire of the blooming beauty of that sunny land? Did ye tire of the shining skies, the laughing water, and the wealth of floral treas. ure that never fades? Or, perchance, it was a missionary feeling bade ye plume your bright wings. and speed your flight to a colder climate, bearing with you a word of love from the sunlight, a breath from the flowers.

'Ye have learned suscier songs, since ye went away. Did some southern minstrel of brighten plumage teach ye its lay? or did ye learn it from the murmur of fountains, the low voices of the flower-bells, or the tone of the flirting zephyr? Or, methinks, in your flight so near the skies ye caught some truant notes from an angel harp, and trill them out so sweetly and so skillfully that birds of heaven will hear and answer to your call. It is a song from heaven-a bird's song. 'Tis a glee for the glad of heart, a psaim for the trusting, a prayer for the sorrowing. Alasl earth has no lexicon to interpret the language, no pen to write the music, only each heart for itself may set words to the music, and make its own responses.

Ye have come again-ye have come again, bright birds; and through the long day a whole orthestra | complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair. | wings of loans, the means of his destruction - - London Quarterly Review.

place-in the parlor or band-box, and all such; but after all, the old "stand-by," the substantial, is smiling calico. Care must be taken not to soil the silk; nothing must come in contact with the nice dress that will rumple or stain it. But the calico i

made for work, and, as the highfatutins say, "nobly does it fulfill its mission."" Silk rarely finds its way into the realities of life-that is, into the kitchen at home, or the hut of the sufferer abroad. But calico oh! what rich meals we get by it! how it cheers the suffering, as with its bright colors and cheerful presence it stands with soft and gentle hands, ministering to our distresses. Calico seems to be always more ready and willing to give to want than silk. It is a curious fact of our nature, that the nicer our dress the harder our heart is, as if when dressed in silk we changed our natures, and rose above base and worldly things. What! our silk dresses to be seen near enough to that poor workman to give him assistance, or drabbling into a dirty hut! No, never! Calico might do it-silk, it's just impossible! But when, in addition to all, calico comes in rosy with the excercise of kitchen duties. which it knows how to do so well, and loves to do so dearly, and sits down to the piano or melodeon and makes the liquid melody flow sweetly forth aye, even blending its own sweet voice with the music of the instrument, then do we appreciate and

A WIFES POWER.

admire calico .- Saturday Evening Post.

THE power of a wife for good or evil, is irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man, wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision, and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him, he needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He needs his moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equationity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews his strength. again, and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labors, and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent or

THE END OF LITERARY DISCIPLINE .- To attain power of exact expression, is the one end of true literary discipline. To put his whole thought and express his actual emotion in his words, not to interpolate clever embellishments, is the object even of the careful writer, when he takes pains to revise what he has written. It is true that men write feebly who write as they speak. Spoken language has eyes, hands, every movement of the face, every gesture of the body, every tone of the speaker's voice, to illustrate it as it flows. To written language all these aids are wanting, and the want of all must be supplied by care for the right use of words.

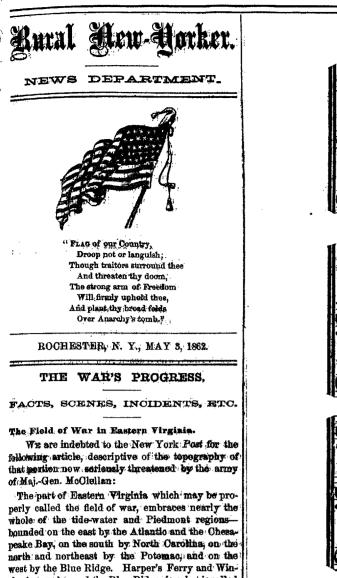
Gon's PROMISES. - The thought once occurred to Bunyan, while in a troubled mood, "Begin at the beginning of Genesis, and read to the end of Revelation, and see if you can find there were ever any that trusted in the Lord and were confounded." This thought, he tells, us, "was very comforting to him." And it may be so to other tempted, desponding ones. Entertain it, dejected believer, and proceed to act upon it. "Never has God said to the seed of Jacob, seek ye my face in vain; trust ye in the Lord Jehovah; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." Search the Scriptures and you will find it to be thus; and many other cheering truths you will find there.

"That field of promise, how it flings abroad Its oder o'er the Christian's thorny road ! The soul, reposing on assured relief. Feels herself happy amid all her grief."

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

A BELIGIOUS life is not a thing which sheds itself like a bright bubble on the river surface. It is rather like the river itself, which widens continually and is never so broad or so deep as at its mouth, where it rolls into the ocean of eternity.-Beecher.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.



MAY 3.

chester are beyond the Blue Bidge, in what is called the Valley. This is the department of Gen. Banks, that of the Shenandoak, and comprises a belt of country about fifty miles wide, and running the depth of the whole State in a southwesterly direction, between the Blue: Ridge and the Alleghanies. Beyond Banks, on the west, is Gen. Fremont's

department. Eastern Virginia has been divided by the Presidentrinto two departments. That of the Rappahannock, under General McDowell, comprises, besides a part of Maryland, the District of Columbia and that part of Virginia between Blue Ridge on the west, and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad on the east. General McClellan's department consists of all the area east of the Fredericksburg Railroad. It is probable that McClellan extends as far as he chooses to operate to the south, in Virginia, and that General Wool's department, at and about Fortress Monroe, is within command of the superior general.

JAMES RIVER .--- The rivers of Eastern Virginia nearly all empty their waters into Chesapeake Bay, the only exceptions being the New River and the Holston, in the southern part of the State. Leaving out of view the Petomac, the James is the principal river of Virginia. It meets the tide at Richmond, one hundred miles from its mouth, and is navigable to that place by vessels of one hundred and forty tuns. The only considerable tributary of the James, below the Blue Ridge, is the Appomattox, which flows into it at City Point, and carries seven feet water to Petersburg, capital of Dinwiddle county, ten miles from City Point and twenty-two miles south from Bichmond. The James is navigable to City Point, nineteen miles southeast of Richmond, for large vessels, and to Jamestown Island it has water enough for a frigate. On Harrison's Bar, a few miles below City Point, there are fifteen feet water at low tide. It flows into Hampton Roads near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, and its entrance is closed by Fortress Monroe, Newport News, and our cruisers in that neighborhood.

THE YORK RIVER.-The York river, on which



practicable to make a demonstration in the rear of Norfolk and Portsmouth It was at one time thought that Burnside would do this. The Pig Point and Fishing Point batteries were erected by the rebels to defend the entrance to the Nansemond. The first named has recently been strengthened, it is said, and a rebel encampment is now visible there.

On James river, at Jamestown Island, thirty-two miles above the mouth of the river, is a fort; and another, called Fort Powhattan, about halt way between Jamestown Island and City Point. It is said that the rebels have fortified a place three miles below Wyoming Creek, and other points on this river.

Richmond is connected by railroad with Norfolk, 106 miles distant; with Washington, from which it is 130 miles by rail; and there is also a railroad con necting it with the head of the York river.

Gordonsville is on the Central Railroad of Virginia, seventy miles northwest of Richmond, with which it is connected by rail.

Fredericksburg is connected by railroad with Richmond, from which it is sixty-five miles north. It is connected with a point a few miles north of Gordonsville by a turnpike, which runs through Wilderness and White Plains, nearly parallel with, but south of, the Rappahannock and its tributary, the Rapidan.

Winchester is one hundred and fifty miles north northwest of Richmond, and seventy-one miles west by north of Washington. It is the center of a number of turnpikes.

TABLE OF DISTANCES .- Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from there:

| 6 | Richmond. | Miles. |
|---|----------------------|--------|
| | From Norfolk | _106 |
| | From Suffolk | . 85 |
| | From Cape Henry | 150 |
| | From Hampton | - 96 |
| | From Fortress Monroe | . 99 |
| | From Yorktown | 70 |
| | From Williamsburgh | |
| | From Fredericksburgh | |
| | From Washington | |
| | From Winchester | |
| | From Gordonsville | |
| | From Staunton | |

a series of hills. Then are about thirty field and siege pieces stationed at the most salient points. The rebel camps are sizated in the rear of the batteries, and capacious nagazines have been dug in the sides of the hills, which are reported to be stowed full of ammuntion. The number of the garrison at present statoned there cannot be accurately ascertained. Gneral Villipique, the commander at Fort Pillov, is a Creole, and was for-merly a resident of New Orleans. He is represented to be, next to Beuregard, the ablest engineer in the service. The rebis place great reliance upon his scientific qualifications, and expect him to defeat Commodore Foote's expliiton to Memphis, if that officer should have the emerity to attempt to pass the batteries.

The Fall of Fort Pulaki.

THE steamer McClelan arrived at New York on the 18th inst., bringing full details of the investment and capture of Frt Pulaski, guarding the entrance to Savannah, (eo., from which we condense the following:

Tybee Island, upon which the attacking batteries were located, lies to the south-east of Fort Pulaski. Gen. Gilmore, under orders from Gen. Sherman, took possession of the Island Feb. 26th, and has been since engaged in the work of erecting his batteries and making every preparation for the bombardment. Commencing at the eastern end of the line of batteries, eleven in number, and the first met is named "Battery Stanton," in honor of the Secretary of War, and consists of three 13-inch mortars, each weighing 17,120 pounds, and having a range of 3,476 yards. The next is precisely like it, and is named "Grait" — the range being 3,256yards. The line of bateries, some two miles in length, is oblique to the Fort, and the range continues to decrease. The following table will show the force of guns which were brought to bear upon the garrison of Pulaski:

1841

exceeding thirty minutes from delivery for your I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your mest obedient servant, DAVID HUNTSE, Major-General Commanding.

To this demand the following answer was returned:

To Major-General David Hunter, Commanding on To Mayor-General David Hunter, Commanding on Tybes Island: — SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt Of your communication of this date, demanding the unconditional surrender of Fort Pulaski. In reply I can only say that I am here to defend the Fort, not to surrender it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD, Colonel 1st Vol. Reg't of Ga., Com'g Post.

This spirited refusal was received at headquarters on Tybee a few minutes before 8 o'clock, and signal was at once made to open fire. Gen. Hunter, Gen. Benham, Gen. Gilmore, Commodore Rodgers, of the Wabash, and the staffs of the Generals, passed from headquarters to a central position on the beach, convenient for the transmission of orders and observation of the fire on both sides. Before they had reached the place, the report of the first mortar from battery Halleck announced the beginning of the bombardment. It was followed by the discharge of another mortar from battery Stanton on the extreme right, others rapidly succeeding according to the order prescribed. For some minutes Pulaski was silent; then fired from different casemates four guns in swift succession at the upper batteries. On our side, the line of fire rolled gradually along the beach, extending itself to the right and left, until all the batteries but Scott were fairly unmasked. The fort, meanwhile, replied from embrasures and barbette, directing its aim chiefly at the batteries on King's Landing, and on Burnside and Sherman in the center.

The fire from Pulaski was tolerably regular though not very vigorous during the first morning. Not more than six or eight guns were steadily served. On our side it was evident that the 13-inch mortars, from which much had been hoped, were at too great a distance to be effective, most of their shell exploding high in the air, or falling outside of the fort. Capt. Pelouze was doing better with his columbiads, which were fired at great elevation, and were meant to breach the magazine in the rear of the fort. From the upper batteries the effect of the guns. which were attempting to breach the south-east face of the fort, began to show very plainly. The smooth surface was here and there indented, and the even line of the parapet showed numerous gaps. At eleven o'clock the rebel flag, which was hoisted on very tall flag-staff, was shot away, and came wooping down inside the fort followed by cheers from all the batteries. Another was soon raised at the north angle on a low staff. At twelve, forty-one scars were counted on the south-flank, the pancoupe and the south-east face of the fort, and several of the embrasures were considerably enlarged. During the afternoon the fire slackened on both sides, and after sunset not more than seven or eight shells an hour were thrown till daylight the next morning.

the barbeite fire had ceased, and was never renewed. and his guns were once more turned on the breach, which already had become so extensive that orders had been given to prepare scaling-ladders in readiness to storm the fort if not surrendered. The whole exterior surface of the pancoupe, and so much of the nearest end of the S. E. face as covered two casemates, was gone; the two embrasures were enlarged, so that from the batteries the inside of the fort could be seen through them, and one was opened so near the parapet that it was plain the whole angle would soon be in ruins. Only two casemate guns, the third and fourth of the S. E. face next the angle, were still served by the garrison, and the fire from batteries Sigel and Scott were directed upon them about 14 o'clock, the McClellan battery of two 32 and two 42-pounder James rifles still aiming at the old breach. Nearly every shot struck the wall, sending great masses of brick into the ditch below, and lifting into the air a cloud of fragments and dust.

Suddenly, on the north angle of the fort, something white fluttered up into the air, clung for a moment in folds, and then streamed out broadly into the sky. Pulaski had hoisted the white flag, and the siege was over. Still the rebel ensign was not struck, and while that flew there remained a doubt. Just then, from one of the casemates of the fort, came another white puff and a shot. Our guns, which had hesitated since the white flag was first seen, answered along the whole line of batteries, with an almost simultaneous roar, and the fort was: half hid in the dust of the crashing bricks and the smoke of bursting shells that followed. When it cleared away once more, the rebel flag and flag-staff had disappeared together, and only the symbol of surrender floated over the walls.

The hour was 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday. April 11, a memorable anniversary. The parameter of the works and the beach were covered at once with troops, cheering loudly and expressing in all

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lies Yorktown, is formed by the junction of the Mat tapony and Pamunky, and falls into the Chesapeake Bay above the mouth of the James. Its appearance is rather that of an estuary than a river. At its mouth it is about three miles wide, and it is forty miles long. It is navigable for large vessels, and is one mile wide at Yorktown. On the peninsula formed by the near approach of the James and York, in their course, are situated Yorktown and Hampton; its southern extremity is Newport News, and at the southeastern point is Fortress Monroe. Yorktown is seventy miles east-southeast of Richmond, and the latter city is one hundred and fifty miles from the sea by water.

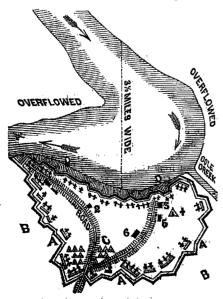
YORKTOWN .-- Yorktown is situated on the right bank of the York river, seventy miles from Richmond. It is an old town, settled in 1705, and now has about fifty houses. It was the theater of one of the most important events in American history-the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, which occurred on the 19th of October, 1781. The rebels have erected strong fortifications along the river banks; the works at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, are represented particularly to be very formidable.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.-The Rappahannock enters Chesapeake Bay twenty-five miles south of the mouth of the Potomac, and is navigable, for vessels carrying ten feet of water, up to Fredericksburg. This place is forty miles from the river's mouth.

THE ELIZABETH RIVER. The Elizabeth river, on which lies Norfolk, rises in Norfolk county, and flows into Hampton Roads. It is connected with Albemarle Sound by the Dismal Swamp canal and Pasquotank river. On its right or north bank is Norfolk. This city is eight miles from Hampton Boads, and one hundred and six miles by land from Richmond, with which place it is connected by railroad. At Portsmouth, opposite Norfolk, is the Navy Yard. The approaches to Norfolk are

Bombardment of Fort Pillow.

CONVODORE FOOTE seems to be a model of indefatigability. No sooner is Island No. 10 off his hands, than he is "under weigh" for some other stronghold of the rebels. Just now (April 23) Fort Pillow is receiving his attention, and we present our readers with a diagram of the position:



A A-Breastworks ; B B-Abattis ; C-Eleventh Louisia Regiment; D D-Sloping Bluffs, 150 feet high; 1-Commis sary stores; 2-Quartermaster's post; 3-Small magazine -Headquarters : 5-Large magazine : 6-Ordnance stores.

This is said to be the only fortification of import-

| | Battery. | No. of Guns. | Size. | Kind. | We'gt, 1bs. | Ránge, yds. | When made. |
|---|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Stanton | 3 | 13 inch | Mortar. | 17;120 | 3.476 | 1861 |
| | Grant | | 13 inch. | Mortar. | 17,120 | 8,256 | 1861 |
| ĺ | Lyon | | 10 inch. | Col'ad. | 15.056 | 3.256 | |
| | Lincoln | | | Col'ad. | 9,240 | 8,045 | 1844 |
| 1 | Burnside | | 13 inch. | | 17,120 | 2,760 | 1861 |
| | Sherman | | 13 inch. | | 17,120 | 2.667 | 1861 |
| 2 | Halleck | | 13 inch. | | 17,120 | 2,407 | 1861 |
| | | ζ2. | 10 inch. | | 15.059 | 1.767 | 1861 |
| | Scott | Sī | | Col'ad. | | -, | 1841 |
| | · | 25 | 30 lbs. | Par'ts c' | | | |
| | Sigel | 3.1 | 24 lbs. | James. | | | |
| | | 52 | 42 lbs. | James. | | | |
| | McClellan | 32 | 82 lbs. | James. | | ;- | |
| | Totton | ۲ <u>4</u> | 10 inch | Morter | 1.869 | 1 6/2 | 1941 |

These works are constructed with a parapet in front about eight feet ligh, and with a bomb-proof traverse between every two guns; the sides of the parapets and traverse being riveted with sods. fascines or hurdle work. The mortars fire over the parapets, and the gunsthrough embrasures cut in the parapets. The embrasures are riveted like the traverses and parapets. The batteries nearest the fort are connected by tenches, which afford a safe means of communication between them. All the advanced batteries havesplinter-proof shelters, and each one having three reliefs, two of them can all the time be under shelter. These advanced batteries have also a bomb-prof surgery, supplied with a table and all requisites br surgical operations; and each battery has also a vell of water.

The active direction and command of the forces in the trenches remained with Gen. Gilmore during the bombardment. Maj-Gen. Hunter was present as commander of the opartment, and Brig.-Gen. Benham as commanderof the district. The latter also relieved Gen. Gilnpre during Thursday night, and had general direction of all the forces, both on Tybee and on the opposte shore, under Gen. Viele. Soon after daylight of the morning of Thursday, April 10, Gen. Hunter sent Lieut. Wilson of the Topographical Engineers, under a flag of truce, with a written demand br the surrender of the fort. The communication wasas follows:

On Friday morning at daylight the bombardment opened with fresh vigor on both sides. The barbette ouns on Pulaski were directed with considerable precision and rapidity at the upper batteries. On our side the work of breaching was resumed with determination, and the effect of the fire was almost immediately apparent in the enlargement of the two embrasures on the left of the south-east face.

About 9 o'clock, Thomas Campbell, private of company H, 3d Rhode Island, while serving his gun in Battery McClellan, was struck by a solid shot entering through the embrasure, and was so badly injured that he died in less than an hour. This was the only casualty on our part during the bombardment.

Pulaski's fire was far less accurate than ours. In crossing the open space between the batteries, I found the shot from the fort sweeping a good deal of Navy Tard: The sproaches to Norfolk are defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be only fortification of import defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth and be be be defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the mouth is defended by a fort on Crancy Island, at the bound in the massing fort and the crance see the once is the analytic or er in the States. The see are mounted by intere crance is defended by our defended or or sheld is sev ground, but nearly all went over. In the batteries,

ways their delight at a success by no means expected so soon. Gen. Benham came riding rapidly up the beach to the point, and ordered a boat to go over immediately to the fort. Major Halping. Assistant Adjutant General on Gen. Hunter's staff. Lieut.-Col. Hall. of the Vol. Engineers, Capt. Ely, A. A. Adjutant-General on Gen. Benham's staff, and Lieut. Wilson were detailed for this duty by Gen. Benham. General Gilmore, arriving shortly after, crossed in another boat, with Capt. Pelouze and an aid. The party were met at the fort by Col. Olmstead, and the immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort and carrison was acreed to - the unimportant articles of the signed memorandum not deserving the name of conditions. The following is a copy:

TREMS OF CAPITULATION AGREED UPON FOR THE SURGHDER, TO THE FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, OF FORT PULASEI, COCKSPUE ISLAND, GEORGIA.

Article 1.—The Fort, Armament and Garrison to be surrendered at once to the forces of the United States

States. Article 2.—The officers and men of the garrison to be allowed to take with them their private effects, such as clothing, bedding, books, &c. This not to include private weapons. Article 8.—The sick and wounded under charge of the hospital steward of the garrison to be sent up under a flag of truce to the Confederate lines, and at the same time the men be allowed to send up any letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of letters they may desire, subject to the inspection of Signed this the 11th day of April, 1862, at Fort the Union

Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Georgia. CHAS. H. OLMSTEAD, Col. 1st Volutieer Regiment of Geo., Commanding Fort Pulaski. Q. A. GLLMORE, Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding IS forces Commanding U. S. forces, Typee Island, Georgia,

These terms were communicated to Gen. Benham and approved by him. The 7th Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Terry, were immediately ordered to garrison the fort.

Three hundred and eighty-three prisoners, forty-

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ally opposite, and in the walls of which a formidable breach was already begun. Col. Olmstead surrendered because he believed that the fire of another hour would have blown up the fort. Not one of the garrison was killed and only three were wounded.

Inside the fort its appearance was sufficiently ruinous. Eleven guns were disabled, the parapet and traverse on all sides shattered, the area torn up by shot and shell, and covered with bricks and fragments, the blindages over the casemates of the gorge curtain splintered and shivered, and the brickwork everywhere was rent and crushed by shot. The wall of the magazine was badly crushed, the case mates in the rear in ruins, and so much rubbish under the blindages that it was difficult to pass beneath them. On the angle where the breach was made, the wreck was nearly complete. Another hour would probably have opened the wall from parapet to base. The ditch, 20 feet in width, was nearly filled with the fragments of the wall, and the storming party would have found a bridge already made for their advance. In the casemates the guns were buried out of sight, and the arches looked just ready to tumble. The shot which damaged the walls of the magazine opposite, entered through the casemates of this angle, not over the parapet.

Our Western Generals.

THE RURAL has heretofore contained brief sketches of several commanders who have won brilliant records upon the battle-fields of the West, and we now give biographies of others, whose labors in defence of the Union will never be forgotten by a grateful people:

HENRY WAGER HALLECK, one of the four Major-Generals of the United States army, was born in Oneida county, New York, and entered the military academy as a West Point cadet in 1835. He stood third in the class, and was breveted Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1839. He was Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841, was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its uses," etc. Appointed First Lieutenant in January, 1845. In 1846 he wrote a work entitled the "Elements of Military Art and Science." In 1847. was breveted Captain, for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th days of November. 1847, and for meritorious service in California. Was Secretary of State of the province of California in the military governments of Gen's Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was Chief of the Staff to Commodore Shubrick. in naval and military operations on the Pacific coast. in 1847 and 1848; and was a member of the convention in 1849 to form, and of the committee to draft. the constitution of the State of California. In July. 1853, he was appointed Captain of Engineers, and resigned on August 1, 1854. Shortly after the outbreak of the present rebellion, the Government called upon Halleck, he responded, was made a Major-General August 19, 1861, and superceded Gen. Fremont in the command of the "Department of Missouri." Subsequently his department was enlarged, embracing portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, etc., under follows: the title of the "Department of the Mississippi." The masterly manner in which Gen. Halleck dealt with the rebellion in Missouri is so fresh in the minds of our readers, we need not repeat his maneuvers and successes. He has just taken the field in person, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

Gen. BUELL is a native of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, and now in the meridian of life. He has been in the service twenty years; was in the Mexican war. When the present war broke out, he was in the regular service in California. Congress made him a Brigadier-General, and gave him command of a division of the Potomac. When Gen. Anderson resigned his command, Gen. Buell was appointed to take his place in the department of Ohio. It was under his supervision the army that marched from Bowling Green to Nashville was raised and disciplined. On the reconstruction of the Departments, he was created a Major-General. He is a man of great physical strength and powers of endurance; has light hair, blue eyes, and wears a full beard. He is 42 years

Gen. HURLBUT is a Carolinian by birth, but a citizen of the State of Illinois. At the outbreak of our troubles he served in Missouri, under Gen. Fremont. He now commands a part of Gen. Grant's army. He has the chivalry, the courage, and the magnanimity of the true soldier.

Gen. SMITH is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the military academy; has been a teacher of infantry tactics. He was at the battle of Fort Donelson, and for his gallantry was created a Major-General. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His wounds are red stripes and his deeds stars upon his coat of arms.

Items and Incidents.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN .- The correspondent of the N. Y. Post says :- Not the least remarkable among the incidents of the siege, is the defiance cast back and forth by the opposing armies, in the stirring notes of the military bands. In the soft twilight of these lovely spring days, the bands of the rebel regiments saucily play the air of "Dixie," and the lines are so close together that the music is distinctly heard in our camp, while we send back the glorious strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," and drown the cheers of the enemy with shouts that find a ringing echo in the woods. Our troops are eager to set upon the enemy, and are full of confidence and enthusiasm.

MCCLELLAN AND HALLECK. - In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck, to his friends at Elizabeth, on Saturday week, General Scott said :--There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency-I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them, and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is at this moment at the very work his heart loves, and which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind-that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck, he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country.

JEFF. DAVIS EXPECTED AT HAVANA .--- Mr. David Gray, of the Buffalo Courier, says in his last letter from Havana:

A Havana merchant astounded me just now by expressing as the opinion of many Cubans, the idea that Jeff. Davis might be expected as the guest of Havana before many weeks. He asserted positively that the bulk of that slippery gentleman's cash is now on deposit in the Bank of Havana.

A SLIGHT CHANGE .- Huntsville, Ala., now held by Union troops, is the home of Leroy Pope Walker, late rebel Secretary of War, who predicted, on the fall of Sumter, that the rebel flag would wave over Faneuil Hall. Instead, the Stars and Stripes float in triumph over his own town.

OUR REBEL PRISONERS.-It appears that since the 1st of January last, and without counting those captured at Pittsburg Landing, we have taken over twenty-four thousand prisoners from the rebels, as

| Feb'y 8-Roanoke Island | 2,527 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | |
| " 16—Fort Donelson | .13,800 |
| March 8-Pea Ridge, Ark | . 1,600 |
| 1. U. TA-Newhorn | 200 1 |
| April 7-Island No. 10 | . 0.000 1 |
| 14 12-Pulaski | 885 . 854 |
| 14 12—Pulaski Other places | 854 |
| | |
| | 01.000 |

Total The loss of this fighting element has proved a very severe blow to the South. Drafts, conscriptions, and all the agencies of persuasion and force. are resorted to, to fill up the decimated ranks, and strengthen Beauregard and Lee. If our Government retains these prisoners, the enemy will be weakened to that extent: if they are exchanged or released on parole, they will either return voluntarily or be forced back into the traitor ranks.

MISS CARRIE E. CUTTER, daughter of brigade surgeon Calvin Cutter, formerly of Warren, Mass., went out with the Burnside expedition, as her father's clerk. She assisted and comforted our sick and wounded men, after the battle of Roanoke Island and Newbern, and contracted a typhoid ever, of which she died on the 24th ult. as 19 years. She was beautiful, educated and devoted. -another precious sacrifice on the altar of liberty. A DECISION has been given by a judge in Savannah, that a recent draft of militia men was illegal. The Savannah Republican says that since this decision, "the entire number raised in this county have refused to report themselves for duty." The Republican "can see no reason for the prejudice against drafted men." BURNSIDE TAKING IT COOL .- By the Jersey Blue to-day, we learn that the rebels have ordered Gen. Burnside to leave Newbern. On the 10th inst., a rebel officer, under a flag of truce, was brought to Gen. Burnside, and communicated a message from the rebel commander, notifying him to evacuate Newbern and the other points occupied by the Union forces, and allowed him twenty days to accomplish the work, by which time the rebels would storm his position. The scene is a most interesting one. Gen. Burnside received the message, and made substantially this reply: "I do not need so much time; come on whenever you likewe will meet you on the way. I expect to pay you a visit before the time expires." The indications were, when the Jersey Blue sailed, that the General meant to keep his word.

the whole with earth. Into these they crawled with the utmost agility, whenever the voice of a mortar was heard. Every battery on the island is provided with one of these rat-holes, in convenient proximity for the gunners. It is difficult to conceive of an engine more terrible in its destructive effects, at the

distance of three miles, than these enormous shells. A SUPPLY OF COTTON .--- The fall of Fort Pulaski, ays the Chicago Tribune, must bring down the price of cotton. It opens the way for our gunboats to Savannah, and whatever its defenses, it is quite impossible that it could long resist an attacking force by land and river. Perhaps there is but one more important city in the South, and that is New Orleans. It commands an extensive system of railroads-no less than thirteen in number-which ramify in all directions to the north, south and west. As a center of the cotton commerce of half the Gulf States, it is no less important. A half a million of bales is annually shipped from that port. In six weeks more, shilling calico will be abundant as clover and tresh butter.

Department of the Mississippi.

15 1 A SPECIAL from Cairo to the Chicago Journal says that a reconnoissance was mide toward Corinth on Thursday, and when nine miles out they captured a rebel camp and equipage and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. They remained from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M No signs of the enemy were seen. Mr. Steveison, of Dansville, Illinois, who accompanied the reconnoissance, reports that he heard the constantrattling of cars and sounding of whistles towards Memphis, and they ont the impression that the rebils were evacuating Corinth for the latter place.

Generals Buell and Beaureard had effected arrangements for an exchange of wounded prisoners. Passengers by the McClellan bring further accounts of Corinth being evacated by the rebels. who will make their next stand at Columbus. Mississippi.

The passengers report tht on Thursday, over thirty deserters from the relel army entered our camps and begged to be enroled among our troops. They all corrobated the statement received the day before relative to the evacution by the rebels of their present position, and ascreed that Beauregard had withdrawn a considerabe portion of his force for the defence of Memphis.

A special to the Missouri)emocrat, dated Cairo. 26th, says: Passengers who eached here this afternoon on the N. W. Thomas which left Pittsburg Landing Thursday night, brig the highly important intelligence that an engagment took place on Thursday between the advace guards of the National and rebel armies, and that the rebels were driven back toward Corinthand Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorouly forward.

Major-General C. F. Snith died at Savannah Tennessee, at 4 P. M., of the25th, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly ster the occupation of Savannah by our forces uder him, and has been suffering and sinking slowl for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until the past week. His family hve been notified of his death, and are on their way to Savannah.

PITTSURGH LANDING, April 26th. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen-eral C. F. Smith died at P. M., yesterday, 25th. His remains will be sent to St. Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to the army. I have not ordered military honors to be paid to

lement has proved a have been strongly re-enjored since the last battle, have been strongly re-enjored since the last battle. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR IMPARTMENT, April 26, 1862 WAR IDEPERTMENT, April 22, 1862. This Department has learned with deep regret that the gallant Major-General C. F. Smith, whose patriotic valor and skill was signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, Tennessee, at 4 o'clock P. M on the 25th inst., and it is ordered that the custonary honors be paid to his remains. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War. Major-General Halleck his issued the following

order of thanks to the troops and officers in command:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 16.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PITTSBURG LANDING, Fenn., April 13, 1862. 1. The Major-General Conm

to have their families removed from their houses, which the water threatens to carry down the river. Com. Foote, owing to the wound received at Fort Henry, has asked to be relieved from the command of the Western fleet, but the Department has, it is understood, ordered Captain Charles N. Davis to repair to the squadron as his second in command, thus relieving him of much of the physical labor of his responsible position.

Department of the East.

WE give below such items of interest as we have been enabled to gather concerning operations before Yorktown. The weather has been such as to retard all movements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SOOTT, April 26, 11 A. M. }

CARF WINFIELD SCOTT, April 26, 11 A. M. } To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Early this morning an advanced luncte of the rebels, near Warwick Greek, was carried by an assault by Com-pany H, 1st Massachusetts regiment. The work had a ditch six feet deep, and had a strong parapet, and was manned by two companies of infantry; no artil-lery. Our men moved over open soft ground some 600 yards, received the fire of the rebels at 50 yards, and did not return it, but leaped over the ditch and parapet in the mostgallant manner. The rebels broke and ran as soon as they saw our men intended to cross the parapet. Gurloss was three killed, one mor-tally wounded, and forty-two otherwise wounded. tally wounded, and forty-two otherwise wounded. We took fourteen prisoners, destroyed the work suffi-ciently to render it useless, and retired. The operciently to render it useless, and retired. The oper-ation was conducted by Gen. C. Grover, who man-aged the affair mest handsomely. Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the men under fire. The supports, who were also under artillery fire from other works, were the 1st and 11th Massachusetts. In spite of the rain, our work pro-gresses well. G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, at Camp Winfield Scott, April 27th, says:

During Friday, the enemy constructed a rifle pit in front of Gen. Hamilton's line, with a view of picking off the men working our field pieces which had been posted in a position to command their works. At daylight yesterday morning, three companies of Massachusetts regiments and two companies of the N. Y. 16th were sent out to capture those who might occupy it, by getting between them and their reserves. The result was in every way successful, with a loss of three killed and forty-three wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the rebels was more than ours. Fourteen of the enemy were taken prisoners.

The following is the official list of the killed. all of Company H., 1st Massachusetts regiment: Geo. P. Noves. Wm. D. Smith and Walter B. Andrews Allen B. Kingsbury mortally wounded.

The enemy opened to-day a brisk fire on our men near York river, without doing any damage. One of the gunboats shelled the rebel works near Yorktown this P. M. for about an hour. The enemy responded without doing any harm. The rain has ceased and everything indicates pleasant weather.

The Herald correspondent of the 22d states that Gen. McDowell's force occupies Fredericksburg, his headquarters being in the house of Mr. Lacey, one of the aids to the rebel General Smith. The health of the troops is excellent, only seventy-five being on the sick list, including the wounded.

The flotilla succeeded in clearing the Rappahannock of obstructions and reached Fredericksburg on Saturday.

Work has commenced on the Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad, which will soon be in running order. The bridges over the Rappahannock will be immediately rebuilt.

An immense amount of flour remains in Fredericksburg, and over 1,000 bushels of corn are now at the mills being ground for the use of the troops. The cotton factory in Falmouth continues to run as usual, and the small store supplies the soldiers with a ready means of disposing of their money, fabulous prices being asked for the most triffing articles.

The reports of barbaraties perpetrated upon our dead at Bull Run have not been exaggerated. The rebels dug up the remains of our soldiers, and made spurs of their jaw bones, cutting up their skeletons into every imaginable form, and sending trinkets home to their friends.

The rebel army is reported as being greatly demoralized by the recent Union victories, the news of which the rebel authorities in vain endeavor to suppress. The rebels quartered in Fredericksburg last week moved off toward Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

here the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force and business was entirely sus-pended. All the cotton and steamboats, except such as were necessary to transport coin and munitions of war, were destroyed at one o'clock to-day. The war, were destroyed at one octook to day. The operator bade us good bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send particulars as soon as they can be had. The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers, ad that it is believed that the Merrimac is coming out to-morrow. JOHN E. WOOL.

SEL STAND

MAY 3

A letter in the Times from Newbern, April 20th, says: I learn that there was yesterday quite a serious. picket skirmish between the 17th Massachusetts regiment and the rebel troops who are watching our movements near Trent, twelve miles west of this place, on the line of the railroad. The 23d Massachusetts have been engaged rebuilding bridges, supported by the 24th and 17th. Frequent sorties have been made with the apparent design of driving us back from the advanced position now occupied by us, and the troops have had to work with a sword or musket in one hand and a hammer in the other. Yesterday the pickets of the 17th Massachusetts regiment were surprised by the rebels, and after a brief skirmish eleven of our men were made prisoners. One of the rebels was killed. More troops will probably be thrown forward to protect the roads.

Capt. Elder, who reached New York last week on the Oriental, states that on the 16th a reconnoitering party of the 8th Michigan volunteers went out under the command of Col. Fenton, to accompany Lieutenant Wilson, of the Engineer Corps, to Wilmington Island, for the purpose of erecting fortifications. They encountered a regiment of Georgia troops in ambush, and a skirmish ensued, which ended in the complete route of the rebels, leaving their dead on the field. Our troops pursued them for two miles, As it was nearly dark when they returned, our informant could not ascertain the number of rebels killed and taken prisoners.

The Sunday Mercury states, on the authority of officers of the steamer Boston, that Fort Jackson, six miles below Savannah, is in possession of our troops, and that our pickets are within four miles of Savannab.

The steamer Atlantic, from Port Royal 24th, brings 85 of the Fort Pulaski prisoners, 1,957 bags unginned cotton, and 36 bags of ginned. No news.

The Yankee has arrived from the neighborhood of Fredericksburgh, and reports that one day last week the Anacosta, while passing Lowry's Point, on the Rappahannock, was fired upon by a small body of rebel infantry. She threw a few shell at them, which caused them rapidly to disperse. The flotilla is still actively engaged in seizing the rebel craft. In all, it has captured sixteen rebel schooners.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The ratification of the Seward-Lyons treaty, for the suppression of the African slave trade, will soon be exchanged. The main points are a mutual right of search, without regard to the number of vessels to be employed, and a summary trial and punishment of those engaged in the illegal traffic.

Senor Don Lorenzo Montufar has presented his credentials to the President as Minister of the Republic of Salvador. He said his government had ordered him to say that it earnestly desires the peace, prosperity, and glory of the United States, over which our Executive so faithfully presides, adding that the people of Salvador are eminently American, and says that they offer up their yows to Heaven that the great people of the United States may ever prosper, and that the Republic founded by the immortal Washington may each day become more nowerful, and manifest stronger sympathies with the people of the American continent, who profess their principles and love their institutions. To which the President replied, that Republican-

ism in this country is demonstrating its adaptation to the highest interests of Society, the preservation of the State itself against the violence of faction, elsewhere on the American continent. It is struggling against the inroads of anarchy, which invites foreign intervention. Let the American States, therefore, draw closer together, animate and reassure each other, and thus prove to the world that, although we have inherited the errors of ancient

Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was a native of Illinois, and a graduate of West Point. Prior to the present war he was Captain of the Washington Territory Mounted Volunteers, in which position he took part in the Indian War. At the commencement of the rebellion he raised a regiment of Volunteers, and was appointed its Colonel. With this regiment of noble and daring fellows, he was at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where he greatly distinguished himself.

Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND is at present a representative from the Springfield district, in the State of Illinois-the residence of President Lincoln. He has represented the same district for a number of years in the Congress of the United States, having served with much distinction during the Administration of President Polk, when he was regarded as one of the leading men in the House. He is about fifty years of age, nearly six feet high, straight in stature and slim in figure. He was among the warmest friends of Judge Douglas, and, although strongly sympathizing with the Southern people until the present war broke out, when Sumter fell he asserted his determination to stand by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln at all hazards, in doing which he gave great offence to such of his old confreres as Burnet of Kentucky, Lamar of Mississippi, and Pryor of Virginia. These gentlemen were on excellent terms with each other, and they could not endure the idea of separating from so profound a Democrat as McClernand. He is a fine speaker, of nervous temperament, and a high sense of honor. When the war broke out, Governor Yates, of Illinois, sent him to Washington, on a special mission, for the purpose of looking to the defence of the Mississippi. He discharged this duty with so much accuracy, zeal, and promptitude, that the President appointed him a Brigadier-General at the earliest moment. It will be recollected that he exchanged his prisoners, on a recent occasion, with General or Bishop Polk, of the rebel army, under circumstances which exhibited a good deal of real diplomacy. He is a fine classical scholar, well read in history, and a brave and determined man.

Gen. CRITTENDEN is a Kentuckian, son of the Hon, J. J. Crittenden, and brother to the rebel General George B. Crittenden. When the rebels first assumed a warlike attitude in Kentucky, he took command of the Home Guard, (not the stay-athome,) and checked the progress of the rebels toward Louisville. He comes of a good stock, and gives a good account of himself.

A B A B A

HUNTER ON CONTRABANDS .--- The following order was issued by Gen. Hunter after the surrender of Fort Pulaski:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, } FORT PULASKI, COCKSFUE ISLAND, GA., April 13, 1862. } All persons of color lately held to involuntary service, by the enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with and shall bereafter receive the fruits of their law, and shall hereatter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sher-

man. By command of Maj.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER. CHAS. G. HALPINE, Asst. Adjt.-General.

COM. FOOTE'S SHELLS .--- The Western correspond ent of the New York World thus describes the effect of the shells fired from the mortar-boats:-The effect of these shells upon the island was truly terrific. The earth is plowed and furrowed as with an earthquake. Small caverns were excavated by the tremendous explosions, and in one place an unexploded shell has penetrated the depth of sixteen feet, leaving a round hole like a ball. Huge cottonwood trees, two and three feet in diameter, were hit and blown to atoms. The rebels could not were hit and blown to atoms. The rebeis could not the weather is fair. The mood has overrun all the stand such missiles, and would not. They con-structed "rat-holes," by felling large trees and busies along the inhabitants along the placing short logs slantingly against them, covering banks, some of whom offer to give all they possess son at 4 P. M. yesterday. When the news reached

anding ment thanks Major-General Grant and Major-Gen-eral Buell, and the officers and men of their respec-tive commands, for the braviry and endurance with tive commands, for the bravery and endprance with which they sustained the general attacks of the enemy on the 6th, and for the heroic manner in which, on the 7th inst., they defeated and routed the entire rebel army. The soldiers of the Great West have added new laurels to those which they had already won on numerous fields. 2. While congratulating the troops on their glori-ous successes, the Commanding General desires to impress upon all, officers as well as men, the neces-siter of greater discipline and order. These are

impress upon all, officers as well as men, the neces-sity of greater discipline and order. These are as essential to the success as to the health of the army, and without them we cannot long expect to be victorious; but with them we can march forward to new fields of honor and glory, till this wicked rebellion is completely crusted out, and peace re-3. Major-Generals Grant and Buell will retain the stored

immediate command of ther respective armies in

he field. By order of Major-Genera HALLECK. N. H. MCLEAN Ass't Adjutant Gen.

General Mitchell, after the occupation of Huntsville, Alabama, found a dipatch from Beauregard calling for re-enforcement. The dispatch had passed over the wires previous to the occupation of the town by the Federal toops, and about twothirds of the re-enforcement called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chatanooga, and at other points, being unable to move forward on ccount of General Mitchell's obstructions. Beauregard's dispatch was partially written in cypher, but easily translated by General Mitchell. The roling stock captured by General Mitchell has been sint to Nashville. The following is a copy of the dipatch:

CORINTH. April 9, 1862.

To General Samuel Coope, Richmond: All pres-ent probabilities are that whenever the enemy moves on this position, he will do so with an over-

mores on this position, he will do so with an over-whelming force of not less than 85,000 men. We can now number only about35,000 effective mien. Van Dorn may possibly jon us in a few days with about 15,000 more. Can we be re-enforced from Pemberton's army? If defated here we lose the MississippiValley, and probably our cause. Whereas, we could even afford to lose, for a while, Charleston and Savannah, for the purpise of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

A special to the Missouri Democrat, from Com. Foote's gunboat flotilla, dated the 23d ult., says: All is quiet here, if we except two mortar boats remaining in position, which occasionally threw a shell over at Fort Wright. The rebels have not replied to-day. None of their gunboats can be seen. The weather is fair. The flood has overrun all the

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK. April 27, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton :--- I have just returned from the camps opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th inst. had been received in the town, announcing as follows:

"New Orleans Taken—Great Destruction of Prop erty, Cotton, and Steamboats—There were Steam boats enough saved to take away the Ammunition— Great Consternation of the Inhabitants" IRVIN MCDOWELL, Major-General.

Advices from the Division of Major-Gen. Banks to the 26th state that deserters from Jackson's militia report him making very slow progress towards Gordonsville, and that 800 militia have deserted since his escape. The Shenandoah bridge has not yet been burned, but pickets are stationed there ready to apply the torch on our first approach. Jackson is resting on the left side of the Shenandoah, with his whole force about sixteen miles hence. His scouts frequently make a dash on our pickets, and one of the latter was killed this P. M. The spongy nature of the soil prevents our advance at present. The weather is clear and pleasant.

We learn from Gen. Fremont's Division that on the 21st ult. Gen. Milroy, at the head of a reconnoitering force, overtook the rear guard of the enemy's cavalry, six miles west of the railroad. near Buffalo Gap, Augusta county, Western Virginia. They fied, rapidly pursued by our cavalry. Gen. Milroy learned that their main body stopped the previous night six miles beyond Buffalo Gap, but finding they were cut off at Staunton by Gen. Banks, they bore south-west through both Bath and Alleghany counties, towards the James river. A company that was sent by Gen. Milroy down the north fork of the Potomac, in Pendleton county, captured eight rebels, including Garrett, a notorious guerrilla. We gather the following intelligence of movements on the coast from dispatches emanating from Fortress Monroe:

Richmond papers of the 21st contain a telegraph report of the landing of our forces at Elizabeth City and an engagement near that point. They admit that their forces retired to the Dismal Swamp Canal with the loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded, and say that the Federal loss is heavy. They also notice the occupation of Fredericksburg, and complain of the withdrawal of their troops, which were there in force, without a contest. SUNDAY, April 27.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton :- A fugitive black just

systems, we are nevertheless capable of completing and substituting the new one which we have chosen. On them largely depends the progress of civilization and the happiness of mankind.

Mr. Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, was arrested last week at the instance of Pierce Butler, for trespass vi et armis, assault and battery, and false, imprisonment. It will be remembered that Mr. Butler was arrested for State purposes and confined in Fortress Monroe. The President has communicated to Congress the following correspondence thereon, which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee

FROM MR. BREWSTER TO MR. SEWARD.

WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862. SIR:-By the direction of Simon Cameron, I send you a summons issued out of the Supreme Court of Volt a summon issued out of the Supreme Court of this State, on the suit of Pierce Butler vs. Simon Cameron, July 1st, 1862. No. 17. The writ is returnable the first Monday in May,

The writ is returnable the first Monday in May, and is for trespass vi et armis, assault and battery and false imprisonment. The cause of the action is no doubt founded on the misconduct of Gen. Cameron, in causing the arrest of the plaintiff, Pierce Butler, and placing him in Fortress Monroe, or some other fortification, without authority of law, while he, Gen. Cameron, was Secretary of War. As I am instructed, the act was not the act of Gen. Cameron, but was that of these who com-

Gen. Cameron, but was that of those who com-manded it to be done, for just reasons and for the public good. You will please communicate the manded it to be done, for just reasons and for the public good. You will, please communicate the fact of this suit to the President and such other offi-cial persons as should properly be advised of it, and have such action taken as shall relieve the defend-ant, Simon Cameron, from the burden, cost and res-ponsibility of defending this suit.

By the direction of Gen. Cameron I have, as his private counsel, ordered your appearance, while I also invite and request the intervention of the proper authorities in his behalf and for his protection. Yours, &c., BENJ, H. BREWSTER. To Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Sec y of State.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BREWSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 11, 1862.

WASHINGTON, April h, 1682.} To Benj. F. Breuster, Esq.:—Sin: I have received your letter of yesterday, stating that, by direction of Mr. Simon Cameron, you transmit to me a sum-mons issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl-vania, at the suit of Pierce Butler, against Simon Cameron, for trespass vi et armits, assault and pat-tery and false imprisonment, in causing the arrest of the plaintiff without authority of the law. The communication has been submitted to the President, and I am directed by him to say in reply, that he avows the proceedings of Mr. Cameron referred to, as taken by him, while Secretary of War, under the President's direction, and deemed inscretion.

Insurrection. The President will at once communicate by cor-respondence to the Attorney-General of the United States, and also to Congress. I am, Sir, &c., W. H. SEWAED.

SANDA DO - W GEE

MAN MYCOM

Allege. 1.900 Agents Wanted.—S. C. Henham. Coffee, Coffee, Coffee.—S. Ward. Ann Thumb Peas.—J. Rapalje. Top Onions.—J Rapalje. Agents Wanted.—Geo W. Childs

Brawn's Bronchial Troches for Cough.

--- Rosecrans has superceded Blenker

front Washington.

session of 85 days.

year.

ligence

- The

the winter.

opthalmia.

is reported.

cotton, &c.

Legislature.

than in 1861.

with treason.

within a year.

city of Mexico.

old this month.

near Utica, N. Y.

are in fair health.

the lakes to Montreal.

native of Ridgefield, Ct.

18 feat above its usual height.

103 days' sleighing in that region.

Landing have arrived at St. Louis.

scientific societies has been abolished.

\$5,000,000 in \$1 and \$2 treasury notes.

was but one person in jail Friday week.

Simmes, editor of the Savannah Republican.

as a trophy of the valor of the 7th Connecticut.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

.

Strawherry Plants for Sale -- Geo. B. Davis, Jeans for Sale -- Wm. Johnson and Geo. C. Moors. Apple Trees for Sale Ochesp. - Tho. Smith. Nansemond Sweet Potato Plants -- C. B. Murray. - Uncle Nam "Stationery Pookage -- G. B. Jones. Practical Teacher Wanted -- State and National Br

SPECIAL NOTICES

Materials for building railroads are constantly going South

- The Iowa Legislature adjourned on the 8th ult., after

- The navigation of the St. Lawrence river is open from

- Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander at Fort Pulaski, is

--- The Androscoggin tiver, at Lewiston, Sunday week, was

- The Machias (Me.) Union says that Saturday week made

- The last of the Federal soldiers wounded at Pittsburg

- In Russia, the press censorship of works published by

- The Confederate Congress has authorized the issue of

- In Wayne Co., N. Y., which has 50,000 inhabitants, then

- Among the prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, was Captain

- The Pulaski rebel flag has been sent to Gov. Buckinghan

- Among the prisoners captured at Pittsburg Landing is a son of Sam Houston, and also one of Pierre Soule.

- The official report of the rebel loss at Newbern-is killed

---- Harvey B. Parker, of Kenosha, Wis., has six sons and a

son-in-law in the Union army. Parker deserves a pension for

- Lieut. Wagner, of the Topographical Engineers, wound

- Thus far this year, 6,655 emigrants have arrived at the

port of New York, against 11,574 during a like period last

- Intercepted letters from the South say that several editors

Brattleboro' Phœnix of April 17th says sleighing

have been hung by Jeff. Davis for publishing contraband intel-

thorough Marlboro', Vt., is now about as the average during

- Our fleet captured at Newbern nine merchant vessels

- The bill for the Enlargement of canal locks, for militar

- The ice blockade on the Western lakes has broken away.

and navigation has been resumed this year ten days carlie

- The Mayor of Washington, N. C., had been brought to Richmond under arrest, and lodged in Castle Godwin, charged

-- An official return shows that pauperism has increased in the northwestern districts of England eighty-six per cent.

- The Spanish Government has ordered Gen. Prim not to

negotiate with Mexico until the troops shall have entered the

- There is living in Rocky Hill, Ct., a colored man, known

s "Old Murray," who is one hundred and seventeen years

- The grandfather of Gen. Halleck (commanding the Mis

- There are now living in Newark, N. J., five sisters, the youngest of whom is 70 years old and the oldest past 80. All

sissippi Department) is now living, at the age of 100 years,

ed at Yorktown, died after suffering the amputation of his left

64, wounded 101, missing and prisoners 418; total 578.

MAY 3.

'MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

ALBANY, APRIL 28.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—In Flour there is no material change to pote, the demand is fair and the market stendy. Corn Meal is quiet. GRAIN-Orn Meal is quiet. Bay bushels Winter Red State at \$1,22. In Corn and Rye nothing has transpired. Barley quiet, but firmer. Oats steady, with sales 1,600 bushels State at 40c. HOPS.—A steady market with a limited inquiry. Sales within a faw days have been made of 40 bales (Mergo, at 16(2)66. FYED.—A firm market with a better supply. Sales 4,000 bu. 18(2)201b. feed state of 0.0 bas

A GENTS WANTED to sell PARSON BROWN-LOWS WONDERFUL BOOK, Apply to GEORGE W. CHILDS, Publisher, 642-2t 628 and 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. TAMES TERRY & CO.,

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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 er metal than others in the market.



| | No, | 1, | Diameter | 15 | inches, | Price. | 86 |
|----|-----|----|----------|----|---------|--------|----|
| | No. | 2 | Diameter | 16 | inches, | Price. | 87 |
| | | | | | | Price, | |
| F. | | | Diamaton | | | | |

IF Larger Sizes for Churches Made to Order.

Larger Sizes for Churches Made to Order. Near GEREVA. N. Y. 25th March, 1662 Messra. Cowing & Co...-Gente :- I have got the Bell hung at last, and I assure you its tone is superior to many Church Bells; --it can be heard for miles. I only regret that i had not such a one 40 years ago. It would have been an immense saving of time and labor to my family in calling the men to their meals from a distance. I most cheerfully recommend them to all far-mers, 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 for your 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 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, Wind-

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.

LT Address all letters for Bells, Pumps, &c., to 638cotf COWING & CO., Senece Falls, N. Y.

HUBBARD & NORTHROP,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

Nos. 69 & 71 Main St., Marble Buildings, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IT WILL PAY-

To buy your DRESS GOODS of Hubbard & Northrop.

NEW OUARTER-NEW SUBSCRIBERS! As a new Quarter of the RUBAL commenced with April, Now is the Time to Subscribe! Agents

Publisher's Notices.

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 The News Condenser. New Subscribers this month, will enable us to furnish a better paper through the year than we could other wise afford.

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

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

THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the RUBAL — copies are never mailed to individual subscribers until naid for and always discontinued when the subscription term mpires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no oredit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher.

ADDITIONS TO CLUES are always in order, whether in one twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number Subscription can commence with the volume or any number; but the forme is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unles specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL New-Yorker, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated,

Special Notices. CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD .--- As soon as there is the slighte uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bron-

Store, No. 26 Buffalo street, Rochester, N. Y., during the month of April: -- Twenty-two Gold and Silver Watches; 16 Engraved Silver Plated Ice Pitchers; 31 Vegetable Castors, Silver Plated; 11 Silver Engraved Cake Baskets; 9 Silver Card Receivers; 26 Silver Cups, Gold Lined; 13 Gold Guard Chains; 22 Gold Band Bracelets; 9 Silver Wine Pitchers; 16 Gold Lined Salt Castors; 6 Coffee Urns, Heavily Engraved, Silver Plated; 8 Silver Tea Pots; 3 Silver Tea Setts; 137 Setts Tea and Table spoons; 72 Setts Silver Forks, besides over 1800 other articles of value. A Gift accompanies each Book sold, varying it value from 50 cents to \$100.00. Descriptive Catalogues mailed free to any address upon application. The largest stock of

Markets, Commerce, &c.

OUR market is dull just at present, and we are unable to note many changes. Mess Pork has declined 50 cents per barrel. laden with 4,000 barrels of rosin, besides tar, pitch, turpentine, Mutton is advancing slightly. Eggs are declining, and now bring only soil cents per dozen. Dried Apples are in less demand, and falling off in rates. Hay has been scarce during and defensive purposes, has passed both branches of the the week, and best quality readily brings \$13.00(@14.00.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.
 Beans
 Meats
 Useries
 Stanghter
 42006

 Beans
 Meats
 T@Be
 Stanghter
 42006

 Pork, mess
 \$11.00211.50
 Sheep Pelts
 \$0.0022.00

 Dressed hogs, owt
 SSG2 4.00
 Beens
 \$0.0022.00

 Bressed hogs, owt
 SSG2 4.00
 Beens
 \$0.0022.00

 Bressed hogs, owt
 SSG2 4.00
 Beens
 \$0.0028.00

 Borde, cwt
 A002 6.00
 Borde, cwt
 \$0.0028.20

 Bressed hogs, owt
 SSG2 4.00
 Do. large, 6.0026.32
 Stangter

 Hams, moked
 \$207.00
 Souders
 \$0.0028.00
 Coal, Stangter

 Chickens
 \$209.00
 Wood, soft
 \$3.0028.00
 Coal, Stangter
 \$0.0028.00

 Coal, Stranton
 5.8005.50
 Coal, Stranton
 \$6.0026.50
 Coal, Stranton
 \$6.0026.50

 Ducks & pair
 \$2624c
 Coal, Stranton
 \$6.0026.50
 Saltob
 \$0.0024.00

 Butter, roll
 \$2624c
 Hay, tun
 \$0.0026.00
 Saltob
 \$0.0026.00

 Cheese
 \$26275c</td

Rural New-Yorker Office, } Rochester, April 29th, 1861. }

| Do, medium Butter, Fresh # # | do | ····· | . 60@70c |
|--|--------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | |
| UD0050 | | | . 7(0) 8 |
| Hams. Bacon, P 100 ibs, Eggs, P dozen, | ····· | •••••• | 60 8 \$5.5008.00 |
| Eggs, P dozen, Salt @ barrel | | | 10@12 |
| Timothy Meed | | | \$1 0002225 |
| Clover Seed Hay @ tun Straw @ tun | ************ | | 18.00@22.00 12.00@14.00 |
| | Y | | -Globe. |

THE GTTLE MARKETS.

| | BABE UALTER. | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| First quality, | | \$8,00 @8.50 |
| Ordinary quality. | BLEF OUTTILE. \$ cwt. | 7.50 08.00 |
| Common quality | | 7.00.07 4 |
| Common quality, | | 10,001,00 |
| interior quanty, | | 0,00@7,0 |
| A | WE AND GALVES. | |
| Witness and a little | THE ARD WALLTED. | |
| First quanty, | ***** | 40,00(@60,00 |
| Ordinary quality, | | 40.00(@45.00 |
| Common quality. | ************************* | 30,000,38,00 |
| Inferior quality. | | 95 00 398 00 |
| | | 20,000,00 |
| - A | VEAL CALVES | |
| First quality | | 6 @6%. |
| Ordinary quality | | - XXX |
| Common anality | | |
| Common quanty, | *************************************** | €?6(@D |
| interior quality,. | | . 4 (0)4% |
| | SIEP AND LAMBS. | |
| Bulance anality | head | AP 00000 0 |
| rime quanty, | | \$0,00(0.0,0 |
| Ordinary, | | . 4,00(@5,0 |
| Common. | | 8.00/24.0 |
| Inferior | | 2,75@3,0 |
| | | |

| he car: | , | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | in the second | | Cor. week |
| G-143- | 118 week. | Last week | last vear. |
| Cattle | 4.752 | 3,680 | 3,360 |
| Sheep Hogs | - 417 | 390 | 1,764 |
| Hogs | . 146 | 318 | |
| PRICES - The following | a the ruli | ng rates at th | e close |
| | 9754 | a wook | finter wear |
| Premium, ! Extra, First quality, Second quality, | | 60 6 | 5 @5%0 |
| Extra. | 414 | @4%0 | 4%@4%c |
| First quality. | 81 | @4%a | 82/04 |
| Second quality. | | @3%0 | 832 08140 |
| Third dublity | | (a)2%6 | 2% (a)3 B |
| Surre-There is no in | any for the | Weat on M. | W Vonl- and |
| SHEEP-There is no in only enough on Albany a trade. During the week | leant to - | meet a ware | imited hart |
| made Duting the week | twhether | londs a very 1 | The price |
| paid were 4% @5% c per p | ond but 4 | hose famine | . ine prices |
| taken as indicating the | Briel fonc | of the market | |
| taken as indicating the g Hocs—Since last Mond | avmaca has | A quorned . | a non round |
| and some thisk the deal | no over the | orn then the | d Wo and |
| and some think the decli nominally at 3%(@3%c; r | AC CYCLI IN | stra let men | a. we quore |
| per pound. | or ha ser of | A TRA LOC WOU | ag punk 9% C |
| MILCH Cows-\$26@\$43, | acrding to | v anality 44 | Ine & Amour |
| 4 | | | - |
| CAMBRIDGE, APRIL | 23 At ma | rket, 113 Cat | tle, about 100 |
| Boomog and 19 Storeg of | mala af | Working One | - Curren and |
| one, two and three year | 18 0 | | |
| MARKET BEEF-Extra fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,750 0 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 \$6 | (indding m | othing but th | he best large |
| fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6.750 | 07,0 first o | uality. \$6.50 | 20.00; second |
| do, \$6,00@0.00; third do, WORKING OXEN, # pat | 60,000.00: n | rdinary. S- | D |
| WORKING OXEN, # Dai | ir 16(@17) | 5. | - |
| COWS AND CALVES - \$ | 30@ | | |
| COWS AND CALVES-\$ STORES-Yearlings, \$- | ∽©⊣ Two | years old. \$ | -@-; Three |
| Vears old. 5(a) | | | |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS-10 | ouat arket | Prices in l | 008, \$2,75(@3 |
| 30 each: extra. \$4.00(a)5.0 | D: or BOOK | or 360 11K | |
| SPRING LAMBS - None HIDES - 606%c # 15. | · | - | |
| HIDEB - 606%c # 1b | 1110-60 | 06%6. | • |
| PELTS 50.50(@2.00. U) | 8.11SK1)8(c | 3918 4 9 fb. | |
| VEAL CALVES, from \$ | (d-) | - | |
| BRIGHTON, APRIL | 24 _ A | arkat and P- | of Datela do |
| Stores. 1.090 Sheep and L | anha ma | arres 900 Be | or Carrie, 88 |
| BEEF CATTLE -Prices, | ATT 8 27 | 37 00: Amat | ality de tora |
| 0,00; second do, \$6,25@0,0 | n thinks | CA STOR AN | uantuy, \$0,00(@) |
| WORKING OVEN | Since11 | \$2,00(00,00. | |
| WORKING OXEN-\$115. MILOH COWS-\$42(2)46; | comme * | 18@20 | |
| VEAL CALVES - S4 . QK | 0006 | | |
| VEAL CALVES - \$4, \$5, STORES-Yearling, \$0(6) | 00 Twoos | rs old. \$10@9 | Three voor |
| | | | |
| HIDES - 6/06440 20 Th | Tailow -80 | 06340- | - |
| HIDES - 6@6%c #? ib. PELTS - \$1,50@2,00 eac | h. Calf 14 | 08-8000 20 1 | h . |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS - ST | 3.0%@8.75 | tra. \$3.75(05) | 50 |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS - \$ | 1 8 5% @K | : retail 4% | Spring |

TORONTO, APRIL 24. - JEEF hs been in fair offering during the week, with an active demandor shipment to Montreal and Albany, at \$5,60 for No. 1; \$4,000 dor No. 2. CALVES plentiful at \$4,000 each. SHEEF- \$5,0006,00 each. Lami \$2,02,50 each HIDES, \$100 bbs, \$45 Sheepskis, each, \$1,000,01,50. CALFEKINS, \$9 hb, \$c.-Gloc.

chial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. PARTIAL list of Gifts given at the Metropolitan Gift Book

Books to select from in the city.

- It is stated in the German journals that 4,798 soldier of the Prussian army are at present laid up with purulent

- The death of Dr. Wheeler. President of the University of Vermont, and one of the most influential men in the State.

NEW YORK, APR. 23 .- The current prices for the week of

| Want an Ditur | BEEF CATTLE. | AD 0000 |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| Cuding and antitit | | \$0,000.00 |
| Ordinary quality, | | 1.DU(0.0.U |
| Common quanty, | | 7,0007,1 |
| Inferior quality, | ······· | ~6,00@7,0 |
| -3. C + | WE AND GALVES. | |
| First quality | *************************************** | 45.00@50.0 |
| UPDIDARY DUALITY. | *************************************** | 40.412/0)45.4 |
| Common quality. | | 80 00 398 0 |
| Inferior quality | | 95 OV 399 (|
| Interior dumphy. | | 20,00,000,0 |
| <u></u> | VEAL CALVES | |
| First quality, | | 6 @6% |
| Ordinary quality. | | 5 60.5% |
| Common quality. | | 44605 |
| Inferior quality. | | A 6344 |
| THIOTION Quantifit | | |
| | SIEP AND LAMBS. | |
| Prime quality, | head | \$5,00@6.0 |
| Ordinary, | | 4.00(@5. |
| Common. | | 8.00 @4.0 |
| Inferior | | 9 75(0)8 |
| | | |

SWINE

ALBANY, APRIL 23. JERVES The market is glutted be-yond all anticipation, t close of Lent seemingly leading drovers to believe there uild be a largely increased demand for beef. The supply is easal 1,20 head greater than the de-mand. Some holders thi the decling is fully % coper pound live weight, but such are song those who have been unable to soll. Taking quality is consideration, the fall is from 256 to 500 per 100 pounds on agrades, attisks is always the case in a decidedly drooping mixet, sales are slow. The average quality is fair, and the weits compare favorably with those of last week.

| sst week. | | | , |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| RECEIPTS — The followi eipts at this market over he car: | uis our cor r e Central | nparative stat Railroad, esti | ement of re mating 16 to |
| | is week. | Last week | Cor. weel last year. |
| Cattle | 4.752 | 8.680 | 3,560 |
| Sheep | 417 | 390 | 1,764 |
| Hogs | 146 | 3)8 | -, |
| PRICES - The following | the ruli | ng rates at the | |
| Premium, | 100 | B WOOK . | Last week. |
| Extra, | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Sile | 5 @5%6 |
| First quality, | | @1%G | 4%@4%c |
| Trat quality | | @4%G | 8%@4 c |
| Second quality, | | (05 % 6 | 8%@3%0 |
| Third quality, | | | 2%@3 c |
| SHEEP-There is no in | aw for the | East or Ne | w York, and |
| nly enough on Albany a | icant to r | neet a very li | mited hom |
| rade. During the week | twor three | loads came in. | . The price |
| aid were 4%@5%c per p | oul: but th | lese figures 1 | nust not b |
| the sector distant in a line of | and the second | | |

Swing-Stores, wholesals 5% @sc; retail, 4%@%cc. Spring Pigs, 00@00c.

TAUM STATE - ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.-The Subscribers, assignces of George Brown, offer for sale a Farm of 206 avros. All the build-ings on said farm are of modern style, and in tip top order-the barn alone costing over \$3,000. Said Farm lies in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., two and a balf miles south-west of Oaks' Corners; has been under a well-directed system of im-provement for several years, and is thoroughly underdrained. The desirableness of location, convenience and durability of buildings, quality of soil, high state of cultivation, all combine to make it one of the most desirable Farms ever offered for sale. Said Farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given at any time. A part of the purchase money can remain on the Farm. Also, with or without the Farm, 360 well-bred Spanish Merino Sheep and Lambs, which for quality, quality and reveness of feece, can't be beat-together with all of the Stock, Teams, Farming Uzensils and Tools. For further particulars inquire of WM. JOHNSON or GEORGE C. MOORE. 642-18t DAVIS' SEEDLING POTATOES for sale at \$1.50 per bbl. or \$1 \$7 beg, delivered at the RR. depot at Albi-on, Mich. Address as above. B. PECKHAM

sell at

A GENTS WANTED-To introduce the LITTLE Gauge, Screw-driver, and extra needles. Will give a liberal sal-ary or large commission A few counties in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa to be supplied. Address soon, with stamp, for terms, 641-4t T. S. PAGE, General Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

Russerr,s

SCREW POWER. COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

Not a Cog in the Machine!

COFFEE: -COFFEE: -A fine va-riety, raised and put up expressly for seed., sent, with directions free, for 27 cents per package, in coin or stamps. A sure crop, and yields well. Address 642.2t S. WARD, Lake Village, N. H.

J.(1)(1) A.G.F.N.T.S. W.A.N.T.F.E.D.-To sell Rebel Notex, Sharp'asters and Postage Stamps. Quick sales and large profits. Inclose a three cent stamp and get a de-scriptive Circular. Address S. C. UPHAM. 642-2t 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DRACTICAL TEACHER WANTED Of Book Keeping and Accounts. Also one for Penmanship and Mathematics. A good position and salary is offered, and none but a FIRST-OLASS MAN need apply. Address STATE AND NATIONAL BUSINESS OLLEGE. 642-It Poughkeepsie, N Y.

TTP SO 1-THE "UNCLE SAM STATIONERY PACE. I AGE - the most popular and rapid selline Package ont PRIZES WORTH from trenty-five, cents to TEN DOLLARS | AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHENE | Oroular and fac-tomate free. 60 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NANSEMOND SWEET POTATO PLANTS,

A a in years past-a superior article, adapted to Northern planting-at \$2 a 1,000; 5,000, \$30; 10,000, \$15-in May and June. Our plants for many years have given good satisfaction in the Northern States, growing good crops 44 der. N. Send stamp for Circular. O B. MURRAY. Fostar's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio.

A PPLE THEES FOR SALE CHEAP.-A few thousand large, thrifty, four years old Apple Trees of the most esteemed varieties, for sale, at from \$40 to \$00 per thousand, as they must scon be removed from the premises. For particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y., or apply to [62-11] THO. SMITH, Frances st. Rochester.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE.

I HAVE a supply of Wilson's Albany, Hooker's Seedling,

THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND.

Packed and delivered at the cars or express offices. These

well with any plants any where. I have also a large supply of

GEO. B. DAVIS, Box 3014, Chicago, III.

the different varieties of Raspberries, Blackberries, Good berries and Currants, which will be sold cheap. Address

nd Longworth's Prolific Strawberry Plants, which I will

Friction Rollers upon the inner face of the drive wheel pass up the flange of a revolving Screw, which gives the desired amount of motion to the pitman-crank, with least possible fric-tion. PERFECT IN ITS WORK, and most simple and durable in its construction.

The Lightest Draft Mower and Reaper in the World. EF Send for circulars Manufactured by RUSSELL & TREMAIN, 641-13t Manufactured N.Y.

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

SEEDSI SHEDSI SEEDSI-Clover, Timothy, Sand Hungarian Grass Seeds; Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top Seed; Orchard Grass, China Fea Seed Wheat; Dwarf Broom Corn Seed; Dutton and eight-rowed Corn, at H. DAW & SON, 26 Central Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, April 10, 1862.

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE,

R HODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE, THE STANDARD MANURE. 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. F. E. MORING, General Agent, GP Peril St., near Hanover Square, New York, To whom Agriculturists and Dealers of New York and New England will please apply. B. M. RHODES & CO., Gto4t. Office, 22 South St., Baltimore, Md.

--- A barge containing 250 Government horses struck a snag between Paducah and Cairo, Saturday night week, and sunk with all on hoard

- The Crystal Palace of 1851, in Hyde Park, London, cos £80,000. The domes alone of the building for the exhibition of 1862 cost £60,000.

- The New York Concert Saloons have succumbed to the law passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, and closed their doors

- Forty-five ladies are now employed in Washington in clipping treasury notes. Among them is one whose musics education cost \$50,000.

- There are heavy freshets prevailing throughout Lower Canada, many villages are flooded, and there has been great destruction of property.

- The death of Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien was due to the incompetency of his "surgeon," an ex-preacher, entirely ignorant of surgical duties.

- The population of New York, in 1628, was 270, all told; in 1800, 60,489; in 1860, 805,651. The per centage of increase for the last ten years is 56.4.

- The people of Weymouth, Nova Scotia, have sent 500 pairs of socks, of excellent quality, for the use of the Maine troops now at the seat of war.

- George Peabody, the American banker in London, has made the splendid donation of \$750,000, to be applied for the benefit of the poor of London.

- Among our men injured last week before Yorktown, wa one who lost his voice by the bursting of a shell near his head Otherwise he was not harmed.

--- A Paris paper states that the orders from the United States for silk goods are sufficient to give employment to the operatives of the Ardeche for months

Tallow, rough..... 3052c. Codfish, quintal, ... 4.50@5.00 Tallow, tried 7@74c. Trout, half bbl...... 3.38@8.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS. NEW YORK, APRIL 25.-FLOUR-Market may be quoted scarcely so firm, but without any decided change in prices, with only a very moderate business doing for export and nome consumption. At the close there were no buyers at the outside quotations. Sales at \$4,000,400 for superfine Western, \$3,100,500 for extra Sules, \$4,700,400 for superfine Western, \$3,100,500 for extra Sules, \$4,700,400 for superfine Western, \$3,100,500 for extra Sules, \$4,700,400 for superfine Western, \$3,100,500 for extra found hooped Ohio, and \$5,500,607 for trade bradge ext round hooped Ohio, and \$5,500,607 for trade bradge ext round theoped Ohio, and \$5,500,607 for trade bradge ext round theoped Ohio, and \$5,500,607 for trade bradge ext round theoped Ohio, and \$5,500,607 for trade bradge ext round \$5,500,607 for tradest \$6,500 for spring, and \$5,500,607 for tradest \$6,500 for spring, and \$5,500,607 for extractions. Corn meel In moderate request and prices steady. Sales at \$3 for Brandywine and \$2,760,235 for every. TRAIN-Wheat market may be quoted quite firm, bit with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Transactions are materially restricted by the want of stock. Sales Milwankes on at \$1,200, extra choice red State at \$1,50, and white Gailfornia at \$1,280, we quote sales at 79,0820, affort milt continues quite. Sales at \$3 for do.elivered, 626 for new relevs Jersey, and \$60,080 for export and home trade. Sales at 607 for milted Western in store, 58 for do.elivered, 626 for new relevs Jersey, and \$60,080 for prime mess, 512,01,25 for prime. Beef market more active and very firm. Sales at \$12,001,25 for prime. Beef market more active and very firm. Sales at \$12,001,25 for prime. Beef market doma Sindla. Beef thand, \$100,010,25 for prime. Beef market doma Sindla Sid, 600 for country mess, \$120,125 for prime. Beef market doma Sindla Sid. 500 for country mess, \$120,125 for prime. Beef market doma Sindla Sid. 500 for country mess, \$120,125 for repacked do, \$140

for silk goods are sufficient to give employment to the operatives of the Ardeche for months.
— Ignatius Castilli, an eccentric old literary veteran, has just did in Vienna. He had a mania for collecting snuff-boxes, and has left not fewer than 1,800.
— A lady in Lowell, who has a son in the service of his county, on turning over her plate at breakfast, on fast day, found \$600 in gold as a present from him.
— We learn that the Indians have stopped all communication will be destroyed.
— The steameir Mars, recently recovered from the rebels, is undergoing thorough repairs at Island No. 10, preparatory to going into the United States service.
— A. W. Easell, an old resident of Boiton, Mass., died last week from the effects of a bite from a rat, which he incaution strop of a bite from a rat, which he incaution strop in a strop of the up of the gunners.
— It must be ticklish work for the rebels to handle their strop of the gunners.
— Embaining bodies has become quite a business at Washing. One physician is said to have made \$20,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200,000. The prices are \$200 for an officer and \$200 for a private.
— A meeting of eminent persons has been lasely held in how the stoper of rememines the subject of rememines the subject of rememines the stoper of rememines the subject of rememines the request to the subject of rememines the subject of rememines the subject of rememines the request to the subj

THE WOOL IARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24.-Natis fleece has been in better re-quest at alightly reduced rates; sies of 100,000 fbs. medium and integrades at 45@480., and 30,000 B Canadian on private terms.

| e quote: | ·. |
|--|-----------------|
| Saxony Fleece & ib. American full-blood Merino | |
| American full-blood Merino | 48(250 |
| American half and Merino American Native and gtarterferino | 44 @47 |
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| Extra pulled | 46(a)48 |
| Extra pulled Superfine pulled | |
| No. 1 pulled. | |
| No. 1 pulled Lamb's pulled | |
| California fine, unwashed | 26(7)30 |
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| Peruvian washed | |
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| Smyrna unwasneu | |
| Mexican unwashed | 12(0)14 |
| | IV. I. ITIOUNC. |

ALBANY, APRIL 24.—The mrket is without important change. Sales 10,000 fbs. medium fleece at 45c; 1,000 fbs. No. 1 pulled on p, t, and 2,500 fbs extraio.—Journal.

| BOSTON, | APRIL | 24. — The | folowing | are | the | rates | for | the |
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| nd | Parte a province above and character a contracter a | Do. Ritche |
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| m. | | structor. |
| | BOSTON, APRIL 24. — The following are the rates for the | Do. Fruit |
| ry | week: | Breck's Bo |
| me | | Buist's Flo |
| 20. | Saxony and Merino, fine,47651 bxas, | |
| eef | Full blood | Do. Family |
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| ce. | Do. superfine, | |
| nd | Do. No. 1, | Guide |
| ce. nd od | Do. No. 1, | Cobbett's |
| vu | Do. No. 2, | Cottage a |
| | it co-see a second of the seco | Kaanar |

CINCINNATI, APRIL 24-We hear of no movement in the market with reference to the net clips; 35@45c. is talked of as the probable range, since the Boson sale.-Guzette,

In Henrietta, April 18th, oinfianmation of the lungs, GEORGE L. D., son of LYMAN and HERBETA. HILL, aged 11 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

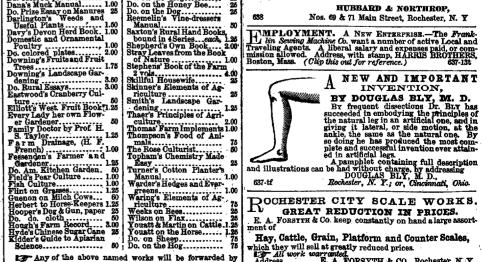
LT ADVERTISING TERMS in Advance-TRIETY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each inserion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per lhe of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leadd,) Sitty Cents a Line.

The immense circultion of the RURAL NEW-YORKERfull twenty thousand more than that of any other similar jour nal-renders it by far the Bet and Theapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This FAIT should be borne in mind by all Nurserymen, Manuscturers, Wholesale Dealers, Land Agents, &c., &c., who necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

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TOM THUME FEAS.-I will send by mail, post-age-paid, 6 or Tom Thumb Peas, for 25 cents, to any post-office in the States. These Peas grow only eight inches high, and are very early and profilit: Rochester, N. Y.

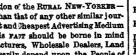
| England will please apply. B. M. RHODES & CO., 640-44. Office, 82 South St., Baltimore, Md. | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
|--|--|--|
| GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, SEEDS, FRUITS, &c. M. J. MONROE, | IT WILL PAY_ | |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL | To buy your DRESS SILKS of | |
| GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 90 Buffalo Street, Rochester, N. Y. ALSO, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatoes, | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| ALSO, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatoes, Green and Dried Fruits, & LT Pure Wines and Liquors, and Reclified Whisky, for Medicinal purposes. [640 | IT WILL PAY - | |
| THE HOME COMFORT COOK STOVE One of the best Stoves now in use. Sole agents, c39-stj KLEIN & DUTHE, 72 Main St., Rochester, N. Y. | To buy your DOMESTICS of | |
| BOOKS FOR RURALISTS. | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| THE following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. We can | IT WILL PAY | |
| also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works | To buy your LINENS of | |
| as published. | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| American Farmer's Ency- clopedia, | | |
| | IT WILL PAY | |
| Allen's Rural Architecture 1.20 for Schools | To buy your TABLE LINENS of | |
| Allen on the Grape 1.23 Allen on the Grape 1.23 Allen on the Grape 1.23 Annarchitect, or Plansfor Country Dwellings | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| Bake's Farmer at Home, 1.25 Boussingault's Rural Econ- Manual of Agriculture, by | IT WILL PAY | |
| omy 1.25 Bright on Grape Culture, 2d edition | | |
| 2d edition | To buy your BLACK SILKS of | |
| 22. duito finite and the finite structure of the finit | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| Do Richen Gardeners In- " Monin's rand Distucter 00 | IT WILL PAY- | |
| b). Attories wateries in the status of the structure of t | To buy your SPRING PRINTS of | |
| structor | Hubbard & Northrop. | |
| Chinese Sugar Cane and Pedder's Land Measurer. 50 Sugar Making | | |
| Cobbett's Am. Gardener 50 Quinby's Mysteries of Bee- | New Spring Prints. | |
| Colosetra Am. Gardender 20 Cottage and Farm Bee- Keepper | We have just opened an assortment of Fashionable Spring Garments, which are very neat and tasty. Our | |
| Dadd's Modern Horse Doc. 1.00 Richardson on the Horse 25 Do. Am. Cattle Doctor 1.00 Richardson on the Pests of Do. Anatomy and Physic the Farm | MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT | |
| Do. Anatomy and Physical older of the Horses | Is now opened, and we are prepared to manufacture Gar- ments, either in Silk or Cloth, to order. | |
| Darlington's Weeds and Reemelin's Vine-dressers | HUBBARD & NORTHROP, 633 Nos. 69 & 71 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y | |
| Domestic and Ornamental bound in 4 Series each 1.26 | FIMPLOYMENT. A NEW ENTERPRISE The Frank- | |
| Do. colored plates2.00 Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees 1.75 Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature 1.75 Stephens' Book of the Farm | EMPLOYMENT. A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The Frank- lin Sewing Machine Co. want a number of active Local and Traveling Agenta. A liberal salary and expenses paid, or com- mission allowed. Address, with stamp, HARNIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. (Clip this out for reference.) 637-13t | |
| Downing's Landscape Gar- dening | A NEW AND IMPORTANT | |
| ture 50 Smith's Landscape Gar- | BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D. | |
| Elliott's West. Fruit BOOK 1.25 dening | BY DOUGLAS BLY, M. D. By frequent dissections Dr. Bry has succeeded in embodying the principles of the natural leg in an artificial one, and in giving it learned or didown the state | |
| er Gardener | giving it lateral, or side motion, at the | |



Hay, Cattle, Grain, Platform and Counter Scales, Hay, Grand, Standy Thatform and Counter States, which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. ES- All work warranted. Address E. A. FORSYTH & CO., Rochester, N.Y., 635-25100 Old Stand of Duryee & Forsyth. Any of the above named works will be forwarded by D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

THE REAL POL

mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price specified. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Roc



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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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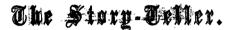
"MOVE ON. MEN!"

["MUUH obliged to you! Move on, ment" was Genera BURNSIDE's answer, on the reception of the flag presented to him at an early period of the war.]

> Move on, men; and the men moved on To the good old song our father's sung. Move on, men; and the men moved on 'Neath the good old flag our fathers flung; Mid the million hopes and the million fears, A nation's prayers and a nation's cheers.

Move on, men; and the men moved on, Moved on with their banners gay Through Columbia's darkest day. Move on, men; and the men moved on Step so firm and heart so brave, Moved on o'er the watery wave; Moved on 'mid the dismal roar Of the mighty winds, from shore to shore Moved on, moved on, tempest tost, With the rudder broke and anchors lost Braved the tempest, stemmed the tide. For the good old ship, the nation's pride In which our fathers fought and died Where God's voice in thunder spoke Whilst the waves tumultuous broke, Burnside moved to Roanoke.

When an hundred years are o'er. When other hearts shall read the lore That's written on Columbia's shore, When old Time's assuaging hand Hath wreathed its ivy o'er the land, Then the poet's soul shall flow, Then the patriot's heart shall glow, Then rousinge, with magic spell, To the linetting world shall tell How the winds and waves twoke Mingling with the Bery amoke, Cathon's roar, and saber stroke, When Burnster moved to Roanoke.



Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. BABY'S CARRIAGE. BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

"SUCH an ugly old ark as this baby-wagon is," exclaimed my pretty Cousin CLARA, as she arranged the nillows in the capacious willow wagen, preparing to give Master HARRY an airing-"I declare I am ashamed to go into the street with it. Where did you ever pick up such an outlandish affair?"

"Pick it up, indeed," said I, with an indignant tone. "You will please to understand, Miss CLARA AMES, that I paid the whole of ten dollars for that wagon, and consider it was cheap at that; for it has seen more service, and done more real good, than half a dozen of your dainty, velvet-lined cabs could endure.

"I believe it," said CLARA, laughing. "Why its inst the right size for my Shetland pony to drawwish I had him here now, I would harness him in and take the family out." She dumped the baby down among the pillows, made a pretence of standing on tip-toe and looking in "to see if he had struck yet," and then started off on her excursion. While she is gone I will tell you the story of that

willow wagon, that you may judge if it was not cheap at ten dollars.

It was getting near spring-time; the blue-birds had come, and here and there the grass was growing green. I watched it all with delight, and one of my first thoughts was, "now baby must have a carriage, and go out every day to get fresh color into his pale cheeks."

Almost the first sunshiny day, I mentioned the subject to my husband at the dinner table, and he proposed I should go that very afternoon and select one, saving he had noticed some very handsome ones at the furniture stores.

Just as he was leaving the house he turned back. saying, "By the way, MARY, one of my men told me the other day that his son had been making a willow wagon this winter, and was very anxious to sell it. It is that deaf and dumb boy of NEAL'S. He is very ingenious, and with a little help from his father has made the wagon to amuse himself, and in the hope of earning a trifle. I am afraid it will be too, clumsy to answer your purpose; but it will do

ture rooms; and if my taste had not been met by poor Jinny's attempt at carriage making, it surely could not fail of being satisfied by the variety of elegant styles that were displayed to me there. Among them all, however, there was not one that

so pleased me as a miniature cab, with its easy rocking motion, its dainty proportions, so frail to the eye, but so strong in reality, the salesman assured me. "Only ten dollars, madam," said the smoothtongued clerk," and the handsomest thing of the

kind we ever got up." Before I left the rooms I was perfectly decided in my mind that baby should have that carriage, but I would not allow it to be sent home, giving as a reason that I wished my husband to call and see it; for in spite of all I could do, I could not help feeling that it was an extravagant sum to lay out, even for baby, and yet with that beautiful carriage before me, I could not feel satisfied with a plain one.

On my way home it occurred to me to call and see what had become of a poor woman who used to come to me for plain sewing, but who had not made her appearance for some time. This took me into a miserable part of the city, where it seemed as if the sweet breath of spring-time could never find its way. Up three flights of stairs, in a low, dingy room, I found the object of my search busily sewing, while a little girl was trying to quiet two puny looking babies. I had often heard her speak of her twin babies, but had never seen them before; and their pale faces, sunken eyes, and little bony hands, made my heart ache as I read in them the story of neglect, hunger, and sickness. Sickness! Who wouldn't be sick, to spend day and night in that hot, close air. I felt suffocating in it, and looked in a restless way toward the window. The poor woman saw my glance and said,

"T know the air isn't good for one, ma'am; but it costs so much for coals, that when I get the room warm in the morning I can't afford to lose any heat by airing it. It's good that summer is coming, when the LORD will warm the world for us." She said this with a sad smile, and glanced at her babies as she spoke.

"Are they sick?" I asked.

"Only the cough, ma'am," said she, "but it's wearing them away, poor things. The doctor says fresh air would cure them if I kept them out two or three hours every day, but I must sew, ma'am, or we must all starve together, and little MARY here is not strong enough to carry them. If I could borrow a wagon she could draw them nicely, but nobody around here has one."

"Mrs. MERRILL had one made for her twins," said I; "you sew for her, don't you?"

"Its too nice to lend, ma'am," was the only reply. "Too nice to lend!"—yes, and so would my elegant ten-dollar cab be. Only careful hands must touch it; only well-dressed babies could sit on its velvet cushions. My decision was made, and I resolved to commit myself at once, with those poor little babies before me, so as to leave no room for relenting.

"I shall have a wagon by to-morrow," said I. that will carry a dozen such little creatures as these; and if MARY will come for it she shall have it every forenoon as long as you want it;" and without waiting to hear the last of the grateful mother's

thanks, I huridel away. "Now," thought I, "for JIMMY's go-cart. He will be very glad to get five dollars for it; so there will be something saved at any rate." But a moment more bettered that thought, by suggesting that I should give JINNY the ten dollars which I had intended paying for the cab, and thus bestow a charity upon a needy and deserving family, encourage the industry of the boy, and at the same time supply my own wants.

It was beautiful to see the delight of the dumb boy when made to understand that I had really purchased his wagon, and that I gave him so much for it. He took the money, turned it over in a curious way, then he would clap his hands and laugh outright. Then he began a series of rapid gestures by which he intended to tell me that it would buy clothes, and food, and coal; and then in a most amusing way he put his hands in his pockets, and strutted about the room, meaning, his mother explained, that he was a great man, and had earned money. He insisted upon drawing the wagon home for me himself, and when he left it he patted it in the same way he had done before. By this time I was fully satisfied with my purchase, and could hear very well my husband's good-natured ridicule of my "ambulance wagon," as he styled it. That was the very name for it; and all'the spring and summer it went on its daily mission of mercy. There was room enough in its capacious lap for both the sick babies, even after the fresh air had covered their little skeletons with solid muscle; and as for my own little boy, he never missed the more dainty furnishings of the carriage he came so near owning. It is a capital wagon. It answers to go to market with; no jolting over the rough pavements have shaken the firmness of screw or nail; it will bear handling by childish hands; it is not too nice to lend; and bids fair to descend as an heir-loom to

blossom; the little head sank back to its restingplace, and soon, with the "little rose" pressed against her cheek, the child slept sweetly.

In her sleep the loosened fingers dropped her treasure, and the mother took it from the child's lap. She was a beautiful woman; yet one did not like to look at her face, it had such a restless, troubled look. The sweet scent of the clover seemed to awaken some old memories, for she looked like one whose thoughts were far away. One who listened aright might have heard the clover-blossom speaking to her these words:

"Come with me, lady, sway from your elegant home and your fashionable life, to a little far-away village. You have some time seen that low, brown cottage, almost hidden among sheltering elms. It is a very humble house, and the two whose home it has been for more than fifty years, are very plain, humble people; but when the Lord makes up his jewels from those who have loved unselfishly and have lived for others, he will 10t forget old Jacob and Martha Lester. Do you renember when their home and their hearts were opined to receive four homeless little orphans, whon they never let feel the loss of a mother's tendernes and a father's care? You have not forgotten that surmer afternoon when two sisters and a brother, wb had been merrily playing amid the new-mown hy, mounted the wellfilled cart for a homeward ride

"Cheeks flushed with excitment and heat, hair twined with wild vines from the brook side, and hats trimmed with the sweet lossoms of the clover, cut down by the mower's scyte-what a merry ride it was! 'If Frank had only ten with us, wouldn't we have had more tun?' said ttle Lucy, twin-sister of Frank, the merriest rege in all the village. When they came in sight othe old farm-house, a group of men and boys we slowly approaching the door. Eagerly the chilten hastened towards the house. When they reachd the open door, the men were laying down thir precious burdenmerry little Frank-not mry now, but stiff and cold. He had been drowne in the stream near the woods, while the three weroleying in the hav-field. When they wore their hatsgain, black ribbons had taken the place of the clov-blossoms. And now,⁴ said the clover, "the old m and woman live alone in the old house; but theyften long for the voices that once filled their hor with pleasant sounds. Years have passed since thy went away, and for a long time no tidings of tm have gladdened the hearts that cherished the so fondly. The little golden-haired Lucy is a wlow, giving all her time and strength to earn, brei for herself and for her children. James, the jother, has gone down slowly, step by step; and metimes, if a wish for a better life comes to him, 1 wife or mother or sister rejoices with him, and strigthens him by her love, and in his loneliness heinks again. The other sister" (I think the cloves voice must have trembled a little as she said is)--- "you know where she is; and perhaps you a tell why, in her pride, she has forgotten the hae of her childhood, and lost sight of her toiling, prowing sister; and perhaps you can tell why to sinful, unhappy brother went from her, stung by ir bitter words, to a deeper sin than he had known fore, and why he is never welcomed to her luxurics home."

Tears were fast fallingrom the beautiful eyes, as the lady opened a case ther reticule and carefully placed the clover in it. he carriage had reached fts destination. They we at home. No one ever knew the cause of the hange that came over the proud lady, who callecto her home the sad sister with her little boys. Oe of them, Frank, you might almost believe the sam little Frank that lay so stiff and cold that summe day so long ago. No one among his reckless corpanions knew what power, gentler yet stronger than all the powers in the world, drew one of thir number from the snares of the destroyer, and rade him strong to fight the good fight and win th victory.

The old farm hove is seldom silent now, for children's voices agai ring within its walls, and in the summer they allcome from their city homes till old Jacob and Mrtha, surrounded by so much young life, forget the they are very old, and their journey's end is ver near. The little red clover blossom, whose home was the dusty roadside, and who, in her humility thought she out of the world as init, now rests in the old family Bible, pressed agains the leaf that bears the record of Frank's death. - N Y. Christian Inquirer.

The Reviewer.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETA-TIOT. BY THADDRUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D. A New Edition: Enlarged and Improved, with Additions from the Author's Manuscripts and Original Notes. Illustrated by Ergravings drawn from Nature under the Supervision of Professor Agassiz. Edited by Omakurs L. Faurt, Secre-tary of the Massechusetts Side Board of Agriculture. [Fro.-pp. 640.] Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

This is a splendid work. As a book, its paper and type and execution, its binding and illustrations, are above all praise, reminding you instantly of the finest English works and demanding a place among the highest in your library, of on the most conspicuous table as an ornamental work. And this is a book on Insects? Yes, verily, on INSECTS. Have you a prejudice against insects, and do you call them offensive bugs, or ugly worms, or hateful creepers, or horrible annoy ances? Yet, are they also among the most beautiful forms o animal life, the most useful or the most injurious, the most unmanageable and the most important in their operations The Hessian Fly is declared by a wise man, familiar with its ravages, more to be dreaded in a mederate section of the country, than an armed enemy of 50,000 men. The same has proved true of the Wheat Midge in a large part of our State Of the Silk Worm, the uses and the praises are as old and at extensive as whole or even partial civilization. For beauty their form and structure and adaptations have been admired by the wise and the good, the tasteful and the true.

In respect to our vast Agricultural operations, the ver foundation and support and continuance of our social rela tions and blessings, the study and knowledge of insects is of the highest importance, certainly of those which are espable of doing great injury. In the Natural History Survey of Massachusetts, the government made provision for this express object, and printed the "Report on the Insects of Massachusetts Injurious to Vegetation," in 1841. It was an admirable work, and was highly commended by the learned at home and abroad. A copy of this Report lies before us now, and we are only more astonished at the success of the author, THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, as we have seen th progress of Entomology since-in the twenty years tast. In 52 the government of Massachusetts published another edition, considerably enlarged by the learned author, and still more valuable. In neither of these editions were there any illustrations by figures of insect forms and structure, enabling an intelligent farmer and his sons and daughters to becom familiar with the living creatures and their habits and works The Legislature of that State made this addition the work of CHARLES L. FLINT, the Secretary of the Board of Agricultur of Massachusetts. Nobly has he accomplished the object in this splendid volume. To the original text of Dr. HARRIS there has been made by Mr. FLINT, from the unpublished notes of Dr. HARRIS, "large additions" in the chapter of butterflies. But the crowning improvement is the multitude of figures, life-like, as if about to move, and colored in th native hues of the insects. On this, Mr. FLINT has employed time and effort, and enjoyed the advantages of most excellen aid from experienced and scientific hands, and for which he makes all due acknowledgments. It is gratifying to find evidence of the estimation of Dr. FITCH, the active and accu rate Entomologist of the New York State Ag'l Society.

A knowledge of insects is more important than when Dr HARRIS first published the work. But then he wrote, "The injuries we suffer from them (insects) are becoming yearly more apparent, and are more or less within our control fore suitable remedies can be discovered, and effectually applied, it is necessary that our insect enemies should be ccognized, and their habits generally known." This was wisdom then: it is high wisdom now. Mr. FLINT has accom plished more for this end than had ever been before done in our country. The species of insects in Massachusetts are estimated at 2,400; a great many are placed among those injurious to vegetation. This one work will embrace most of those known to be injurious in New England; in the State of New York, and over a much larger territory. We hall the appearance of the work, and cordially commend it to all inter ested in the important subject so thoroughly treated.

THE BAY PATH.— A Tale of New England Colonial Life. By J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Letters to the Young," "Lee-sons in Life," etc. [16mo.—pp. 416.] New York: Charles Boribner.— 1882.

DR. HOLLAND, alias "TINOTHY TITCOMB," has become noted in the field of American Litérature, having won laurels in a trio of phases-as Editor, Author and Lecturer. His success in each of these difficult positions proves the possession of unusual industry and versatility of talent, if not of rare genius. Those of our readers who have heard Dr. H. lecture, or read his "Letters to the Young," "Lessons of Life," or "Gold Foil," will be likely to make the acquaintance of the volume before us, which is, we believe, a new edition of the first of his writings issued in book form. The 'Publisher's Preface is as follows: - "A small edition of this work, published in 1857, having been for some time entirely out of print, a constant and increasing demand for it has led to its republication. The very great popularity of the author's subsequent works, which liave, in the aggregate, nearly reache the sale of one hundred thousand volumes, would, of itself, give unusual interest to this volume: but it is with special reliance on its own merits that it is again offered to the public.

exhibits the Cambridge-like taste of the publishers. Varion subjects are discussed in the present number, the list of contents embracing the following articles:--1. Growth and Rela. tions of the Sciences, by M. B. Anderson, LL. D., Fresident of the University of Bochester; 2. The Chinese Coolie Trade. by Rev. Win. Ashmore, Missionary to China; 3. The Right cous Bead between Death and the Resurrection, by Rev. Geo. W. Clarke, Elizabeth, N. J.; 4. West Indian Missions, by M. A. Collier, Chelsea, Mass.; 5. Recent Ministerial Biography, by Rev. Heman Lincoln, Providence, R. I.; 6. The Religious System of the Chinese Pretender, by Rev. G. W. Sampson, D. D., President of Columbian College, D. C.; 7. Recent Pabl. cations, by the Editor-including notices of works on Theology, Biblical Literature, History, Travels, and General Literature. The leading paper is worthy the "post of honor, being an able discussion of an important subject. The Review is edited by the Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and published by BENTON & ANDREWS. of this city, at \$3 per annum.

CHANNER'S ENCYCLOPZEDIA: A Dictionary of Universal Knowl. edge for the Feopla. On the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversations Lexicon. Illustrated with Maps and Numerons Wood Engravings. Fublished in Parta, price 16 cents each to the ordinarised in eix or seven volumes, similar in appearance to the volumes of "Chamber's In-formation for the People." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PART 45 of this exceedingly valuable work has been received. The closing article-" Fashton "-is well illustrated. as are also several other topics discussed in the number before us. We are glad to note the promptness with which the publishers meet the demands of the public, and the faithfuln exercised by them in redeeming their promises in regard to this serial publication. Paper, typography, etc., are all that could be expected, while its intrinsic worth should recommend it to every one who would combine neatness and practicability in the works of his household. JAS. RATCLIFFE is the agent for Rochester and violnity.

To Business Men.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM of its Glass, 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, Thas or Thousands of the most enterprising Farmers. Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants Mechanics, Manufacturers and Professional Men, throughout the loyal States, should give the RUEAL a trial. As the business 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, the above is first of its class, many prominent manufacturers, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., Wholesale Merchants, Educational Institutions, Publishers, J. and and Insurance Companies, Agencies, &c., in various parts of the country, can attest

[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.] [From the New York Daily World, Feb. 16, 1982.] Hown's Harnit, Niw Yonzier comes to us freighted with its natural anount of information, valuable, not to farmers along, but a all when the information in the improvements of the farming new parts it has informed in the improvement of the farming new papers. And we have a scatting to learn that its pro-graming new papers, and we have a scatting to learn that its pro-to when never better that by are at the present time. We commond it works notice of thics of our readers who takes interest in agricultural and horticultural matters, and, we may add, to advertisers who desire to reach the farming communi-ties throughout the country.

[From the New York Daily Times.]

Moors's RURAL New York Ere, published at Rochester, has a very large circulation, especially among the agricultural popu-lation of the Northern, Western; and Middle States, and offeran 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 descress 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 worm of our money. Mr. Moone charges so cents a line, and his circulation makes it thesp advertising. We don't know the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER, but we know that it-pays us to advertise in ft.

Advertisements.

DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. MANUFACTURED BY

A. N. WOOD & CO.,

Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y. This undersigned having been engaged in building Steam Ea-gines a number of years, have been constantly receiving indu-ries with reference to Engines of small capacity, that would answer for provelling a small amount of machinery with a little expense, and with this in view we have just inverted, and have in operation, an Engine which we think will fully meet the de-mand. The one we have in operation is a

TWO-HORSE POWER, ot which we wish to call the intention of the public. For these-making. Threahing Grain, Cutting Feed, Churning, Saw ng Wood, Turning Grain Stone, Heating water for either ont-loor or In-door purposes, it is admirably adapted. It would be ound equally efficient for running a Printing Press, Itaring (actor, Fax Bellows, Drilling Machine; and many other than equining a light power. We think the simplicity add

CHEAPNESS COMBINED n this mathine will commend it to the "favorithe notice of all encous wanting a small power can purchase of us ar inger and Boiler at a less cost than we have formerly been able to sell Boiler of the same capacity, the Cash Price being only

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, at our shop. All who antidicate provining a projelling p are respectfully invited to give us a call.

MAY 3.

ST BOAR

no harm to call and look at it. Don't feel at all obliged to buy it if you don't like it; I can take it of him to send packages around in."

Now, from the very first thought of a carriage my mind had been made up as to just what kind of one it should be. A vision of my darling's happy face looking out from the silken curtains of a stylish little cab with its cushions of crimson velvet, was always the picture I saw; and that awkward willow wagon, with its clumsy proportions and probable stripes of red and green, thrust itself into my fancies in a most unwelcome manner.

"There is no use in looking at it," I said to myself, as I was dressing to go out; "of course I shall not buy such a thing." Still I thought it hardly right not to comply with my husband's wish, and so I found myself soon afterwards knocking at the door of Mr. NEAL's little brown house Such a scene as there was when I entered! Six children, all under ten years old, beside the deaf and dumb boy, who looked about fourteen. The noise and confusion seemed enough to drive any one distracted; and the pale, nervous mother, who stood at the ironing-table with her baby upon one arm while she moved the iron with the other, seemed ready to drop with exhaustion. The eldest boy was washing the dishes, and the mother told me that the children managed to amuse the baby very well most of the time, but now he had the measles and would stay with no one but her.

I remembered my own petted baby, and the days of sickness when no place but mother's arms would satisfy the little sufferer. Did she not love her moaning baby as well as I my "one little chick?" I believed she did.

Meantime a very intelligible pantomime was going on between the deaf and dumb boy and his mother, by which he was soon made to understand that I was the wife of his father's employer, and that I would like to see the wagon he had made. His eyes sparkled with pride and pleasure as he drew it In from another room, and began with the expressive language of signs to point out to me how strong if was, and how well made in every part. I could easily see that it was carefully made, and it happy; but now I might as well be out of the world was nearly floring to offend the taste; as in it." but then it was so large, and so very, very plain. It was clearly fit for nothing but to send out parcels from the store as thy husband had suggested; so I said as much to Mrs. NEAL, and she in turn translated it to her son. His eye fell, and he seemed disappointed; but he only shook his head, patted the wagon in a consoling a way, as one would a child, and drew it away from the room.

N. A. A.

THE CLOVER BLOSSOM.

another generation.

In the beautiful June morning, when the golder light rested on the hill-tops and in the valleys, and the air was full of the pleasant sounds of country life, a little red clover-blossom, in its humble home by the dusty roadside, lifted its head, still wet with the refreshing dew-drops, to see what all the world was doing. In the meadows and on the hill-tops

the trees were standing in their wonderful beautythe graceful elm, the strong oak, the drooping willow, the slender birch, and the dark, solemn pine. Along the road came the market wagons, carrying an almost endless variety of beautiful fragrant roses, and many other flowers of early summer; for there was to be a grand floral festival in the neighboring city, and large prizes were to be awarded to those who brought flowers of the rarest beauty.

The clover-blossom grew very sad as she thought of the use and beauty of everything around her. 'Of what use am I, a homely little thing living here in the dust? If I were handsome, so that peo ple would look at me and admire me, I should be

The day wore away; but before the sun had gone down, a large family carriage came slowly down the hill. At the foot of the hill, an unfastening of some portion of the harness caused the coachman to dismount. A little girl, with a pale, thin face, was lying in the arms of her nurse. She raised her head and looked from the carriage window. "See, Nanny, the little red rose! Can you give it to me?"

It was but a short walk to the well-stocked farni- The pale hands grasped eagerly the little clover- face, and the two lights sixteen feet spart.

Corner fir the Young

For Icore's Rural New-Yorker. ORTHOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 29 leters. My 20, 9, 4 are liquids. My 25, 23, and the combination 2', 5, are masals. My 29, 17 are sibilants. My 15 is defective in its oganical constru My 1, 21, 14 are labials. My 24, 10, 7, and the commination 28, 16, are linguals. My 11 and 18, hard, are platals. My 2, 8, and 6, 8, and 2, 13, and 19, 16, and 22, 26, are digraphs. My whole is what everyman should do. Monroe, Green Co., Wi., 1862. B. W. PRITCHARD. For loore's Rural New-Yorker ANAGRAMS OF MOUNTAINS.

6 Nic Anna Davis 1. A roost. 2. I am C. B. Ozrho 7 Seen er py. 8 Cordelia Serl. 3. Mama li hay. & Eren, I am sorry. 4. Tooti c Pap leap. 10 Peep, Ansin. 5. Brain an Cat. E. C. East Palmyra, N. Y., 182. Answer in two weks

For loore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAI PROBLEM.

A BOY paid twenty shillngs for a pair of skates and a knife. Twice the difference between the cost of the two, plus one half cost of the knife, equils the lost of the skates. 'Required, H. A. BHNJAMIN. the price of each. Fredonia, Chant. Co., N. Y., 182. Answer in two wieks. 6.12

ANSWERS TO ENIGNAS, do., IN No. 640.

Answer to Miscellaneous Engma .- A soft answer turneth away wrath. Answer to Anagram:

Amilat the miste And, colligst, fronts, With harest writes, And storgest boats, He thrust his fists Aggingt fig fosts, And will (mister) He sees the groats.

etrical Problem :- Four Answer to Geom

omission as respects externals, and also for the non-announce ment of the work and its price through the various mediums which are read by a myriad of the anthor's admirers. For, sale by ADAMS & DABNEY.

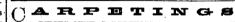
AIDS TO FAITH: A series of Theological Essays. By Several Writers. Being a Reply to "Essays and Reviews." Edited by WILLIAM TROMSON, D. D., Lord Elshop of Gloucester and Bristol. [16mo.--pp. 538.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THIS is an able work, written by ripe scholars and theologians, and no doubt the most learned volume yet issued in response to "Essays and Reviews." We brifly enumerate the topics discussed, and the writers, as follows :-- 1. On Miracles as Evidences of Christianity, by Prof. Mansel, of Oxford; 2. On the Study of the Evidences of Christianity, by Wm. Fitz gerald, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross: 8. Prophecy, by A. McCaul, D. D., Professor of Hebrew, King's College, London; 4. Ideology and Subscription, by F. C. Cook, Cheplain in ordinary to the Queen. etc.: 5. The Mossie Record of the Creation, by Prof. McCaul; 6. On the Genuine ness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch, by George Rawlin son, Professor at Oxford: 7. Inspiration. by Edward Harrold Browne, Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; 8. The Death of Christ, by Wm. Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Glouces ter and Bristol: 9. Scripture and its Interpretation, by C. J. Ellicott, Professor of Divinity, King's College, London. The volume will prove of great interest to religionists. Sold in Rochester by STEELE & AVERY.

A PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY on the basis of the Object Method of Instruction. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings and Pictorial Maps. By FORVOR A. ALIEN. Principal of the Chester County Normal School, West Chester, Pa., Quarto, 56 pp. Printed in Oil Colors. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippin-56 pp. Pr cott & Co.

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THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW. -The list Issue of this able quar terly (No. CVIII-April, 1862,) is admirable in both contents. and spielaratice The manner intrinch the Review is yoh., ducted must continuously enhance the envisible reputation its learned editor has acquired, while the style in which it is issued



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