PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT.

SINGLE NO. NO. 645.

VOL. XIII. NO. 21.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEKENDING SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 645.

Agricultural.

SAVOURABLE NOTICE.

RECOMMENDING: the unusual backwardness of the season, the long spell of cold and sun, and, according to the promise we have seen, it looks as if the work will be lacking seriously for a season. Pioneers in the State, who have not met with any success in their way of making a profit from the crops, will find that we are sure of a fall. The season opens up to the farmer in the best manner that can be desired. They are in a good position to plant and to make use of the best farming methods. The great object with farmers is to plant the first of the season and to have the crop established in the best manner possible.

Now if this be the season of the phenomenon of the year, of the season when the crops are sown, we have little reason to believe that the crop will be so large as to make the farm men in a better position than they have been in the past. The crop is not to be estimated from its size, but from its yield. The farmer who is in the best position to make use of the best farming methods, will be in the best position to make the best use of the harvest. The farmer who is in the best position to make use of the best farming methods, will be in the best position to make the best use of the harvest. The farmer who is in the best position to make use of the best farming methods, will be in the best position to make the best use of the harvest.

LATE'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

The successful introduction of the Purple Top Sowie to the Northern markets is the result of the efforts of the Vegetable Breeders' Society. The Purple Top Sowie is a variety of the Sowie, and is distinguished by its purple-colored leaves and roots. It is a hardy and vigorous plant, and is well adapted for growing in the Northern states. It is a good source of food, and is much appreciated by the people of the Northern states.
VARIETIES.—The following are the varieties of sugar beets

1. "Golden Acre."—This variety is esteemed for its early and
large growth. The root is medium-sized, and is of a very good
quality. It is one of the best varieties for the New-
York market, and is extensively grown here.

2. "Black Top."—This variety is smaller in size than the
"Golden Acre," and is of a dark color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

3. "White Top."—This variety is larger in size than the
"Golden Acre," and is of a white color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

4. "Tom Thumb."—This variety is small in size, and is of
a white color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

5. "Saxa."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of a
dark color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

6. "Brook."—This variety is larger in size than the
"Golden Acre," and is of a light color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

7. "White Giant."—This variety is larger in size than the
"Golden Acre," and is of a white color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

8. "Black Giant."—This variety is larger in size than the
"Golden Acre," and is of a dark color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

9. "Japanese."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
a light color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

10. "Japanese Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
the "Golden Acre," and is of a light color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

11. "Russian."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
a dark color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

12. "Russian Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
the "Golden Acre," and is of a dark color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

13. "Chinese."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
a light color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

14. "Chinese Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
the "Golden Acre," and is of a light color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

15. "American."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
a dark color. It is a good variety for the market,
and is extensively grown in this state.

16. "American Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
the "Golden Acre," and is of a dark color. It is a
good variety for the market, and is extensively
grown in this state.

17. "Japanese."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
a light color. It is a good variety for the market,
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18. "Japanese Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
the "Golden Acre," and is of a light color. It is a
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19. "Russian."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
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20. "Russian Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
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21. "Chinese."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
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23. "American."—This variety is medium-sized, and is of
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24. "American Giant."—This variety is larger in size than
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Hortic. Notes.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The following interesting article, which we consider of some importance, is from the hands of Dr. ESQUOT, and we give below for the information of our readers.

The subject is treated in all its bearings, and the plan recommended is one which has already been carried out in various parts of Europe, where its advantages have been fully appreciated.

The first, grape vines of every length are carefully prepared for planting, and the roots necessary. Some of them are double, and are ready to be planted, while others are in the process of preparation. These grapes are mostly perfectly hardy; should be planted in the fall, and the roots necessary are prepared in the spring.

The later TULIPS are now in flower, and the flowers are of a different color from the six petals, which being of a different color from the six petals, which are mostly perfectly hardy; should be planted in the fall, and the roots necessary are prepared in the spring.

The general method of planting is as follows:—In order to produce the produce the produce, you must have a strong, well- drained soil, and a good supply of water. The soil should be well rotted, and the roots necessary are prepared in the spring.

The most beautiful class of the Narcissus family are the Botanical and the ornamental. The former are produced in clusters of three or four bulbs, while the latter are produced in clusters of three or four bulbs. The Botanical are produced in clusters of three or four bulbs, while the latter are produced in clusters of three or four bulbs.

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Whether they are indigenous or not, I cannot tell, but the flowers are of a different color from the six petals, which being of a different color from the six petals, which are mostly perfectly hardy; should be planted in the fall, and the roots necessary are prepared in the spring.

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Ladies' Department.

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Choice Miscellaneous.

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Festival Musings.

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Rural New Yorker.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

DEPARTMENT.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FAC'TS, SCHEMES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Occupation of New Orleans.

The city of New Orleans, the commercial, naval, and military centre of the South, is now occupied by the forces of the United States. The city surrendered on April 25th, after a siege of about six weeks. The garrison consisted of 11,000 men, under the command of General Barnard. The city was invested by General Butler, with a force of about 80,000 men, on April 15th. The surrender was made on condition that the garrison should be allowed to remain in the city as a civil guard, and that the property of the citizens should be respected. The city is now in the hands of the United States Army.

The arrival of the forces of the United States in New Orleans has given rise to much excitement. The newspapers of the city are filled with accounts of the occupation. The citizens are happy and rejoicing over the capture of their city. The daily papers are in a state of great excitement, and the streets are filled with people. The city is now in the hands of the United States Army.

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General Pope, while in the lead in the battle of the 9th, abandoned the batteries. His men were entangled in the bushes and the terrain was not suitable for a cavalry charge. He was forced to retreat, losing many of his men and horses. The Confederates pursued him, and it was only after nightfall that he managed to escape.

General Banks, who attempted to reinforce General Pope, was delayed by a furious storm. He arrived too late to engage in the battle. The Union forces were now left to face the Confederates alone.

The next day, the Confederates launched a surprise attack on the Union positions. The Union forces were caught off guard and suffered heavy losses.

In the meantime, the rest of the gunboats had arrived on the scene. They were commanded by Captain D. C. Fife, who had been wounded in the leg. He ordered a sortie to be made at nightfall, but his plan was not successful. The Union forces were forced to retreat to their ships.

A large number of Yankees were captured by the Confederates. Among them was a British officer, Captain F. W. Haswell, who had been captured by the Confederates.

The Union forces were now forced to retreat to their ships. The battle ended in a draw, but the Union forces suffered heavy losses. The Confederates were now in control of the area.

In the meantime, the Union forces were reinforced by the arrival of the gunboat "Lexington." The battle continued for several hours, with the Confederates holding their ground.

In the end, the Confederate forces were able to hold their ground and retreat to their ships. The Union forces were forced to retreat as well, leaving the area in the hands of the Confederates.

The battle of Charleston Harbor was a setback for the Union forces. They were now forced to think about their next move. The Confederate forces were now in control of the area, and the war continued.
that same window,' looking out upon the same over the lawn.. Five years before, I had stood by qtftte twilight, and a cool breeze was sweeping deeper and stronger, coupled with judgment, andutive inform, with spiff,, eyes, sunny hair, and a may /seem, he had inherited from his mother. I was mated with one 'so gentle as Walworth, Wis., 1862.' ',' . MARK,


I was not thinking wholly of my own wedding. Before a great while I was chatting gaily with the “Oh, (pve me drink,” the-wounded eri«r, • BY F. H. STAUFEB.

Oh, welcome, welcome death,

That;.you my gray-haired sire shall see,

And backward now, with Hastening speed,

Wee/ where stretch the frozenAretic seas—

My sands of life are running fast;

While unseen spirits.Jjpver, neaiy

Support&his head andicalins his feat, £

A soldier, but of rebel bldOd.

If in the manner you desire.”

A moment afterward, AMOS had her in his arms. For Moore’s Rural New-Yorker.;

much as he

into my little dreamings; he does not appreciate the

were compressed, and there were tears in h^r eyes.

he is an ice-

step as Bhe passed into the sitting room.

weep. His books were neglected. He grew quiet
gaze out vacantly upon the lawn for hours; and
came to me to talk of MINNIE, his lost wife, and to
very

degradation and shame.

It was in the autumn, and AMOS and I were

for Moore’s Rural New-Yorker.;

I often called; her

He does love you, child.” I often called; her

It was MINNIE! She knelt at the feet of her hus-

—- was to come off on the evening following,

into my heart now! Oh, MINNIE! come to me!”

The 'flowers were .very tastefully

ng,, AMOS sent, me up to her room. She was not

into my hand,y; The 'flowers were .very tastefully

The cup of her bitterness was full. I almost

It was the luster of its purity, the cravings of interest and

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THE STORY-TELLER.

[Written by Moore Rural New Yorker —
THE STORY-TELLER.

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