

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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 RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in vane. Purity. Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the Ruran 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 Agrientural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal .- rendering it the most mplete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEASONABLE NOTES,

NOTWITHSTANDING the unusual backwardness of the season, the long spell of cold and wet, somewhat trying to the patience, we now have fine weather, warm and dry, and in a few days farmers will be looking anxiously for a shower. Plowing and planting are progressing with great activity, and with a week or two of such delightful weather as we are now having, work will be in its usual state of forwardness, and it will be forgotten that we either had cause or disposition to complain. All are too busy to read long articles, and therefore we give a few hints on various seasonable matters that dry and well pulverized. If manure is used it we hope will prove beneficial to our readers. We are usually in a great hurry at planting time, and therefore the work is often done in the quickest and not in the best manner. The great object with many. seems to be to get the seed in the ground, regardless of the result. They torget the intimate connection there is between seed time and harvest, and that the profits of the season depend very much upon the manner in which the soil is prepared and the care with which the planting is done. The farm is a manufactory where is made the necessaries of life, and the great object is to obtain as large a quantity every dollar expended in labor or manure we can obtain two. We have known premiums to be awarded by Agricultural Societies, for large crops, which would not bring in market what it cost to grow them; and we have known farmers to boast of doing all their own work, when if they had expended a couple of hundred dollars in additional labor, they would have made several hundred dollars by the operation. It is not the one that raises the largest crops, or the one that gets along with the least labor, but he that can make wheat, and corn, and meat at the lowest rates, and cheaper than his neighbors, that is the most skillful farmer. Our Agricultural Societies, in making out their premiums, should not lose sight of this fact.

We often come very near to success, and fail for want of a little extra effort at the right time and in the right place. With every living thing, we believe, infancy is the most critical period,—a little adversity checks, sickens and destroys. The farmer who takes the necessary pains to bring his plants safely through this period, with a good constitution, seldom fails. When young, the roots are feeble-are circumscribed to a very small space; and if they cannot find the necessary food here in suitable condition for use, and in sufficient quantity, they must necessarily suffer or die. When the roots are larger and stronger, they search further and deeper for food, and are not as liable to fail. This is the reason why a handful of well prepared, rich compost in the hill has been known to double the crop of corn or potatoes, and this we would always give if the soil were not in excellent heart. How often do we see young plants left to struggle for existence with weeds that rob them of needed nourishment, abstract the moisture from the soil, and obstruct the circulation of air, until they are so much injured as never to recover fully, before the friendly hoe is applied to rid them of their enemies. We will say nothing at present of the ordinary farm crops, but will call attention to two roots, the Parsnip and Turnip, that we consider excellent for feeding. They have been tried long, and are known to be valuable.

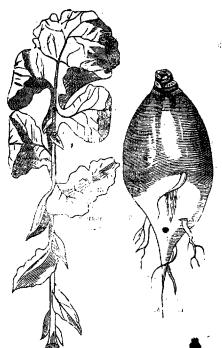
THE PARSNIP.—No root is better, and we think hardly as good, for fattening hogs, or cattle, or for feeding to milch cows. Pigs will leave almost any other food for the parsnip, as any of our readers may learn by trying the experiment. In Europe many thousands of hogs are fattened every year entirely on this vegetable, particularly on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. The English think the pars-

made in the winter from the milk of cows fed on parsnips, is said to be of as fine a color and as excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding on the best pasture.

We quote the following statements from the best English authority:- "As parsnips contain six per cent. more mucilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattening, as well as butter-making quality of the parsnip. In the fattening of cattle the parsnip is found superior to the carrot, performing the business with as much expedition, and affording meat of exquisite flavor, and of a highly juicy quality; the animals eat with much greediness. It is reckoned that thirty perches, where the crop is good, will fatten an ox three or four years old, in ordinary store condition, in the course of three months. The parsnips are given in the proportion of about thirty pounds weight, morning, noon, and night; the large ones being split into three or four pieces, and a little hav supplied in the intervals of these periods. The result of experiment has shown, that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable; and that, besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves being more bulky than those of carrots, may be mown off before taking the roots, and given to oxen, cows, or horses, by which they will be greedily eaten."

Now, if this is the true character of the parsnip, and we are satisfied it is, from experience, we ask all of our farming friends if it has not been too long neglected? Another advantage for this country is that any portion of the crop not wanted for winter use may be allowed to remain in the ground during the winter, as they are not in the least injured by the frost. When dug, they should be stored in a cool place and be covered with earth. The parsnip delights in a rather light, deep, rich soil, though we have often grown good crops on a heavy clay, when should be well decomposed. The carrot and parsnip require similar cultivation; but as parsnips make a stronger growth when young, they are not as apt to be choked by weeds, or to suffer from a little neglect. The plants are much more easily seen, so that weeding is less difficult. Be particular in obtaining fresh seed, as very little of that two years old will grow.

Among the Turnips the Ruta Bagas or Swedes are most desirable. Skirving's Improved Purple Top does exceedingly well in this State and Canada. and we know of one establishment here which has of the most valuable products as possible, and at raised very large quantities, equal to the average of the cheapest rates. It is no matter how large the English Swedes. The appearance of the bulb and amount of labor, or how great the expense, if for leaf are shown in the engraving. It is a good

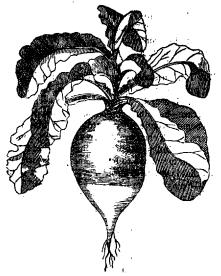


SKIRVING'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP SWEDE.

grower, coming early to maturity, and keeping well when stored. MORTON says:-It differs from the other "purple-tops" in the more oblong shape of the bulb, having a longer neck, standing more out of the ground, and consequently not keeping so well when allowed to remain in the ground all winter. It is also more liable to run to seed in autumn. To counterbalance these defects, it possesses the properties of being a very free grower, coming early to maturity, and keeps well when stored. It is a good variety to sow in shallow or hard clay soils. In the former case, it produces a better crop than any of the other varieties of Swedes, in consequence of the slight hold it requires of the ground; and in the latter it swells out on the surface, and when lifted there is not such an adhesion of earth as with the deeper seated sorts. In a wet season, however, this is a very great advantage.

Laing's Improved Purple Top Swede is another favorite variety. In Lawson's Agriculturists' Mannip makes sweeter pork than any other feed, but | ual, the author says of this turnip, "that it differs prefer to give ground peas or barley, for a couple of from all hitherto known varieties of Swedish turweeks before killing, to harden the meat. Butter | nips, in having large, entire, cabbage-like leaves, | planted—and O, the seedsmen!

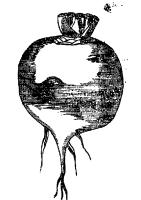
which, by their horizontal growth, form a thick covering to the soil, thereby materially checking the vigor of autumnal weeds." This peculiarity of and then the fate of the good woman's seeds will be shape will be seen in the engraving, where both the leaves and bulb are seen in their natural condition; and by comparing the leaf of this turnip with that of



LAING'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP SWEDE:

Skirving's Swede, the difference of formation is very apparent. In point of shape, hardiness, and quality, it is represented superior to all varieties of turnips.

Of the COMMON TURNIPS, the White Flat, or Norfolk, is the most grown in this country, and it is the best for new or low soils. The Scotch Yellow, or Aberdeen, is a favorite variety for drier and older soils. The White Stone Globe, of which we give an



WHITE STONE GLOBE TURNIP.

engraving, Morton says, is the hardiest of all the white sorts. The bulbs are not so large, grow deeper in the ground, and are consequently better able to resist frost. In shape it is more uniformly round than the common White Globe; and the skin is rougher, and sometimes marked with little scars.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHY YOU CURSE THE SEED STORES.

Do you want to know why? "Certainly?" Well. then, let me tell you what has often been told you before:—You plant too deep! You don't believe it? I do, and I know it. There are hundreds of western farmers who as conscientiously believe that they must plant their corn from four to six, and in some instances, eight inches below the surface, as they believe that there is a God in Israel or a McClel-LAN to swear by. And you can't make them believe differently. They know: they've tried it: and their experience proves them and their practice right, all book-learned" farmers to the contrary notwithstanding. And they despise "book farmers" as bad as they hate gophers; and they kill all the gophers they can find.

Why do they plant so deep? Because they think the soil is peculiar. And in that they are right; it is peculiar. But they have made it so by their manipulations. They plow it when it is wet, harrow it when it is dry, and it is cloddy and lumpy, and rough as a Down-East field of stone. Then when planting comes they must get the seed down to moist earth, or it will not germinate. They have to get down deep to do it. The roller is not known to the majority of farmers in corn culture. It ought to be. On such land as I have described, it ought to be used before the corn is planted, and again afterward. But I speak of the practice in corn planting to show the more clearly where the fault is in the case of smaller seeds, such as are purchased at the seed stores, planted in the gardens, and never grow at all! Why, only yesterday, I heard a lady say that she put her lettuce seed in three inches deepdown where the ground was moist—and it had not come up yet; and she was indignant! The seed stores were the matter, of course. "You know they do cheat so in seeds," said she to her companion. How sweet, and innocent, and indignant, and disappointed she looked, poor woman! For she was really a splendid woman; but she had not learned to garden. And she confessed that she planted her peas nearer a foot than six inches deep; and her flower seeds, which she had got all the way

It should be remembered that the season is backward, the ground wet and cold in most localities; apparent. So of other sensible people who undertake farming and gardening. They know little of the laws of production, and less of the mode of manipulating soil. The more completely pulverized the soil, the deeper they plant. It would seem hardly necessary to say that in a fine, well pulverized soil, compact and clean, seed should never be planted deeper than three times its diameter; "yet it is necessary to say so, and keep saying so, as long as children continue to be born, and seed is purchased and planted.

Good friend, man or woman, before you "blow up" the seedsman, determine whether you have buried or planted your seed.

THE SUGAR CANE MISSION.

My friend, the young man to whom I referred in a former article as desiring to go to China and Africa at Uncle Sam's expense, has published a response to that article, characterized by a bitterness which I shall not emulate, and personalities to which I shall not respond, neither imitate; for I have no personal quarrel with him, never had, and never intend to have. He asserts, however, that I have been guilty of falsehood in regard to the matter of his indorsement by the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, and denies that the matter of this mission was first brought before the said Board by the sheep grower of whose flocks and practice he had before written an excellent notice. It matters little who first suggested it; the Society's record will show-its own journal does show-that the resolution of indorsement was offered by the respectable sheep owner referred to.

He also asserts that there was no "I tickle you and you tickle me" understanding with the gentleman who offered the resolution of indorsement in the Adrian Convention. The fact is, the resolution was offered, and the party offering it has been appropriately "tickled."

My friend denies that he has "managed" the State Board, or that he went to Adrian for the purpose of managing the indorsement by that body. I have not asserted that he did; but I do assert that the whole matter of indorsement has been "managed" by himself and relatives-that the latter have applied to parties here in the West to write letters of indorsement for him; some of said parties voluntarily expressing to me, subsequently, their conviction of it very sore by removing so much of the skin that it his disqualification for such a mission, as they understood it. And I wish distinctly to assert that the article in the RURAL of May 3d was not written by me until after several of our mutual friends had the winters of 1860-61 and 1861-62, with the same told me they did not deem my friend qualified for effect in my hands and others. Beware, then, of such a mission, if the object of that mission was such as they supposed it to be. And I can name those friends of his and mine, if it becomes necessary.

But even if there was no question as to the manner adopted to secure the indorsement, I deliberately assert that the Executive Board of the State Society, and the Adrian Convention, either entirely under-estimated the scope of such a mission, or knew too little of the qualifications of the party they indorsed to execute it. And I intend no disrespect to either body by the assertion. If the work to be done is simply that of a commercial agent, no one need be sent; for the Government has its agents there already, who are as well qualified, doubtless, to purchase and ship seed. But if the agent to be sent on this mission is expected to study the habits, nature, and relation of the different kinds of cane, such study will involve a botanical knowledge that I don't think my friend will pretend he possesses. If the modes of manufacture are of such a character as to warrant the sending a man that distance to study and report upon them, then that study will involve a practical knowledge of analytical chemistry, which I think my friend does not pretend to possess. It is true that any intelligent man-like my friend—may go on such a mission, purchase seed, ship it, observe and learn much that will benefit both himself and others, if published; but that does not prove that he is the man best qualified for such a service—that the agriculturists of the country will receive all the benefit that may be secured to them by sending the right man in his place. So long as there are men eminently qualified, why send one indifferently qualified?

Again-I disclaim any personal hostility to the party seeking this appointment. He is seeking a public position as a public servant; and I have objected to his appointment as I would to that of any other man where the question of the greatest good to the greatest number is involved. My friend, however, asserts that the animus of my former article is envy, vindictiveness, and personal hostility, engendered, he intimates, by the fact that he succeeded me to a certain position. To those who know how much reason I have to envy him on that account, this intimation will appear exceedingly ludicrous; and if himself and his employers desire the public to know the height, and depth, and length, and breadth of that reason, they can be accommodated to that extent.

One thing more. My friend more than intimates that I am or have been in the habit of levying black mail upon those whom I name in my articles pubfrom the Hub of Creation, were equally well lished in the RURAL. I challenge him to produce one man who will say that he has paid, or promised of most excellent sugar have been made. : Gather-

to pay me, or that I have exacted from him one dollar, more or less, for anything I have written for the RURAL concerning him or his. I never have, in Cook county, nor out of it.

NOTES UPON BACK NUMBERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- Inquiries, replies, and notes, are an interesting department introduced into many of our agricultural periodicals, and the same being established in yours, I venture into the

field, and firstly upon SNOW - DRIFTS.

I find H. T. B. very spicily has put forth several propositions which may be correct in his latitude, but in the New England States they must be taken with some allowance as to the feasibility of preventing these inconvenient accumulations of snow in. the roads. That "they may be avoided in every case by attention to" his considerations, will be seen, by any New England reader, on refuring to page 109, current volume, not to be at all equal to the end to be obtained, yet they may be in many instances thus prevented, and in others in part, while some will be made worse in particular situations by belts of forests. Raising the roads and taking down fences will generally be salutary in their effects, but "belts" would have to be nearly all over the land to be of any adequate use. The streams can not well be stayed in their onward course, nor can the snows, driven with our winds fresh from the mountain peaks, but they will go on till valleys are filled to the depth of fifty feet, and then glide swiftly along, leaping over forests forty or fifty rods in width, and if by chance a road is located there, often, not always, it will fall, like the army worm, into the trench to an incredible depth.

I do not belong to the conservative party, but am glad to see hints upon any theme that is susceptible of improvement,—and what is not?—by writers. The article upon snow-drifts, here referred to, will, it is believed, have a salutary effect and lead to the beautifying of many a rural home among the New England hills, along the road sides and through the valleys.

COAL OIL FOR LICE.

This oil I tried and have seen it tried, and certain it is that it will kill the lice wherever it comes in contact with them; but in my experience it takes the hair all off where ever applied, and, beside, makes is inhuman to apply it to animals for this purpose. Why this difference in its effects in different hands? Who will explain? My protest is after trying it in coal oil for lice on cattle.

STRETCHES IN SHEEP.

A much shorter and easier way than to run them nearly down, as advised by M. H. B., is to take them by the hind legs, one in each hand, and give them a few quick, careful starts or jerks toward yourself, first laying them upon their sides. This mode requires no preparation or taking to a fence, as some have advised, but is equally as efficacious as any which I have seen. It is the first and almost only remedy with many of our sheep men; but when there are cases or indications of stretches in a flock of sheep, they should be fed with some kind of roots once in two or three days till such symptoms disappear.

BLINDNESS IN SHEEP.

Your correspondent has not been explicit enough in relating symptoms, nor the appearances in his post mortem, to give much of a basis to judge concerning the particular type of disease which proved fatal to his sheep; the account of which may be found on page 134. Small substances, like unto his description, are frequently found attached to the inwards of sheep and swine, without any known injury to them. Give more particulars, Mr. V. B. O. W. TRUE. T., so we can judge better. Rural Home, Maine, 1862.

A RURAL LETTER UPON VARIOUS TOPICS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - The day being rather wet for the successful, or, at least, pleasant prosecution of farming operations, I think I will pen a few lines for the columns of the RURAL, for the purpose, among other things, of informing "the whole world and the rest of mankind," that, although we have in the Grand Army of the Union between two and three thousand representatives, fighting, or anxious to fight, for the Union and our glorious free institutions,—that notwithstanding our roads were ruined, and bridges and fences swept away without reserve or distinction, all along the Genesee and its tributaries, by last fall's high water, and have not as yet all been repaired and rebuilt,there are in "old Allegany" those "who live and move and have their being," - probably enough left, by a prudent husbandry of their resources, to repair and rebuild the roads, bridges, and fences, besides sparing a few more to fill up the ranks of the Federal Army, if needed.

The sugar season just closed, although deferring its arrival until late, has been, upon the whole, above an average one, I think, and large quantities

SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

ing the sap, the first two or three "runs," was very tiresome, on account of the great depth of snow-Banks of snow were at hand throughout the entire season, and "jack wax" was to be had every time we "sugared off."

Spring, the real, genuine, "gentle spring, ethereal mildness," seems at last to have made its advent. Nearly all the different feathered songsters are "on hand," and seem bound to stay with us. The robins are chirping about, "prospecting" for "desirable situations" for their "summer residences," sometimes seeming at a dead loss whether to locate upon a limb of that old locust, a branch of that pine, the bushy top of one of those cherry trees, or in some quiet little nook (hook rather) of one of those (soon to be) leafy maples, but all bound to "stake out their claims" and locate their habitations in immediate proximity to, or at least not very remote from. that row of cherry trees so full of rich promises of a delicious future.

The grass is springing, buds are swelling, and every thing betokens the speedy opening of a vigorous and I hope successful campaign. Already has the plow begun its noble work, and soon the fruitful seed will be committed to the ground.

Farmers, in this section at least, will do well to be cautious, and not sow more than they can harvest with the help they now have, or are morally certain to have when harvest time arrives, for many are away, whom we shall miss at that time more than ever in the want of day laborers in the field. I hope farmers will be prudent in this respect, for I want to see the text, "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," literally verified the coming season.

In the course of two weeks, cattle and stock of all kinds will be turned out to grass. Then will the roads, in some sections of our "beloved country," wherever the miserable, hoggish, piggish practice of pasturing in the highway prevails, be crowded with a voracious multitude of cows, young cattle, hogs, geese, &c., constantly on the lookout; hungry, lean, "ring streaked" and "speckled"; "pitching in" wherever a weak place in a fence presents itself; watching the opportunity when your front gate happens to be left open to steal through and sneak into the garden, make a delicious repast of your cabbage and carrot tops, and ruin every thing generally.

Speaking of this barbarous custom, suggests to my mind a proposition, or "compromise" rather, which I propose to offer to those who persist in its detestable practice. But hold! I can not communicate with them through the medium of your columns, for I trust that no subscriber to the RURAL pastures his cattle in the highway. What then? Ah! I have it now. There are those who are mean enough to borrow the Rural instead of subscribing and paying for it; and upon reflection, I believe they are just the ones who turn their stock into the long

My proposition, then, is simply this: That those who persist in pasturing the highway, shall build and keep in good order the road fences. This is no more than right - no more than we farmers have to do. We fence our pastures, let others fence theirs. If our stock-raising, road-pasturing friends will accede to a proposition or compromise of that nature, I, for one, will at once withdraw all my objections to pasturing in the highway.

H. T. B.'s article in a late number was a good one, well-timed, well-directed, and, I am sorry to say, it hit me right square in the face. It is very seldom we are without good seasoned firewood; but we did happen then to be burning, or trying to burn, green wood. Just then I chanced to be splitting wood in the wood-shed. (You see I have a woodhouse, and was getting up a pile to be seasoned.) All the afternoon I could distinctly hear the stovedoors and griddles go "rattle-te-bang," "slambang," my wife occupying her whole time in keeping up the fire. 'Twas not a very pleasant noise, I assure you. At night the RURAL came. I read that article, and resolved never to be caught again without a good supply of well seasoned firewood. If there are others, and I presume there are,

and do likewise." Hoping soon to see in your paper the promised Hoping soon to see in your paper the promised article on the culture of willow fences, (a subject in which I feel some interest,) I will close this long and desultory letter, and subscribe myself ever a subscriber to the Rural.

CINCINNATUS.

Out off the leaves before pulling, and it you find the latter hard work, use the aid of the plow, carefully avoiding to hurt the root. If much soil is attached, remove it by striking two roots against each other slightly, or use some instrument for the something else besides fibrous tissue and carbon, before the "axiom" is a "self-evident truth". You subscriber to the RURAL. CINCINNATUS.

who were, or are now destitute of a good supply of

seasoned wood, and to whom that article seems

especially directed, to them I would say "go thou

Fillmore, N. Y., April, 1862.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SUGAR BEET FOR SUGAR.

I HAVE before alluded to this subject-asked for samples of sugar beets for analysis, in order to determine the character of the root as grown on our soils-whether it contained sufficient cane sugar to warrant its cultivation for sugar manufacturing purposes; and if so, whether any other antagonistic chemical agent was also introduced from our alluvial lands.

Some specimens were forwarded in response: but of varieties long since discarded in some cases, and in others, specimens badly mixed, not pure. So that the effort has resulted in nothing satisfactory. Meantime, Messrs, Belcher, of this city, had sent to Europe for a quantity of seed of the different and best varieties of sugar beet cultivated there for the purposes of manufacture, and Mr. BENDER, the chemist of the company, has prepared the following article on the culture of this root, to accompany the seed as it is distributed to farmers in different parts of the North-West, free of cost to them. The object to be secured in importing and distributing seed in this manner, is to secure for test purposes samples from different localities, grown on different soils. It is desired that small samples of the beets from each cultivator be sent to the Chicago refinery in the fall, in order that it may be analyzed, and the per cent. of sugar contained in the different samples determined.

If it is found that the samples contain sufficient sugar to warrant the experiment of manufacturing sugar therefrom, all such samples as may be transported to Chicago without too much cost, will be required for this experiment. After deducting the cost of freight from the value of the sugar produced from the roots, the balance will be divided equally between the producer and manufacturer. This is the proposition, and I think it one of great importance to the North-West. If the sugar is found in the beet in sufficient quantity, measures will be at once taken to manufacture it largely; for it is found in France and Germany very profitable to do so, with an enormous taxation to burthen production. have in my possession some interesting facts and figures bearing on this subject, which I may hereafter publish. Such, therefore, as desire to try this

TO THE REST OF THE REST

lowing is the article prepared by Mr. BENDER:

PREPARATION OF THE SEED .- The seed, imme-PREFARATION OF THE SEED.—The seed, immediately before planting, needs a preparation, by which not only worthless seed is at once separated from good seed, but also eggs of insects and germs of fungus, which attack the plants with a sickness called the oidium of the vine, are to be destroyed. This is done in various ways, many of which parties experimenting with the seed ought to try.

Some soak the seed until it moistens the hand. Then it is put in small heaps about six inches high, and left until a slight heat manifests itself. Then they proceed with the sowing out.

Others recommend putting the seed for 24 to 30 hours in clear lime water, without allowing it to heat.

Again, others dissolve four or five pounds of chloride of lime (bleaching powder) in 200 lbs. of

chloride of lime (bleaching powder) in 200 lbs. of water, and soften 100 lbs. seed in this solution for 24 to 30 hours.
Some soften the seed in warm water, and dry it by mixing it with powdered lime. It is claimed that

this is a good prevention of insects.

A solution of sulphuret of lime and potash is considered an excellent preventive against the attack

SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—It is the rule, dictated by experience, never to place the beets in a new soil, or on a soil freshly uncovered, or a soil containing roots yet undecomposed. Hence, clover or lucern can not precede the beet the latter succeeds best after a crop of wheat, barley

the latter succeeds best after a crop of wheat, barley or oats on the same field.

Select further, a sandy, loamy, pulverulent soil, permeable for water and charged to a certain depth with nutritious elements; in short, a soil well adapted for wheat. Wet, argillaceous and inert calcarious soil, must be avoided. The quality of the beet is impaired by a soil too rich in saline matters. Animal manure should never be applied.

The succe heat requires a deep, mellow, well pul-

The sugar beet requires a deep, mellow, well pulverized soil, where the root with ease can work downward. Only in such a soil it attains that perdownward. Only in such a soil it attains that perfect essential conical shape. Hence, the field ought to be plowed and harrowed often and deep; say at least twice in the fall, and once in the spring. The first plowing in the fall is done three or four days after the preceding crop of wheat is cut; the soil not having dried out yet, offers very little difficulty in working it. The weeds are rooted out, and exposed by the plowing and subsequent harrowing to the sun, which dries them. As soon as the seed of the weeds comes to sprouting, a second plowing and sun, which dries them. As soon as the seed of the weeds comes to sprouting, a second plowing and harrowing is applied. The removal of the weeds is essential, as they shade the beet plant, and prevent development of sugar. In the spring, once or twice the operations of plowing, harrowing, and also rolling, are repeated.

Sowing.—This is done about the middle of May until the first of June, mostly by a machine, which combines several contrivances, one of which draws the furrow, another drops the seed, the third, a small roller, covers the seed. The method of transplant-ing has been almost abandoned, and hence we refer here only to the direct planting out in the field in

drills.

It is best, for this purpose, to draw every two feet or thirty inches apart, square furrows, about four inches deep and six inches wide. Make a slight scratch in the bottom of the furrow, drop in the seed and cover it with not more than about three-fourths of an inch of ground; if more, it will have difficulty in coming up. The seed should be drop-ped about eight inches apart; otherwise, the beet will grow too large and be less saccharine. Small beets, of about four pounds weight, are more sweet

than large ones.

The office of the square furrow is two-fold. Ir the first place, to offer to the young plant protection against the withering effect of the sun, by the moisture which it derives from the surrounding soil. In the second place, it permits the ground to remain more level, while the subsequent plowing and hilling between the drills is performed. It prevents the formation of ridges, on which the plant grows, where it would be more or less exposed to the drouth. The hilling has to be done as often as necessary to been the works under ground, such leaves the

The hilling has to be done as often as necessary to keep the roots under ground; only leaves to be above ground. Beets have, in this country, a great tendency to lift themselves out of the soil, which must effectually be prevented by deep plowing and hilling. For that part of the beet which is exposed to the atmosphere and light, and assumes a green color, is poor in sugar, and tends to decrease the percentage of sugar in that partof the beet below it. In warm, dry seasons, besides the hilling, a scratching of the surface of the soil is very advisable. This makes the soil porous and adapted to absorb humidity from the atmosphere, and the withered beet leaf looks on the following morning as well as if it had looks on the following morning as well as if it had

HARVESTING .-- If the lower leaves of the beet color strongly yellow, curl and hang towards the ground, which happens in the end of September or beginning of October, we recognize that the beets have acquired their full development. It is, however, not necessary to hurry the harvest, as there is not much fear, until the middle of Octoher or begin-ning of November, that the temperature would sink below 41° Fah., and deteriorate the beet.

purpose.

PRESERVATION.—If the roots can not at once be removed from the field to their proper place of storage, do not neglect to keep them in a low pile, and cover them up with the beet leaves as protection against frost or rain.

It is not an easy matter to conserve sugar beets

It is not an easy matter to conserve sugar beets without their losing something of the quality. The difficulty is not to keep them from frost or light, but to keep them constantly in such a temperature that they can neither rot nor develop their vegetation. A pretty good, and even for many cases a preferable method of keeping beets, is the following:—Put them into piles, not too large, and not higher than about two or three feet, in the open air, and cover them with straw and ground. It is advisable to

them with straw and ground. It is advisable to provide channels and air-holes, by which, if neces-sary, the temperature can be regulated. Then the beet might be kept until May, without losing much

Varieties.—The following are the varieties of eed received for distribution, and description of

roots:

1. White Magdeburg Beet—usually short and fibrous, but rich in sugar.

2. Silesian Beet—with white flesh and green collar; very productive, and supposed to be the most advantageous to this country.

3. Silesian Beet—with rose coller and of equal.

3. Silesian Beet-with rose collar and of equal richness as the Magdeburg.

4. French Rose-Collard Beet is a white beet under

ground, and rose-colored above ground; it is very productive and rich in sugar.

5. Yellow Globe—supposed to be not so advanta-

WHAT A WOMAN THINKS OF POOR WOOD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Having been all my life a victim of poor wood, I was filled with delight when I read in a late RURAL H. T. B.'s eloquent denunciation of bad wood. I very believe poor wood has caused more heart ache than anything, unless it is intemperance. If the victims dared sneak out the world would hear a tale of distress that could not fail to excite universal sympathy. I confess I do not know why people are so restless under other inflictions, and so tame under this. I suppose mankind wouldn't endure as much from any other cause, without complaint. It seems to be a pet way we have of afflicting ourselves. Being a matter in our own keeping, we take our own time to correct the nuisance, and that is never. We keep hoping that the wood will burn, and that this year's miseries will be the last; but we keep learning that the end is not yet. When I was young my father had no woodshed, and he generally burned green wood. We had a terrible time experiment, and aid in the development of a new, getting the fire started in the morning, especially and if successful, profitable branch of husbandry on latter we got a stove. The backlogs used to last

our prairies, should send for seed at once. The fol- over night, and help the matter some, while we held on to the old fireplace. Think of digging green wood from under two feet of snow, and boiling out sap all day:-the customs of the country justified it, or it would have been regarded as a relic of the barbarous ages, which in fact it was.

It nearly cost me my life one winter, when I kept a district school; and when I gave that up and married my late husband, I am grieved to say it was not much better. We were poor, and could not well afford a woodshed and such conveniences: and yet I have thought we could not "afford" to do without one as long as we did. When we got a woodshed, my husband, whose health was never good, could not keep up with his other work and have a supply of wood ahead.

Since leaving the farm I have bought my wood At first I bought "good dry wood," as the farmers called it when they brought it; but it was seasoned out doors, and H. T. B. says, very truly, that is not the place to season it. Now I buy green wood, and season it myself under cover; and I do assure you it is a great comfort to me. I feel for the sisterhood that are expected to bake good bread, and cook early dinners, with a smiling face, with miserable dying with the fever.

H. T. B. says about the literal truth in his article One soggy stick puts out the fire, spoils the bread, delays the dinner, and turns mirth to madness Novelists delight apparently to ventilate and fumigate human sorrows; but, so far as I know, the peculiar miseries of miserable wood defy their descriptive powers. They freeze a poor woman and her babes to death for pastime; but they do it by taking away the supply; they seem to judge that the long drawn out agonies of 'soggy' wood belong to that department of human woes and human wickedness where slow tortures are applied, where victims are killed by inches, and which the delicate nerves of modern civilization should not be required to contemplate."

Just think of this, all you who neglect your wood

But I have serious fault to find with H. T. B. After putting up the bars, he lets them down again. After all his zeal in a good cause, he seems to fall from grace-he thinks "wood may be too dry," and he becomes wonderfully indulgent to his brother farmers, which class are the great sinners, and graciously concludes that "it may happen that in spite of all, you may have to burn some poor wood; any wood that is dry will burn," &c. Now that is horrible;-"may have to burn some poor wood." What would you think of a minister who should preach a thrilling discourse against thieving, and end by saying, "My brethren, after all it may happen that you will now and then have to steal a sheeptrust you will not rob any one of all he has."

I tell you frankly, that if poor wood is tolerated at all, we shan't get anything else. It's just like drinking spirits-if you begin, you won't stop. Total abstinence from bad wood is a christian duty. There are always excuses enough for having poor wood-it won't do to tolerate it at all. If farmers wait to burn up their "old rails" and rubbish. before they allow themselves anything better, their wives may as well give up first as last.

If H. T. B. had castigated the men that supply poor wood to their families, and then stopped, I could have thanked him from the bottom of my heart; but I must say I hope he will live long enough to make amends. ANN C. K.

"AD VALOREM" AND HIS "AXIOM." - Well, friend AD VALOREM," I have just pulled off my old blue frock, and now pick up my pen to say that your "axiom" needs a proof to establish its verity; not a more "emphatic assertion," while my "hold" is well secured by unquestionable principles, embodied in the general laws of physiology. People may think of slaughtering lean animals for food when driver to a certain extremity, but I guess not with so much "more profit" after all. Ninety-nine hundredths of the "pork raisers" of Western New York will look you "right square in the face" and say that the last week of feeding pays best. What butcher objects to an animal because it is excessively fat? You must before the "axiom" is a "self-evident truth." You also broadly assert that "fermented food is not health ful for men or brutes." I think there are exceptions. at all events unleavened bread "ain't the style about here." - E. M. P., Gates, N. Y., May, 1862.

The Bee-Reeper

Fumigating Comb in Bee-Hives-Moth-Traps. EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In the impression

of the Rural dated Nov. 16, 1861, I observe that a correspondent makes the following inquiry:-"Will a sulphur match burned under a hive kill the mothworm, after removing the bees to another box or Yes; the fumes of a burned "sulphur match," if

sufficient, will certainly destroy the moth-worm. Such combs only, however, should be fumigated as are freed from brood, as the fumes of sulphur would be very liable to destroy it also. There is but a brief period when all the combs in a hive may be fumigated, without endangering the loss of any brood; the bees, of course, should always be first removed, when in a common box-hive, to another box or hive. The period referred to is late in the fall and during the first part of winter. In Western New York breeding of bees ceases, in general about the middle of November, and is again resumed about the middle of January ensuing. It will therefore be observed that there is a recess of about sixty days only, during the year, when a good healthy colony has no brood. At this period of the year, when there is no brood, there are but few moth-worms; they are most numerous in warm weather. Very likely there would be as many moth-worms as soon as breeding ceases as at any period during the cessation of breeding. As soon as breeding ceases, therefore, would be the best time to fumigate the combs to insure the destruction of the most worms. In box-hives, hives not supplied with movable frames, to determine the exact time when there is no brood in the combs, it would be necessary to resort to guessing! I trust that my contemporary is an expert at guessing! To guess correctly is a very essential qualification to such bee-keepers as advocate the old-fashioned box-hive! After having ascertained, by guessing, when the colony has no brood, the bees may be driven out into another box or hive, and the combs thoroughly fumigated. It would be advisable to confine the bees, as they might, having no combs or stores, be tempted to abandon their temporary home. They

should be allowed plenty of air. All the crevices about the hive from which the bees were driven, should be closed with some suitable material, to confine the fumes of the sulphur as much as possible. Were I to resort to this means of destroying the moth-worm,- but I trust I shall never be obliged to,-I am not positive that I should be content with less than a half-day's fumigation! The moth-worms would never have any desire to get into my hives again! But to return to our subject. After the combs have been thoroughly fumigated, it would be advisable to invert the hive, and subject them for a few hours to the exposure of the air. By this means a large percentage of the scent of the sulphur will be removed. I should judge that the scent of the sulphur would be quite annoying to the bees; that is, if they were returned immediately after the fumigation, and before the combs had been subject to any exposure to the air. I would here caution the bee-keeper not to use too much sulphur, inasmuch as it would be quite likely to soil the combs; it would color them green.

It will be apparent that the foregoing directions are for fumigating combs in box-hives-hives not provided with frames. Box-hives are the kind that dozy or green wood, which, if it is kept going at this correspondent, whose inquiry I am answering, all, must be watched as attentively as a person just uses. It is, therefore, not so very strange that he should make the inquiry under consideration. On the other hand, had his bees been in properly made frame hives, and had he made himself practically acquainted with the merits and advantages of the frames, and also, had he learned the fact that the progeny of the bee-moth is an extremely harmless enemy to good healthy colonies of bees, he would certainly not have penned the inquiry which has claimed our attention.

It should be borne in mind by all bee-keepers that the proper time to destroy moth-worms is early in the spring. They should be destroyed as fast as they make their appearance. At this season of the year every good colony should have more or less brood, which would prevent fumigating the combs with sulphur. We should, therefore, rely upon other means of destroying the worms. It will be obvious that, in case all the worms are destroyed, there would be no millers. The best way of destroying the worms that I have found, is to examine my colonies (which, of course, are in frame hives,) quite often in the spring, by taking out the frames of combs, and killing all the worms. When the contents of a hive can be taken out, and each comb can be thoroughly examined on both sides, it must be apparent that it is not difficult to find every worm in the hive, and when found, to destroy them. A few worms killed early in spring, are equivalent to a very large number later in the season. Mothtraps are often very useful, and quite as often very injurious. When properly attended to, a great many worms may be caught and killed; but when not properly attended to, they furnish an excellent harbor for the moth-worms, where they often go through the necessary metamorphoses, and at last become millers. The moth-worms generally find harboring places enough without providing them with any. It is quite often the case that too much dependence is placed on the moth decoys. The proper place to find the moth-worms is among the combs, and hence the combs should be examined often, and the worms killed before they are old enough to leave them to harbor in the moth decoys;

M. M. BALDRIDGE. Middleport, Niagara Co., N. Y., 1862.

Juquiries and Answers.

comb being their only food, their ravages are fin-

ished when they leave them. All things considered,

the best moth decoys are strong, healthy colonies of

FLEAS.—Can any reader of the RURAL inform we what will exterminate fleas from a large barn, and very much oblige—A SUBSCRIBER, Brant Co., C. W., 1862.

Sowing Timothy.—I would like the views of Rural readers as to the best time to sow timothy seed, and how to fit the ground for the same.—A Subscriber, Elba, Dodge Co., Wis., 1862.

Wis., 1802.

WHAT AILS THE LAMBS.—Can you, or any of your readers, tell me what ails my lambs, or what causes their death? Up to this time I have lost upward of sixty, and have now about twenty alive. Nearly all have bunches or balls in their throat; some one and others two. The bunches are from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in diameter, and two or three inches in length. My ewes consist of Leicesters, Merinos, and their crosses. Their food the past winter was good clover hay, stalks, wheat straw, salt at all times, water, and one bushel of ears of corn per day for 160 head. Some say that the hay has done the mischief, while others contend that the corn has killed the lambs. Some were dropped before fully matured. Many others in this and adjoining towns have lost nearly all with the same disease, while a few flocks raise about all. Any information would be thankfully received by many in this section of country.—D. Coonradt, Albion, Mich.

ABOUT CLOVER—INFORMATION WANTED.—I have read the RURAL considerably. My father is a subscriber. We think a great deal of it. I have seen communications on almost every subject but the one I want to be informed about. Three years age last fall we had a piece of clover near our cow pasture, and as our feed got short, we cut some of the second crop and fed it to them. In the fall, we plowed this clover lot, sowed it to wheat, seeded it with herdsgrass in the fall and clover in the spring. The herdsgrass took good, but where we had moved off the clover, we could not find a single root of the plant. Will some one please inform me the reason why the clover did not take in those spots? We mowed the piece wherever the grass was the thickest, and without any particular shape, yet the next summer you could see the exact course of the mowings.—A READER, Salina, N. Y.

WIND MILL — Can you inform me where I can obtain a good wind mill for raising water, sawing wood, and doing other work?—R., Southwick, Mass., 1862.

Messrs. E. W. Mills & Co., Skaneateles, N. Y., furnish rood mill for the purposes named—the best within our knowledge. It was illustrated and described in RURAL of November

LICE ON CATTLE .- In looking over the columns of your valuable paper. I saw an inquiry for a remedy for lice on cattle Knowing a sure one, I thought I would pen it. Take sassa fras bark, steep it in water two hours, then apply with sponge or hand.—E. H. M.

REEDING COWS THEIR OWN MILK .- In answer to the "Po Subscriber" of the RURAL, "if it would hurt a cow to feed wn milk," I would say we have owned a cow nearly three years, during which time she has been fed all her own milk that we had to spare, both sweet and sour, is always in good order, is farrow this year, yet has furnished milk and cream for a small family, and made 60 pounds of butter since January 1st, 1862, which my epicurean friends pronounce excellent-in fact, think it cannot be beaten. We keep her in a warm barn, give her plenty of hay, with one quart of corn meal in her mess, (of milk, potato parings, etc.,) in the morning, and a few carrots at night. She refuses to eat salt and seems to thrive just as well without it, has a bright eye, carries a high head, and manifests more intelligence generally than many other beings who claim to be human. I believ she is called common breed, but we have always considered her an uncommon cow. I am not a farmer, but I have a sister who is, and she thinks she could not get along at all without your valuable paper.

When I started out, I intended to give you my way o managing milk, making butter, etc., but as there are so many others who probably have a better way, and as I have already carried this beyond a "brief," I will close by wishing you all manner of success henceforth and forever.-BESSIE LADLE, Beaver Dam, Wis., 1862.

[We will look for that mode of "managing milk, making butter, etc.," and hope "BESSIE" will not forget to favor th RURAL with a full account. Those who make butter which 'cannot be beaten," are under bonds to tell the truth, and the whole truth. Don't "hide your light under a bushel."-

Rural Notes and Items.

THE WEATHER for the week ending the 18th (Sunday) was ery favorable for out-door operations - clear and warm. Vegetation made rapid strides, and we never witnessed a more speedy or beautiful blooming of fruit trees. There has been but little rain for two weeks. The present week opened with a chill—the temperature of Monday being over 30 degrees below that of the preceding day. A severe frost was expected on Monday night, but cloudy and windy weather prevented any injury. As we write (Tuesday, A. M.,) the weather is ecoming milder, with indications of seasonable heat and sunshine. Letters from the Western States and Canada West, (extracts from some of which we publish below,) give very incouraging reports concerning the prospects of farmers and horticulturists since the advent of warm, spring-like weather, The long-deferred seed-time is a busy and joyous season.

THE SEASON IN THE WEST - Chicago, May 16, 1862 .- The past week has been delightful, warm spring weather, with the exception of a single day. Seed has germinated quickly, and plants grow rapidly. Trees are in full leaf, nearly. Blossoms are bursting with beauty. The strawberry beds are white with promises of fruit. It has been splendid weather for corn planting, and from reports received it has been improved The heavy rain of Tuesday improved the grass prospect. From every quarter I hear encouraging reports of the condition of the fruit. A letter just at hand from G. H. BAKER. South Pass, Ill., says the fruit prospect there is "good, very good. We now have, at this time, the best show for a good crop I ever saw in Egypt; all trees are loaded with fruit, both on the hills and in the valleys. Our strawberries look well. but are suffering for want of rain now, and will be seriously injured if we do not get rain in a few days." This is an important item, inasmuch as we are getting to look South for our early taste of strawberries. Prices for produce are low here, though yesterday corn reached a higher figure than pefore in over one year—29 cents.—c. d. B.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CADADA WEST .- Though the season is late, we have favorable reports from Canada West, especially as to the appearance and prospects of winter wheat and fruit. A letterjust received from W.E. Sibley, Esq., St. Catharines, says:

Within the past two weeks I have been through ten of our best wheat growing counties, lying between St. Catharines and Collingwood, and am happy to be able to say that I never saw the winter wheat looking so well at this season. Property for fruit are also excellent." Mr. J. MACKELOAN, Jr., of Hamilton, under date of May 15, writes:—"Weather warm. Fruit trees heavily loaded with bloom. Winter wheat looking well. Spring crops generally backward.

TRAM FOR A MOLE PLOW-Mole Drains.-The best team is a good yoke of oxen; for they will work successfully where orses would flounder and fret, and do nothing. This team will be sufficient if a capstan is used. I know there are mole plows, with small moles, which are drawn just as a subsoil plow is drawn, and operated by the plowman in much the same manner; but I confess to little faith in their utility. More team will be required to manage them. A mole drain, put in 3 to 31/2 feet deep in stiff clay, has lasted without repair seven years, in Illinois, and is now apparently in as good condition as when made. There are many drains of this character, three to five years old, as good as new, running a constant stream of water winter and summer. It is difficult to say how long they will last; but there is abundant testimony to sustain the assertion that, if new moles have to be cut every three years, it will pay to do so, even at an expense of twenty-five cents per rod; but it is easy now to get this work done, and done well, at ten to fifteen cents per rod, depending upon the depth required and the size of the mole

GREAT WOOL EXHIBITION AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR .- The Cleveland Herald announces that the State Board of Agriculture has decided on having a grand exhibition of wool during the coming State Fair in that city, and for this purpose has established premiums and appointed awarding committees that will induce growers to send in their wool for competition Four classes have been arranged, comprising Felting Wools, Delaine Wools, Cassimere Wools, and Combing Wools. In each class there will be three premiums, of \$20, \$10, and \$5, respectively. None but actual growers are allowed to exhibit and competition is open to all parts of the United States and the Canadas. Samples must contain not less than twenty fleeces. The Awarding Committees are partly composed o experienced Eastern manufacturers and practical Western wool men. A capacious building will be erected for the conrenience of exhibition, and a wool sale at auction will close

WESTERN LANDS ADVANCING .- It is stated that unimproved lands in Illinois, so long a drug in the market, are selling rapidly at fair prices. Well improved farms were in great demand during the months of March and April, and quite a number changed hands at remunerative prices. The Illinois Central Railway Company sold, during the month of April, 6,000 acres of unimproved lands, 27,440 acres from January I to May 1, inclusive. This is an increase over the four months preceding the first of January, and indicates a stability in the farming interests of the West, which is "a great country" for other things than Corn and Sorghum.

PREMIUM LIST FOR N. Y. STATE FAIR.—We are in receipt of a handsome pamphlet containing the List of Premiums and Regulations for the Twenty-Second Annual Fair of the New York State Ag. Society, to be held at Rochester, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1862. It contains all necessary information for exhibitors, and may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretary, Col. B. P. Johnson, Albany. Copies will probably be sent to Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, &c., for distribution.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, &c.—The 21st Annual Exhibition of the Queens Co. Ag. Society is to be held at the Fashion Pleasure Grounds, at Newtown, on the 18th and 19th of Sept. next.-The Chautauqua Co. Fair is to be held at Panama, on 10th, 11th, and 12th of September; and the Mowing Match on the 2d of July.— The Chautauqua Farmers' and Mechanics Union will hold its fourth Annual Fair and Cattle Show on the beautiful grounds of the Union at Fredonia, Sept. 24th, 25th, and 26th. The Susquehanna Valley Ag. Society's sixth Annual Fair is to be held at Unadilla, Sept. 23d and 24th.

DEAR RURAL:- This day's issue, I believe, completes the number for which I have paid for you. Inclosed please find two dollars to secure your continued visits to our humble home. You have always been received by us with a joyou welcome, for your chaste and truthful character, your prehensive grasp and lucid elucidation of all subjects in the line of your discussions. But now you are doubly dear to us for your noble, manly, and uncringing patriotism in these days of our country's peril! Come to us! We cannot spare you.—E. A. W., Vermont, N. Y., May 10, 1862.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The bill establishing an independent Department of Agriculture has passed both Houses of Congress, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law. The act creates a new Department, distinct from all others, at the head of which is to be a Commissioner, with a salary of \$3,000. We shall publish the bill in a future number, and may then comment upon its provisions.

SUPERIOR MAPLE SUGAR.—We are indebted to Mrs. W. H. Benedict, of Coventryville, Chenango county, for several samples of maple sugar, two of which are superior in color and grain to any we have seen for years, if ever. Mrs. R. says her husband considers "Farmer Axehelve's" method of sugarmaking (given in Rural of March 29th last,) preferable to the "patents" with which many have been humbugged this

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



HORTIGULTURAL.

PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

THE following interesting article, which we commend to the attention of every farmer who has children to educate, a wife to make happy, or a heart susceptible to nature's beauties, is by P. BARRY:

THE present is a time of agricultural improvement and progress without a parallel in this country. Improved implements, improved stock, better cultivation, better fences and buildings, meet us everywhere in the country; and farmers are growing "rich," in the common acceptation of that term. We rejoice at this, and so must every man who feels a lively interest in our national welfare, because agriculture is our main stay. If it fails to prosper, we can have no prosperity. It is the produce of our farms - the fruits of farm industry - that animate trade and commerce, that build up cities and villages, construct railroads and canals, and cover our lakes and rivers and the broad seas with fleets of vessels. What a calamity-what an universal panic and prostration of business would the failure of even one crop over the whole country bring upon us!

Agricultural progress and prosperity, then, are subjects that no man, whatever may be his calling, can regard with indifference; and the agricultural classes themselves, as a body, by their intelligence. industry, energy, and manly independence, command universal admiration and respect. These are our honest sentiments - not the fulsome flattery of a stump speech or holiday oration. Our sympathies are, and ever have been, and will be, with the tillers of the soil. Our own life, so far, has been spent in the country, and we have earned our bread by the cultivation of the soil. We can speak of both its toils and pleasures from actual experience. We know that some regard it as a vulgar and plodding pursuit, fit only for strong, rough, and uneducated men; but the number of those who think so is diminishing Apidly. Men of taste and intelligence are now ambitious of being agriculturists; and schools and colleges for training the sons of farmers are beginning to attract attention, and will soon work a change in public sentiment in regard to the respectability and importance of the agricultural profession. This brings us to the point on which we proposed

to make a few suggestions, when we took up our pen. We wish to see the farmer's home - the farmer's life - made more attractive. Hitherto, as a general thing, the improvements which have been made are of the useful kind, having reference mainly to the supply of man's physical wants. Most of our farms must be regarded as mere manufactories of food and clothing; very little has been done to gratify the intellect, taste, or feelings—the higher and nobler attributes of our nature. And this is one reason, beyond a doubt, why many young persons who have, by means of education, reading, and society, acquired a certain degree of refinement, become dissatisfied with agricultural life, and have sought the city. Intelligent, educated men, can not surely remain satisfied with being mere growers of grain and breeders of stock,-they must love their home; and to merit their love and attachment, that home must possess something of beauty, for the love of the beautiful is an instinct of man's nature. A large portion of the population is continually on the move; - the old home has no hold on their affections - or at least not enough to overcome the novelty of a new one. We see the population diminishing in the very heart of the finest agricultural districts in America, where nothing is so much needed as human beings. It is at certain seasons impossible to procure laborers enough to do the work. This state of things is unfavorable to the perfect development of the country's resources, and equally unfavorable to the attainment of a higher and happier social condition.

It is not unreasonable, we trust, to expect, and even to urge, some reform on this point. Make home attractive; - cultivate the taste, and feelings, and affections, as well as you do your fields. Why should a wealthy farmer, with his 50, 100, or 200 or 300 acres of land, content himself with a rod or two of a door-yard, and a dozen of shade trees, shaped and managed after the precise fashion of a village plot? Why can he not, just as well, have a park and pleasure-ground of several acres around his house, broad glades of lawn, and groups of trees, separated from the cultivated portions of the farm by green hedges? This, with a well-stocked orchard and good ample kitchen-garden, would come up to our ideas of a country home; and it would be impossible for children to grow up in such a home without becoming attached to it, and having their tastes expanded, their feelings refined, or without appreciating the comforts and blessings of a country life. A rod or two of a door-yard for a farmhouse! - what a mockery! There is something incongruous in the very look of it that can not fail to strike every observing person.

But some careful farmer will ask us, "How can we afford to lay out parks and pleasure-grounds, and keep them in fine condition? It would cost us more than the whole labor of our farms. Only think of what an expenditure of money and labor this hedging, and planting, and mowing this pleasure-ground would involve. It would be all very well if we could afford it; but that we can not, and we must leave it to retired gentlemen who have made their fortunes in town, and come out into the country to spend them."

But we reply, You can carry out our plan without incurring a heavy expense. Hundreds of farmers in our own county of Monroe can make such a park as we propose, without feeling the cost. Fence off, with Osage Orange or Buckthorn, at a cost of about twenty to twenty-five cents a rod, five to ten acres of land immediately around your dwelling. Seed it down, and it will produce good crops of hay. You can get plenty of young Maples, Elms, Tulip trees, Basswoods, Ash, and other native trees, in the woods, which can be taken up and planted at leisure intervals in the fall, when farm labor is over, and early in spring, before it commences, and even during winter, in mild weather. Until the trees are well-established, it will be necessary to cultivate the soil around them. It will not be necessary to cover the whole ground with trees, but merely to scatter them here and there in groups, and singly, to give it a park-like character which will distinguish it at once from the cultivated fields. A little can be done now, and a little again, as leisure affords; and in a few years the work will show. Meantime the land is cropped profitably; for hay is always a paying crop, and an indispensable one. The ground nearest the house may be planted with some rarer trees — a portion of them evergreens.

be separated from the main body of the park by a wire fence, or movable hurdle fence, and kept mowed; and if embellished with a few flowering shrubs, and a few beds of flowers, all the better. But these, for economy's sake, can very well be dispensed with. When the planting is finished, and the trees fairly established, the park might be pastured with sheep, as many parks are in Europe; and thus it would always have a closely cut surface without the expense of mowing, and the sheep would be an interesting feature in its scenery. When forest trees are not within reach, we would recommend the raising of them from seed, or small plants can be purchased at the nurseries for \$2 or \$3 per 100, which, with a couple of years' growth in nursery rows, will be fit for final planting out. Only go about it, and the means will not be wanting.

PROPAGATION OF THE GRAPE.

MANY persons now have the new grapes, obtained when scarce and dear, which they would like to increase. The grape roots very freely from layers, as all grape-growers know, and cuttings are sucessful under favorable circumstances. C. Remelin, of Cincinnati, gives in the Ohio Farmer an account of what is called a new French method of propagating the vine, said to have been practiced successfully by Dr. Esquor, which we give below for the information of our readers. It seems to us, however, there is but little new in the plan, as we have practiced something very similar scores of times:

"The labor falls into two distinct periods. During the first, grape vines of every length are carefully bent and stretched along the ground, and fastened by means of hooks or the soil, thus:



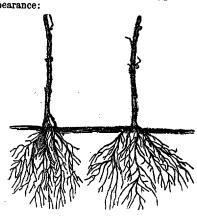
"This labor must be performed toward the end of April, or sooner or later, according to locality, but certainly before the development of the buds. These will develop soon after, and attain a growth of five to eight inches. It is obvious that all the buds, wherever they may be upon the vines, extended, as above, along the ground, assume a vertical position. The branches having grown five to eight inches, the second period of the procedure arrives, and this consists in forming along the extended grape vine, little ditches, about three to five inches deep, and depositing in these the vines, fastening them again with hooks, and covering them with earth. While now each sprout which has grown as above stated from the bud, is held in its vertical position by short stakes about twelve to eighteen inches long, and progresses in its growth, there develop beneath the vine, in the ground, a sufficient amount of roots to supply all the nourish-



"The general mother vine-which, under other culture, has to maintain often as many as a hundred and more grape-children, and to which, under the treatment here explained, are left only four to five on the parent vine, among which the nourishment is distributed-now receives additional food by the descending sap from the new formed roots, which enables it to produce new branches for next year's use again. It is self-understood, that the removal of the superfluous branches, so as to leave only four or five for next year, must not be omitted. During the summer, frequent hoeing is necessary. In the fall, the vines covered with grapes and leaves will



"At the end of the season, there will have formed themselves, at all the buds and branches imbedded in earth in the spring, as directed, new individual vines, which may be separated by the pruning knife, by cutting in twain the old vine between the new vines. In somewhat moist and too sandy soil, the result will always be a good one. The vines will in the fall, when the leaves and grapes are off and they are severed from the stakes, present this appearance:



SEASONABLE NOTES.

For the past week or two the weather has been warm and dry, favorable in every respect for the flowering of the fruit trees, especially the more tender kinds, like the peach, that suffer extremely from cold rains and cutting winds. We have never known a season when everything looked so favorable for an abundant crop of fruit. Every tree is covered with flowers, and our gardens and orchards present a scene of beauty we have seldom seen equaled. Of course we cannot tell what may be in the future, but unless we are visited by untimely frost or cold rains and wind, our trees will be loaded down with fruit, making thinning necessary to secure specimens of good size and fine quality.

Our well known scientific friend, "C. D.," sends us the following notes of the weather for the first half of May:—"This half month has given us much pleasant weather, more days nearly destitute of clouds than is common, and rain in small proportion. At the end of the first week the flowers had only slowly appeared, but the next week, except the good check of a day cooler, vegetation was rapid, and cherries, plums and peaches were loaded with flowers, and the pear trees are promising soon

ward as last year at the same time. The earth almost constantly being added, and the ground his out-door operations. The white frost, and a secret of his. good deal of it, on the 14th, did no injury to fruit blossoms.

"The average temperature of this half is below that of 25 years only three-fourths of a degree, and the heat fell all day, being only 44° at noon, and less at night, and hence the frost of the 14th, as the sky was clear. The last eight days were clear, morning and evening, and nearly so in mid-day.

"So beneficent have been the orderings of Providence that the season is full of promise of good for man and beast. The wheat and grass fields gratify the eye and inspire hope, while the trees in flower and foliage are clothed in beauty."

The later Tulips are now in flower, and the display is very fine, especially at the grounds of ELLWANGER & BARRY, who have a good collection. The NARCISSUS is just passing out of flower, though some of the later varieties are still in bloom. This is a fine class of flowers, including the common and well-known Daffodil and Jonquil, the former being about the only variety found in our gardens. They are mostly perfectly hardy; should be planted in the autumn, like the Hyacinth, but may remain in the ground a number of years, and until they become so thick and matted as to make a division of the roots necessary. Some of them are double, and are very showy, but the single sorts are more delicate and prettier. The Early Double Daffodil is of a bright yellow. Incomparable Pleno, very double, light yellow or straw color, intermixed with dark yellow or orange.



The engraving will give a very good idea of the form of the single flowers, and the central cup, which being of a different color from the six petals, makes these flowers exceedingly attractive. Some have the petals of a light yellow, and the cup orange-others with the petals white and the cup yellow; while the Poets Narcissus, sometimes called Pheasant's Eye, is snowy white, the cups cream color, with a delicate fringed edge of red, which gives its latter name. Then there are some varieties with the cups very large and long, in the form of a trumpet. One of the best of these is called the Sulphur Trumpet, with the cup or trumpet nearly two inches in length, and broad at the extremity.



The most beautiful class of the Narcissus family, however, is the Polyanthus Narcissus. The flowers are produced in clusters or trusses of from half a dozen to three times this number. The engraving, which we had taken from a cluster of medium size, shows the habit. Like the others, they show every shade of color, from the purest imaginable white to deep orange—the cup of the white varieties being yellow, and of the yellow sorts orange. These are not as hardy as the other varieties, but are sufficiently so for general culture in this latitude in a well drained soil.

Some notes of the early flowering shrubs we must defer until the next number.

A COAT FOR THE GARDEN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- As now is the time for the opening of gardening, I have one bit of advice to give, which those who adopt it will thank

When your beds are made, sprinkle them over with soot, or with powdered charcoal, or pulverized rotten wood, or all these together. The object is to ave a black surface. Black is a conductor of heat, and will answer the purpose of glass,- without its inconvenience,—as well as enrich the soil, soot especially. Rotten wood will do better on moist soils.

At each dressing, this coat will be worked into the soil, and should be repeated after the hoe has

dried rapidly at the close of April and beginning improved. I have seen this thing demonstrated by of May, so that the farmer has been able to hasten a neighbor of mine with entire success. It was a

Plaster, ashes, and other fertilizers may be added though the darker the coat the better, as color is the object. A few applications only are necessary, as that will let you into the summer, when there will was 52.6°. The hottest noon was 77°, the 12th, and be heat enough without. It is intended mostly for a the coldest morning at sunrise, 41°, the 14th, but start in the spring when there is a lack of heat—the coldest at 7 A. M. was 42°, the 8th. On the 13th F. G., Starkville, N. Y.

This secret we have given in the Rural, in our gardening notes, occasionally, for the last five or six years. It is particularly advantageous in the culture of the radish. Our correspondent, however, claims far too much for the plan, when he proposes to dispense with the use of glass.

Morticultural Aotes.

CONSERVATORY IN THE CENTRAL PARK, N. Y.—The Central Park Commissioners have contracted with Messrs. Parsons & Co., of Flushing, for the construction of a grand conservatory, the largest in the United States, upon the Park ground. The building is to be a "Crystal Palace," of iron and glass, 200 feet long, 70 feet wide, and about 50 feet high. Its base will be a parallelogram, and there will be three stories, curving inward-like the successive folds of a turban. The conservatory will front Fifth avenue, its center being opposite 74th street; and directly in its rear will be a beautiful little pond. with walled sides of a symmetrical shape, which will be built during the coming two years. When the Fifth avenue is graded to its proper height, it will be on a level with the second story of the proposed conservatory; and the main entrance to the edifice will therefore be on that story. Stairs and balconies will give access to every portion of the build-ing. The contract provides that the grantees must erect the building entirely at their own expense, after the plans already agreed upon; that they must place in it nothing but flowers, or rare trees or plants; that they shall be allowed to sell bouquets, etc., to visitors; that the public shall always be admitted free; that good order shall always be maintained inside, at the expense of the grantees; and that the work shall be completed by the first of January, 1864. The grantees, on their parts, agree to pay a rent which will add considerably to the revenues of the Park. The conservatory will cost about \$50,000.—Gardeners' Monthly.

THE QUANTITIES OF SEED REQUIRED TO SOW A GIVEN EXTENT OF SPACE. -- Messrs. Drummond, seedsmen of Sterling and Dublin, in their very useful "Directions for Sowing and Cultivating Vegetable Seeds," have given the following quantities, which we recommend to the notice of our amateur readers as a safe guide to them at this season:

Peas.-1 pint, or 1 lb., will sow a row from 40 to 60 feet of a single row, in which way peas should always be sown. Kindey Beans.-1 pint, or 1 lb., will sow a row of about 80

Onions.-1 oz. of seed will sow a bed (broadcast) 4 feet by 12, or 50 to 100 feet of drill. Leeks.-1 oz. of seed will sow a bed (broadcast) 4 feet by

14, or about 100 feet of drill. Carrots.-1 oz. of seed will sow 60 to 70 feet of a row

Parsnips.-1 oz. of seed will sow 100 feet of a row. Turnips.-I oz. of seed will sow from 100 to 120 feet of

Cabbage.—1 oz. of seed will sow a bed 4 feet by 10. Savoys.—The same.

German Greens, or Borecole.-1 oz. of seed will sow a bed Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, and Broccoli.-The se Parsley.-1 oz. will sow 80 feet of a row.

Spinach.—The same. A GOOD LIQUID GRAFTING WAX .- "Horticola" gives in the Horticulturist the following method of making a good

liquid grafting wax. It is said to be a French invention: "Melt one pound of common rosin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of heef tallow, and stirit well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with it a tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of very strong alcohol (95 per cent.,) to be had at any druggists store. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still, the utmost care must be exercised to prevent the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it, the best way is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting again. This must be continued till the whole is a homogeneous mass similar to honey. After

a few days' exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat, it

assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone,

being impervious to water and air."

GARDENS AND TREES IN SENECA COUNTY.—The Agricultural Society of Seneca county has offered premiums for the best gardens, and also for the greatest number of shade trees set out by any person. The following are the committees to whom application must be made by those who wish to compete for premiums:

On Gardens. - Wm. Knox, Waterloo P. O.; P. P. Howe, H. F. Gustin.

On Shade Trees .- Joseph Wright, Waterleo P. O.; N. N.

The chairmen of the above committees, who are the first named, should be notified by the 10th of June, by those who desire to have their farms or gardens visited. It is not necessary to invite the attendance of the Committee on Shade Trees, as the affidavit of persons applying for the premium is required as to the number of trees set out, and the number living on the 1st of September.

A NEW BOOK ON GRAPE CULTURE.-We have just received new work on grape culture and wine making, by John PHIN, Esq., of this city. It is a very neat book of 375 pages, well printed, and illustrated quite liberally with fine wood engravings. Mr. Phin has devoted a good deal of time to the preparation of this work, diligently consulted the best works on the subject, both American and foreign, and has had the benefit of some experience. A few years since Mr. P. prepared an essay on open air grape culture, and secured the prize offered by the American Institute for the best paper on the subject. We have not time now to examine the work, but will give a more extended notice next week. C. M. SAXTON, of New York, is the publisher, and D. M. DEWEY, of this city, general agent, by whom it will be sent free of postage on

WILD TOMATOES.-In 1849, an overland party, en route for the gold diggings, while passing down the dry bed of a creek near the port of Comondu, found large quantities of tomatoes growing in (apparently) a wild state. They were small, red, and delicious—at least to the taste of the famished travelers Whether they are indigenous or not, I cannot tell, but the land had no appearance of being cultivated. Tomatoes of fine quality, and very smooth, and less acid than ours, are found in most of the village markets in Mexico, and are eaten raw .- C. W. G., in Country Gentleman.

PLANTS RECEIVED .- We are indebted to C. B. MILLER, Esq., of New York, Secretary of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, for several new and valuable plants. In the note accompanying them, Mr. M. says:-"General McClellan is the best double yet produced, and for which the Brooklyn Horticultural Society awarded a special premium. Raised by John CADNESS, of Flushing, L. I. Daphne Cneorum, best hardy evergreen plant, flowering all summer, and very fragrant, Special premium awarded to A. G. Burgess, East New York

JEFFERSON COUNTY FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIA-TION.—The spring exhibition of the Jefferson County Floral and Horticultural Association is to be held at Watertown, June 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The premium st is very liberal, and no doubt, judging from what we observed last season, will call out a grand exhibition.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW YORK .- The June meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New A small portion of the ground near the house might to put on a white vail. The fruit trees are as for removed the weeds and grass. Thus manure is 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of June. York will be held at the Court House, in Rochester, N. Y., at

Domestic Economy.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

SOAP GREASE IN THE CELLAR.-Allow an oldhousekeeper to tell Mr. AD VALOREM, who says the cellar is not the place to keep soap grease," that he is mistaken—that it is just the place. There need be no stench about it, no fruit polluted, nor vegetables and meat affected. If the grease be kept covered with good strong lye, and the cask or barrel containing it closed with a good fitting cover, there will be no cause for complaint.

COLORING COCHINEAL .- P. F. Moses asks for a recipe. I give one, which I know to be good. I. give the following for coloring one pound of yarn. Wet the yarn in a pail of water, in which two ounces of alum have been dissolved. Make the dye in a brass kettle. Take water sufficient to cover the yarn; add three ounces of cream of tartar; stir well and increase the heat; add two ounces powdered cochineal; stir quickly until mixed; then add three ounces of the solution of tin; continue to stir, and increase the heat until it boils; then put in the yarn and stir briskly for five minutes; then stir it slower for twenty minutes; take out the yarn, rinse in cold water, after which wash in warm suds. This will be found a bright color, and the more it is washed the brighter it will grow.

How to get the Fulling out of White Flan-NEL.—Poor Antoinette! I fear you won't get it out. It would be a great invention if something of the kind could be invented. You know how terribly fast growing boys do stick their boots out of the bottoms of their pants! and then, if it is found necessary to wash them, (the pants,) how much faster the boots do grow through them! Formerly tailors sponged the cloth before cutting it; but formerly the cloth was found by the owners of the boys. Now the tailor finds the cloth, and he has discovered that sponging it shrinks it; and I doubt if he has ever learned how to unshrink it! It will be good economy to make a special bargain with him when he cuts the boys' clothes, or else buy the cloth and "sponge" it before it goes to the tailor. Since I have adopted the latter practice, I do not see so much of my boy's boots.

Weedynook, 1862. MRS. JANE C. OVERTON.

[The above would have appeared months ago, had it not been mislaid.]

WASHING CORN.—The healthfulness of corn as an article of food is admitted by all, yet after it has lain for a few months in a crib infested with rats, mice, and other vermin, as is most generally the case, its palatableness becomes a matter of taste. For several years we have been in the habit of washing what corn is used in the family, and find that it greatly improves it. Take a brass kettle or large tub half full of nearly boiling water; put in your shelled corn and let it remain for a few minutes, then stir it briskly with a paddle, and you will be surprised to see how yellow the corn, and how much better the puddings, Indian bread, and johnnycakes will be. Some wash the corn in the ear, but when the corn gets wet it is a tedious process to dry it. When shelled it will dry thoroughly in thirty-six hours. It should be spread two or three inches deep on some clean surface, in a warm room, or if in the summer, placed in the open air and stirred occasionally. "Try it all ye that ne'er tried it before," if you want new corn the year round.-St. Lawrence, in Country Gentleman.

HINTS FOR CLEAR STARCHING .- Collars, undersleeves, or handkerchiefs, of very fine muslin or lace, will not bear much squeezing or rubbing when washed. They can be made perfectly white and clean without either, by the following process:-Rinse them carefully through clean water, then soap them well with white soap, place flat in a dish or saucer, and cover with water; place them in the sun. Let them remain two or three days, changing the water frequently and turning them. Once every day take them out, rinse carefully, soap, and place in fresh water. The operation is a tedious and rather troublesome one; but the finest embroidery or lace comes out perfectly white, and is not worn at all, where, in common washing, it would be very apt to tear; when they are white, rinse and starch in the usual way.

BURNS OR SCALDS.-I send you a simple recipe for burns or scalds. Take spearmint or horsemint, pound to a pulp, and bind it on. If the mint is dry, soak it in a little warm water, then pound it.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—Also a recipe for putrid sore throat. Take half a pint of good old rye whisky, pulverize one or two large spoonfuls of common salt, put it in the whisky, shake it well. and then gargle the throat.

I have used both of the above recipes, and know them to be good .- T. R. DAVIS, Rock Island, Ill., 1862.

COFFEE AND COFFEE EXTRACT.—Inclosed youwill find recipes for making coffee and extract:-Take rye and boil until it becomes tender; then drain and put in a stove-pan; place in a stove, stirring every few seconds, until it browns; then grind it, and put in a tablespoonful of rye to a pint of water. To three spoonfuls of rye put in one teaspoonful of extract, and boil twenty minutes. This will not, as some say, taste exactly like coffee, but will make an equally pleasant drink.

EXTRACT.—Put sugar in a pot and boil down until it becomes bitter. Maple-sugar is preferable to any other kind.—E. P. W., Wash. Co., Pa., 1862.

PEAS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—In a late RURAL I noticed an article recommending "carrots for coffee!" We have used it, but think peas, nicely roasted and ground, are a better substitute. My husband is an old coffee drinker, but when I make a cup of pea coffee, and a little "extract of coffee" mixed with it, he does not know it from real Java, for I have tried it.

MAKING PASTE.—Will some kind friend tell me how to make a sure paste for papering a smooth wall with thick paper? It troubles me by loosening after it is dry.-L. R. L., Lamberton, Wis., 1862.

Coloring Furs. - Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in your columns for a recipe for coloring furs. If some of the RURAL'S numerous correspondents would be kind enough to answer it, they would confer a favor on many others beside the Michiganders.—D. F. L., Newark Valley, N. Y., 1862.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Can any of the RURAL'S numerous readers inform me how to make French Rolls? If so, they will greatly oblige—R., White Hall,

Padies' Department.

TO SERVED TO

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

BY NETTIE.

I DREAMED that I knelt by your bed, mother, Watching your flickering breath, And praying our Father to turn your steps From the shores of the river of death; But e'en as I watched thus and prayed, mother. You entered the deep, cold wave, And next in my dream I was kneeling And weeping beside your grave.

I thought of your love and your care, mother, And in my deep sorrow I said " The light of my life has departed, Hope and joy with my mother have fled!" Thank Gon it was only a dream, Mother; I thank Him whenever I pray, That His Almighty care has preserved you, And I have a dear mother to-day.

But the dream will sometime be true, mother, Unless I be called first to go; That I will be motherless some sorrowful day, Or you will be childless, we know. Yet trustingly will we press on, mother, To meet whatever shall be; For our Father in Heaven has lovingly said, My grace is sufficient for thee. Rochester, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WOMEN AND DOMESTIC LAW.

THAT there is a vast amount of evil existing throughout the ramifications of society, is the general admission. It is also evident that a great portion of the misery endured is caused by the imperfect forms which constitute our present social condition. Appeals are made to legislators, and petitions are forwarded to the government, with the expectation that relief will be obtained, while it may clearly be seen that neither the legislator nor the government can fully effect the remedy, and that we are neglecting our own duty, and disobeying the dictates of our common sense, in asking others to do that which we can best do ourselves.

To re-organize society, to render it more blessed and happier, its domestic condition has to be improved. Now the science of domestics forms a sphere which belongs essentially to woman. It is her absolute province; in it she reigns queen, and man cannot, if he would, deprive her of her sovereignty. because it has been allotted to her by that Wisdom whose decrees human power or will is not able to withstand. Think of it as we may, the laws and order of society are, in their origin, divine; hence the woe that follows our transgressions. If we sow the storm, we reap the whirlwind. So it proves in all parts of God's earth. And thus, it is not so much contradictory change as further development that is needed.

Customs and habits, private and public manners, dress, and the whole circle of home duties, are included in domestic science. It is surely as important then as politics, and as difficult to regulate. Yet it is not our Legislatures nor the Houses of Congress which can legislate for it; for the reason that women do not deliberate, and cannot pass their judgment in them.

The working of society in its state of civilization has revealed, partially, the true order of nature in the division of duties for the sexes. To the woman, the interior, or household economies; to the man, the exterior. Both are valuable, and have elements in common together. Man should not be entirely ignorant of home management, nor should woman be left unacquainted with laws and governmental policy. Their own and their childrens' welfare are connected with both; and, therefore, to the mother and the father they stand each a subject of momentous importance. Civilization hitherto, it is not to be lost sight of, has influenced woman only materially in the discharge of her home duties. It has taught her to barter, to buy the needles, thread, bring upon the seller. Competition, in its lowest have not been thought of when shillings and sixpences were to be saved. Dress and furniture, company and so-called amusement, the rivalry, jealousy, and wretchedness they have engendered, render them, in their very enumeration, terrifying, and make us hurry to get away from their reviewal.

The instruction of woman in her higher, more spiritual home duties, is one of the greatest wants of the age. It is becoming more and more apparent; and if not speedily attended to, will be a most serious drawback to the progress now sought to be made. The delicate machinery of domestic life is ever at work, producing countless shades of joy and gloom. It is from the flame of the domestic hearth that the warmth and luster of some of life's most refined relations are derived. Would that this flame shone more brightly now-beamed forth more divinely, holily; that the abodes of our people were more cheered by its rays; that the dwellers of our hearths were more conscious of its presence. How general is poverty! How wide-spread is misery! Fearful is the uprighteousness of society; frightful are its responsibilities!

Why goes forth that man this evening from the roof under which his children live? Why turns he from their engaging little attempts to detain him, and roughly moves them away, while he loves them dearly? Why sits another by his fire, discontented, unwilling to speak the kindly word, while his heart is yearning for converse and enjoyment? Why flies the angry speech from her for whom the bosom's strongest affections are nourished? And why, searching into deeper depths,- why, does man so often become a criminal, in his home? Truth has to be told; but oh! listen to it kindly; it is because woman does not truly appreciate her mission in domestic life. As a wife she is different from what she was as a maiden. She neglects her dress; she forzets her manners. Her husband sees the change, and does not find sufficient excuse for it. He flies from his home, thinking "that if she will not make happiness and comfort for him at home, he will make it for himself abroad." And she increases in ill-temper and asperity as she increases in years. It is, as a general thing, in the power of women to make their domestic life more attractive to their husbands, and more holy in its discipline and end, than they now do. A greater regularity in time, a greater simplicity in dress, a more determined adherence to that which is right in one's own eyes rather than that which is well thought of in the eyes of others, an orderly apportioning of various periods for different occupations, would make evenings at home pass away very differently to what, in a

great majority of cases, they now are doing.

If the wife will begin to wish her husband to read the last new periodical, while she is mending his stockings,-if, even while at work herself, she will now and then talk to her husband and children of that which is good and pleasant, as a priestess should talk - and every wife has a priestly office,she will hallow and lighten her own labor, and for her household a blessed reform will have

Oh, for a power to hasten this period! Oh, that one might abide the dawning of that bright day when domestic love and family enjoyment shall crown the great social destiny of humanity! Then might one depart in peace, and the beams of the good time come be over us, and death be hallowed by the sanctification of life. Follow out Gon's laws, work in his holy order, do all things in season. leaving nought undone that should be done, and full surely this divine, this perfecting labor of human existence, will be consummated.

Rochester, N. Y., 1862. EUGENIS A. BRINTON.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] FARMERS' WIVES AND OUT-DOOR EXERCISE.

No class of women on this continent are so shut up within doors as are the farmers' wives. Country people usually talk much of the benefits of "taking the air," particularly if they speak of a village or city invalid. One wonders profoundly if it ever occurs to the good dames, especially those who say so much of "walking a mile before breakfast," that the attestor of their own negligence in the matter of "fresh air" gloams from their faces, visible and palpable, sallow, saffrony, golden yellow. Shutting off the intelligent, refined class of country people, who receive their full share of execration, there remains a great clan-self-instituted mentors of the public weal—who harbor a curt belief that village and city women are never seen out-of-doors.

Now there is an undeniable probability in the theory that, if ladies in large towns obtained no more exercise in the "open air" than do this class of fault-finding women in the country, they would have the honor of being equally—saffrony. And it is an undeniable fact that they are not so saffrony. "So much the worse for them," growls some rheumatic housewife. Yellow is beautiful, then?-yellow is healthy? Ask the first physician from whom the most of his practice comes. "From my country patients - they are always taking cold. Don't go out-doors enough to get used to it. Strange, when they live in the midst of all out-doors.

It may be safely asserted that women living in large suburban villages and cities exercise five-fold more out-of-doors than do the mass of women in the country

"O, but they have so much leisure." Indeed? "O, that thou couldst change places! Never till then wilt thou be convinced. People can usually (not always) find time in which to do what they greatly like."

However the case may stand in reference to the question of leisure, we protest humbly, and with a becoming sense of the peril, against the absurd abuse which is poured out like a flood upon the "lazy" town "ladies" who "never take the air.' A large proportion of these "lazy" ladies walk daily. They are out in the cloud and shine, inhaling Nature's great medicine, while the mentors are toasting in ill-ventilated and unaired houses, their out-door life consisting of three formula of spasm-'going to meeting," "going to the village," and going to see John's folks."

ELIZA WOODWORTH.

CHILDISH WORKERS.

I THINK of little things early set to hard work, to add a little to their parents' scanty store. Yet, if it be only work, they bear it cheerfully. This afternoon, I was walking through a certain quiet street, when I saw a little child standing with a basket at a door. The little man looked at various passers-by: and I am happy to say that, when he saw me, he asked me to ring the door-bell for him; for, though he had been sent with that basket, which was not a tape and silks cheap, careless of the ruin she may light one, he could not reach up to the bell. I asked him how old he was. "Five years past," said grades, has received the greatest encouragement the child quite cheerfully and independently. "God from woman. The sufferings of fellow creatures help you, poor little man!" I thought; "the doom of toil has fallen early upon you!"

If you visit much among the poor, few things will touch you more than the unnatural sagacity and trustworthiness of children who are little more than babies. You will find these little things left in a bare room by themselves.—the eldest six years old -while the poor mother is out at her work. And the eldest will reply to your questions in a way that will astonish you, till you get accustomed to such things. I think that almost as heart-rending a sight as you will readily see is the misery of a little thing of scene in another. Pleasure allures us, art woos who has spilt in the street the milk she was sent to fetch, or broken a jug, and who is sitting in despair beside the spilt milk or the broken fragments. Good Samaritan, never pass by such a sight; bring out your two-pence; set things completely right; a small matter and a kind word will cheer and comfort an overwhelmed heart. That child has a truculent step-mother, or (alas!) mother, at home, who would punish that mishap as nothing should be punished but the gravest moral delinquency.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Let then the aged woman be no longer the object of contempt. She is helpless as a child, but as a child she may be learning the last lesson from her Heavenly Father. Her feeble step is trembling on the brink of the grave; but her hopes may be firmly planted on the better shore, which lies beyond. Her eye is dim with suffering and tears; but her spiritual vision may be contemplating the gradual unfolding of the gates of eternal rest. Beauty has faded from her form; but angels in the world of light may be weaving a wreath of glory for her brow. Her lip is silent, but may be only waiting to pour forth celestial strains of gratitude and praise. Lonely and fallen and sad she sits among the living; but exalted, purified, and happy, she may arise from the dead. Then run i thou wilt from the aged woman in her loneliness but remember she is not forsaken of her God!

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home-the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, the sickroom, and all the precincts of their home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment to. Happy are they who learn to know the world at home, the other a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. Now it does not necessarily follow that there should be two classes of girls. A slight education will modify both a little, and unite their good qual-

Choice Miscellang.

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

BY BELL CLINTON.

MUCH is often said of "neighbors," How they do and what they say, Of their living and their giving; But I'm sure 'twill never pay, While we journey on Life's way, Us to mind what neighbors' say,

One must talk because another Lives or dresses every day Better than themselves may choose to Abler not a whit, they say. Whose but theirs the business, pray, If their honest debts they pay?

Some are always "full of trouble." Neighbors' cows are in the corn Pigs, at night, are in the garden; In the meadow, geese, at morn; Gabbling, tangling grass at morn; Some one's fences look forlorn.

Proud, extravagant, deceitful, Selfish, vain of worldly store; Slow or slattern, cross or lazy,-Charges these, and many more We lay in turn at every door, Except our own-fain pass that o'er.

If we wish to make good neighbors, Let the "law of kindness" rule And be sure to have good fences: Ever keep the passion cool, And our motto through life's school-Always mind the "Golden Rule." Chenango Co., N. Y., 1862.

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

A LARGE class of persons are so fascinated with modern improvements, so charmed with the one idea of progress, that they respect nothing on account of its age, and look with a feeling of pty akin to contempt, on the labors of the antiquary To them the past appears strange, mysterious, and visionary, because it is separated from us by so wide an interval. For the same reason, perhaps, most of us have a very indefinite idea of antiquity. In an occasional view of a distant city, we see a large col-lection of buildings, many of which might attract our attention on a close inspection, but from which only a few spires stand out plainly perceptible; so with our limited knowledge of the past, we see a long series of events, many of which would claim our admiration if they were not so dimmed by age and distance, but of which we are familiar with only a few of the most noted.

An old writer has said that "there is no such thing as antiquity, as we generally understand it." Perhaps it is so; for everything which is, or has been, must be modern while passing, and the early ages, though perhaps rude in themselves, have become ancient only by the long and silent lapse of years. We read of the pyramids, and the pictures which fancy presents to the mind may at first seem ancient; but with them, the idea of lasting endurance in the future is most prominent. The imagination may wander in some oriental temple, viewing its tarnished gilding and broken altar, the fragments of its columns and its grim, gloomy walls, and be tempted to call that ancient; but we cannot avoid the thought that the avarice of some greedy priest has robbed it of its ornaments, that its walls have been blackened by the smoke of victims sacrificed on its altars, and that it is a premature decay which we see. But when we look at some old castle, whose ruins now rise but little above the plain over which it once towered, whose walls are dust, whose broken turrets are but hillocks of moss, whose battlements are now scaled and bound by the tendrils of the clambering vine, we think only of age. This better, because the mind can easily comprehend it, and can, without difficulty, look back to the time when it proudly answered to the name of Kenilworth.

We think of what we call the dark ages, and can hardly divest ourselves of the idea that the sky too was obscured, and that a gloom pervaded the face of nature, as the thick gloom of ignorance and superstition pervaded the minds of men. But the same sun shone then, and shone as brightly, as it did on Egypt's ancient splendor, on Rome's prosperity, or as it does upon us now. So it will ever be. Though the same heavens look down upon us. a total change takes place in our thoughts and feelings. Every revolution of the wheel of time gives a different aspect to affairs, and we forget one change us, and science tempts us to enter her intricate labyrinths. Our onward path is undefined, obscured and uncertain; and here we may profitably study the past, with its wealth of learning and experience. For as the heavenly bodies, though beautiful to behold, are chiefly useful in illuminating man's path by night, so the lights of the past, though interesting to contemplate, are chiefly useful in guiding the mind aright in its searches after truth. Angelica, N. Y., 1862.

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

INEXPERIENCED youth is ever apt to be deceived by a fair outside. At that age we do not see the world as it really is, but it takes its coloring from our own uncorrupted hearts. Often at that period of our lives we are made the dupes of others. We listen to a tale of wrongs falsely represented to us, and cive to the narrator our abundant sympathy, which the lapse of time shows us was unworthily bestowed. Before we learn to read character — our own or others—we are apt to see only the good traits of our friends, and are astonished when in the natural development of our acquaintance, we see some serious defect. Then we are apt to think we have been deceived in that one, and that they have nothing good about them; and we turn with blind confidence to some newer friend, only to be again confronted with frailty. Again and again we are bitterly deceived in this way before we learn that perfection is not attained by mortals. A confiding disposition, which has been repeatedly disappointed in this way, is apt to get the habit of suspecting every new acquaintance before they have any reason without becoming unduly suspicious. It is as well to know when to give the well-meaning credit for their good intentions, as to know when to beware of the crafty. Very few gain this happy medium. There are many who have such a large gift of credulity that when their hair grows gray with age they are just as ready to believe a fair story, and are

as easily led astray by the designing, as they were in youth. Such persons are generally honest and sincere themselves.

A very common way in which appearances deceive, is in persons acting differently to different persons. They may talk and appear in society, and to those who have merely a slight acquaintance with them, to be actuated by the highest and best of motives, while those who know them intimately, and who feel the effects of their acts, know them to be intensely selfish. This kind of one-sided virtue has a bad effect on those who witness the daily life of such a person. When they meet a person who does live a consistent and worthy life, they are apt to think they have only to be placed in the same relation toward them they are toward the other, in order to see the same sort of disposition manifested.

But all experiences, however bitter, may be turned to good account if we are so disposed. To those who truly desire to live uprightly, the deceptions which astonish and grieve them may at the same time teach them to prize the virtue of sincerity, and to strive more earnestly than they otherwise might to be amiable, and not merely to appear so. The most serious of all deceits are those which we often practice on our ourselves. We are on the high road of progress when we can unsparingly judge our own conduct by the same rules to which we would hold

Geneva, Wis., 1862.,

THE COUNTENANCE.

A OUEER thing is the human countenance. You can't put your finger on it if you try, and yet it is to be seen in the face of every man, woman, and child even old ladies will have it that the tiniest new born baby has one. It is described in every measure of admiration and disgust, as sad or silly, funny or foolish, morose or melancholy, stupid or sheepish, gay or guilty, dull or downcast, inexpres sible or intellectual—in fact, there is scarcely a word in the dictionary that may not be used as a descriptive adjective of the countenance, and yet the thing was never seen except in the face. The kind of countenance a man or woman carries

very important. First impressions are everything, and they are based principally upon the expressions of the countenance. For instance, by general consent it is deemed creditable to a young lady to be happy—it is assumed as a matter of course that she is perfect, or nearly so, who is never ruffled in mind by cross winds of life; hence she is careful, before the public, to carry a smiling countenance. A sweet, smiling countenance is pleasant to look upon; even incorrigible old bachelors sometimes soften down under its influence; but when a smile by long and forced practice gets simmered down to a simper, it becomes stale and insipid - is, in fact, silly, and who would like to carry a silly countenance? Above all things, a well-regulated, pleasant countenance, without a smile, is the best possible recommend for either man or woman. When we meet a woman with a nose a good deal turned up, and vinegar strongly marked in the countenance, we involuntarily conclude that there is not much happiness in the household over which she presides. When we meet a young lady with an airy countenance with a strong tendency to simper, we are inclined to think that there is not much probability of her having a household to preside over. Men who go about with a sour countenance with a good deal of "snap" in it, are apt to be uncomfortable customers. Such men should be avoided. If unmarried, they should live until fairly tamed before marriageable young ladies should be permitted to approach them.

On the whole, the countenance is a great institution, and though it is not even skin-deep, it yet is a great tell-tale, and often makes or mars a fortuneor a wedding - for the fortunate or unfortunate possessor. The countenance speaks the heart, and therefore to be able always to carry an agreeable would be a more expressive symbol of the past, and one to recommend you, be sure that the heart is right toward all men - and women, too, Heaven bless them.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

THE Dublin (Ireland) Witness has an excellent article on American affairs, from which we select the folllowing:

"It is impossible to regard the vastness and resources of the country, in connection with the marvellous force inherent in the nation to incorporate into itself the most heterogeneous elements of foreign admixture - its institutions attracting as great a variety of tongues as those which the Imperial Eagle ever subjugated-without the conviction that America is destined to exert a mighty controlling influence upon the religious condition of the globe. Were the dark thunder-cloud of war dissolved, there are grounds on which we cannot but anour for that great community a futurity of influence and usefulness such as, perhaps, no nation has ever equaled. Its soil is hallowed as the resting place of sainted dust; its history is stored with many an achievement of the mighty dead; upon its favored churches has the visitation from on high often descended, stimulating and invigorating through their instrumentality the faith and hope of Christendom. Notwithstanding the corruptions that have grown so rank throughout the land, it is at this hour the home of millions of true-hearted patriots, and from thousands and tens of thosands of its household alters does the prayer of faith ascend to heaven as the morning and evening sacrifice. And even now that the way trumpet has been blown, and the serried hosts are mustered for the battle, there may be heard ascending from many a tented field the prayers and praises of God-fearing men, their country's best and bravests who have obeyed her summons in this hour of need. It cannot surely be that such a nation shall fail to

fulfill its noble destiny. Then, for the truth's sake that is in it, and "for our friends' and brethren's sake," let us devoutly pray that the present calamity and confusion may be but the crucible fires by which it is to be purged of its alloy; and that out of the soil of social and political corruption there may arise a purer and a nobler race, under whose guidance a re-constructed Union may cast away the rags of its old vices, and advance by stable progress to a far prouder position than was lost in the disastrous year in which, amid tears and blood, the curtain has lately fallen.

NEITHER mind nor body can long endure inces sant toil. Relaxation is therfore a Christian duty. No man has a right to destroy himself by labor, any more than by poison. The bow that is always bent loses its elasticity; the mind that is never relaxed either will wear out the body or become insane.

BULLETS can sing and whistle, but they are not pleasant musicians.

Sabbath Musings.

NEARER HOME.

"HEAVEN is my Fatherland, Heaven is my home."

O'ER the hill the sun is setting, And the eve is drawing on; Slowly droops the gentle twilight. For another day is gone: Gone for aye-its race is over, Soon the darker shades will come; Still 'tis sweet to know at even We are one day nearer home.

"One day nearer," sings the mariner, As he glides the waters o'er, While the light is softly dying On his distant native shore Thus the Christian, on life's ocean, As his light boat cuts the foam, In the evening cries with rapture— "I am one day nearer home."

Worn and weary, oft the pilgrim Hails the setting of the sun; For his goal is one day nearer, And his journey nearly done Thus we feel, when o'er life's desert Heart and sandal-sore we roam; As the twilight gathers o'er us, We are one day nearer home

Nearer home! Yes, one day nearer To our Father's house on high-To the green fields and the fountains Of the land beyond the sky; For the heavens grow brighter o'er us. And the lamps hang in the dome, And our tents are pitched still closer For we're one day nearer home.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorket.] SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

I HAVE been watching the approach of morning, as it peeped from the dull gray clouds in the east, and changed the darkness to a dim twilight. Then the sun arose; the leaden, floating masses were transformed to piles of red-tinted ones, and the last, lingering trace of gray faded, as the rich golden sunlight quivered over hill and plain, tree and shrub, cottage and mansion.

It stole through the shutters, and the bright beams rested for a moment on MINNIE's brown hair, streaking it with golden threads; then glanced through the cage of the canary, who welcomed it by a sweet burst of music. It stole among the waving tresses of the mother, and lingered on the silvery locks of the father. A light came over the faces of the aged couple, and the gloom which had before dwelt there was dispelled. I could but think of the "Son of Righteousness" who is causing the gloom and darkness of superstition and heathenism to vanish before the glory of His rays. But the sun disappeared behind a cloud, and lo! what a change! The bird stopped warbling, the smile died away, and no more all nature seemed to rejoice; but silence and darkness rested around. Half unconsciously I repeated these lines:

> "I take no note of time Save when the sun is shining As life is sometimes bright and fair, And sometimes dark and lonely, Let us forget its toil and care, And note the bright hours only."

How is it with us? Do we dwell in the shade, and sitting with hands pressed tightly to busy brain, let wild fancy revel among scenes of the past, dwelling only on sorrows and griefs, while we, like the spider, extract poison from the fairest flowers, while all sweet hopes and joys have found a grave, and the turf has been firmly pressed by our own hands? Or do we dwell out in the sunshine, and basking in its warm rays grow stronger, happier, better and wiser? Memory lingers only on bright, joyous scenes, for

" Pleasant hours should ever seem To linger round us longest."

We find honey instead of poison hid among the fragrant petals of Life's flowers.

If the heavy storm of adversity sweeps over our heads, we do not bend and break under it, like the slender, fragile flower, whose home was always in shadow; but like the plant reared in the sunlight, strong, healthy, vigorous, and beautiful, are prepared to contend with it.

"Life is what we make it." Shall it be one of shade or sunshine? HATTIE HERBERT. Englishville, Mich., 1862.

GOD'S LOVE TO MAN.

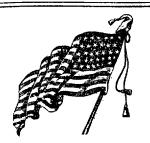
WHERE shall we go for manifestations of the tenderness, the sympathy, the benignity of God? The philosopher leads us to nature, its benevolent final causes, and kind contrivances to increase the sum of animal happiness, and there he stops, with half his demonstration. But the apostle leads us to the gift bestowed by the Father for the recovery of man's intellectual and moral nature, and to the cross endured by the Son, on this high behalf. Go to the heavens, which canopy man with grandeur, cheer his steps with successive light, and mark his festivals with their chronology; go to the atmosphere, which invigorates his spirits, and is to him the breath of life; go to the smiling fields, decked with verdure for his eye, and covered with fruits for his sustenance; go to every scene which spreads beauty before his gaze, which is made harmoniously vocal to his ear, which fills and delights the imagination by its glow or its greatness. We travel with you, we admire, we feel and enjoy with you, we adore with you, but we stay not with you. We hasten onward in search of a demonstration more convincing that "God is love," and we rest not till we press into the strange, the mournful, the joyful scenes of Calvary, and amid the throng of invisible and astonished angels, weeping disciples and the mocking multitude, under the arch of the darkened heaven, and with the earth trembling beneath our feet, we gaze upon the meek, the resigned, but faint ing sufferer, and exclaim, "Herein is love!"—herein, and nowhere else is it so affectingly, so unequivocally demonstrated, "not that we loved God, but that God loved us, and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins."— R. Watson.

THE repentance which precedes faith consists chiefly of a sense of danger and a fear of punishment; but when we come to have a lively apprehension of pardoning love and our adoption in Christ, it is genuine filial sorrow for having offended God.—Rev. T. Adams.

A MAN might frame and let loose a star to roll in its orbit, and yet not have done so memorable a thing before God as he who lets go a golden-orbed thought to roll through the generations of time.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



" LET bells in ev And bon-fires blaze abroad: Let thanks from every loyal tongue In thunder rise to God The doom of Rebeldom is sealed. The conquering sword of Mars Alone the patriot can wield-

God bless the Stripes and Stars." ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 24, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Occupation of New Orleans MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER has taken possession of New Orleans, and issued to the citizens a form of government. We give his proclamation, together with the

incidents occurring at the date of occupation, obtaining our information through the rebel press: The Memphis Avalanche of the 7th instrays we have advices from New Orleans up to Saturday. 11 A. M. Gen. Butler has taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Evans House on Poydras has been converted into a hospital. The Jackson Railroad Depot was taken possession of on

been landed at New Orleans. The Federal pickets have been extended out as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroad. Four gunboats and one transport started

Saturday morning. Several Federal regiments had

for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning. All the newspapers in New Orleans are still published, though a Federal censor is placed over every office. A proclamation from General Butler was handed in to all the newspaper offices at New Orleans, but they refused to publish it, when a guard was sent to the True Delta office, who took ssession of it. Northern printers were then sent for, the proclamation set up, and worked off in the edition. The following is the proclamation:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, May 1, 1862.

The city of New Orleans and its environs, with The city of New Orleans and its environs, with all its interior and exterior defenses, having surrendered to the combined naval and land forces of the United States, and being now in the occupation of the force of the United States, who have come to restore order, maintain public tranquility, and enforce peace and quiet under the laws and constitution of the United States, the Major-General Commanding hereby proclaims the object and purpose of the Government of the United States in thus taking possession of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, and the rules and regulations by which the laws of the United States will be for the present and during the state of war enforced and maintainand during the state of war enforced and maintain-ed for the plain guidance of all good citizens of the United States, as well as others who may have here-

United States, as well as others who may have heretofore been in rebellion against their authority.

Thrice before has the city of New Orleans been
rescued from the hands of a foreign government,
and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by
the money and arms of the United States. It has
of late been under the military control of the rebel
forces; and at each time, in the judgment of the
commanders of the military forces holding it, it has
been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by an administration of martial law.
Even during the interim, from its evacuation by the
rebel soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers
of the United States, the civil authorities have found
it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed
body known as the European Legion, to preserve
the public tranquility. The Commanding General,
therefore, will cause the city to be governed, until
the restoration of the United States authority and
his further orders, by martial taw.

the restoration of the United States authority and his further orders, by martial taw.

All persons in arms against the United States are required to surrender themselves, with their arms, equipments, and munitions of war. The body known as the European Legion, not being understood to be in arms against the United States, but organized to protect the lives and property of the citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the forces of the United States to that and any so acting will

citizens, are invited still to co-operate with the torces of the United States, to that end, and so acting will not be included in the terms of this order, but will report to these headquarters.

All ensigns, flags, devices, tending to uphold any authority whatever, save the flags of the United States and those of foreign consulates, must not be exhibited, but suppressed. The American ensign, the emblem of the United States, must be treated with the utmost deference and respect by all persons, under nain of severe nunishment.

under pain of severe punishment.
All persons well disposed toward the Governmen
of the United States, who shall renew their allegi ance, will receive a safeguard of protection to their persons and property from the army of the United States, and the violation of that sufeguard will be punished with death. All persons still holding allegiance to the Confederate States will be deemed rebels against the Government of the United States, and he accorded an appropriate theorem.

and be regarded and treated as enemies thereof.

All foreigners not naturalized, and claiming allegiance to their respective governments, and not having made oath of allegiance to the government of the Confidence States will be a metacted in their having made oath of allegiance to the government of the Confederate States, will be protected in their persons and property, as heretofore, under the laws of the United States. All persons who may have heretofore given adherence to the supposed government of the Confederate States, or been in their service, who shall lay down and deliver up their arms, and return to peaceful occupations, and preserve quiet and order, and hold no further correspondance nor give sid and comfort to enemies of spondence, nor give aid and comfort to enemies of the United States, will not be disturbed in their

persons or property, except so far, under the orders of the Commanding General, as the exigencies of the public service may nender necessary.

Keepers of all public property, whether of State, National, or Confederate, such as collections of art, libraries, museums, as well as all public buildings, munitions of war and arms, will at once make full returns, and report their kind and places of business to these headquarters. All the rights of property will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.

United States.
All the inhabitants are enjoined to pursue their usual avocations; all the theaters and places of amusement to be kept open; all churches and religious places to be opened, as in time of profound

Proprietors of all public houses and drinking saloons are to report their names and number at the office of the Provost Marshal, and they will there secure their licenses, and will be held for good order

in their respective places.
Sufficient force will be kept in the city to preserve order and maintain the laws.
The killing of American soldiers by any disorderly persons, or mob, is simply assassination and murder, and not war, and will be so regarded and punished. The owner of any such house in which such murder shall be committed will be held responsible therefor, and his house be liable to be destroyed by the military authorities.

All disorders and disturbances of the peace, and crimes of an aggravated nature, interfering with the forces or laws of the United States, will be referred to a military court martial for trial and punishment

Other misdemeanors will be subject to the municipal authorities, if they desire to act.

Civil causes between parties will be referred to the ordinary tribunals. The levying and collection of taxes, save those imposed by the laws of the United States, are suppressed, except those for keeping in repair and lighting streets, and for sanitary purposes; these are to be collected in the usual manner.

purposes; these are to be collected in the usual manner.

The circulation of Confederate bonds, evidences of debt, except notes in the similitude of bank notes issued by the Confederate States, in any trade, is forbidden. It has been represented to the Commanding General, by the civil authorities, that these Confederate notes, in the form of bank notes, are the only substitutes for money which the people have been allowed to have, and great distress would have been allowed to have, and great distress would ensue among the poorer classes if the circulation of such hotes should be suppressed. Such circulation, therefore, will be permitted so long as any one will be inconsiderate enough to receive them until further

orders.

No publication of newspapers, pamphlets, or handbills, giving accounts of the movements of the soldiers of the United States within this department, reflecting in any way upon the United States, or tending in any way to influence the public mind against the United States, will be permitted; and all articles on war news, editorial comment, or correspondence making comments, must be submitted to the examination of an officer, who will be detailed to the examination of an officer, who will be detailed for that jurpose from these headquarters. The transmission of all communications by telegraph will be under the charge of an officer of these head-

quarters.
The armies of the United States came here not to the armies of the United States came here not to destroy, but to restore order out of chaos, and to uphold the government and the laws in the place of the passions of men. To this end, therefore, the efforts of all the well disposed are invited to have every species of disorder quelled; and if any soldier of the United States should so far forget his duty or his flag as to commit outrage upon any person or property, the Commanding General requests that his name be instantly reported to the Provost Marshal, so that he may be punished, and his wrongful act redressed.

The municipal authority is hereby suspended, except so far as the police of the city and crimes are concerned, and that power to extend, as before

concerned, and that power to extend, as before indicated.

All assemblages of persons in the streets, either by day or night, lead to disorder, and are forbidden.

Various companies composing the Fire Department will be permitted to retain their organizations. They will report to the Provost Marshal their numbers, &c., that they may be known, and not interfered with in their duties.

Finally, it may be sufficient to add, without further enumeration, that all the requirements of martial law will be imposed so long as in the judgment of the United States authorities it may be necessary; and while it is desired by these authorities to exercise this government mildly, and after the usages of the past, it must not be supposed that it will not be vigorously and firmly administered as the occasion calls for. By command of

Major-General Butler.

George B. Strong, Asst. Adj.-General, and Chief of Staff.

Chief of Staff.

Commerce of New Orleans.

THE commercial importance of New Orleans is so patent that it will hardly require statistics to make the fact apparent, but they will prove interesting. It ranks next to New York upon the American continent. It is (or has been) the great receiving and distributing point of the West and South-west. It was the most important market for cotton, sugar, and molasses, and held high rank in coffee, breadstuffs, and provisions. Its banking capital at the time of secession amounted to about twenty million -the insurance capital to about nine million.

The following will show the value of the foreign

| exboris and imports at 14 | em Ottestis to | r six years: |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Years. 1855. 1856 | Exports. 55,900,711 80,517,963 91,514,286 88,382,438 101,634,852 | Imports. \$12,923,608 17,183,327 24,981,150 |
| | | |

The following will show the value of Southern and Western produce received at New Orleans for six years, ending August 31:

| (, | | | | Other |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| Years. Cotton. | Sugar. | Molasses. | Tobacco. | |
| 1855_\$51,390,720 | | | | |
| 1856, 70,870,720 | 16,199,890 | | 7,982,850 | 45,119,429 |
| 1857. 86,255,079 | | | 11,892,120 | |
| 1858. 88,127,340 | | | 13,628,327 | 42,793,250 |
| 1859. 92,237,794 | | | 9,861,750 | 40,283,879 |
| 1000 100 000 000 | 19 100 220 | 8 95A 995 | 2 717 495 | 49 689 99 8 |

The following table exhibits the share of New Orleans in the cotton trade of the country for six

| years: | | | • | |
|--------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Years. | Receipts. | Exports. | Crops. | |
| 1855 | 1,287,888 | 1.274.029 | 2,847,339 | • |
| 1856 | 1,764,613 | 1,784,816 | 3,527,825 | |
| 1857 | | 1,516,875 | 2,989,519 | 1 |
| 1858 | 1,678,775 1,774,739 | 1,660,220 1,777,168 | 3,113,962 3,851,481 | |
| | 2,255,458 | 2,214,315 | 4,650,000 | |
| | | | ŧ | • |

Our Army in front of Corinth.

THE correspondent of the N. Y. World gives us the following interesting intelligence from his field of observation:

The national forces now in this region are under the immediate command of Major-General Halleck. They are divided into three corps d' armee, - the Army of the Ohio, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of the Mississippi. The Army of the Tennessee is divided into two grand divisions, commanded by Maj.-Generals Thomas and McClernand, and into divisions, commanded by Major-General Lew. Wallace, Brigadier-Generals Davies, T. W. Sherman, Hurlbut, McKean, and Crittenden. The Army of the Ohio is commanded in person by Maj. General Buell, and the divisions commanded by Brigadier-Generals McCook, Nelson, Mitchell, and Woods. The Army of the Mississippi is commanded by Major-General Pope in person, and its divisions commanded by Brigadier-Generals Paine, Stanley, and Hamilton.

Such are the general outlines of the present organization of the army before Corinth, subject, of course to changes from day to day.

The order of succession is arranged so that Gen Grant is second in command—that General being without any special command—his late army being distributed between Gens. McClernand and Thomas. This distinction is a further mark of Gen. Halleck's favor, which has been unmistakably shown on previous occasions, while the slight of Major-General Wallace, who was confirmed at the same time with Grant, is construed into a mark of disapprobation.

The order of attack has been one of the most fruitful themes for speculation during the past week. The line of battle, as it is called, or the line which our forces describe in approaching the enemy, is one that puzzles the heroes of a dozen battles. It is settled, we believe now, that to Gen. Pope has been assigned the left wing, to Gen. Buell the center, and to General Thomas the right, while General McClernand has the reserve. Thus far all is clear four guns each, and built with water-tight compartand well defined. By some reason or other, probably from his peculiar fitness for the position, and from the metal of which his army is composed. Gen. Pope has also the advance of the column. Within be towed out to operate against our wooden vessels. certain limits he seems to be the front of a piercing Then were burned, but not so seriously injured as wedge, the corps of the rest falling in behind him. while he describes a half circuit round the enemy, the center and right falling more directly into line before the enemy's position.

General Grant, in reply to a letter informing him

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK.

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 academyas a West Point cadet in 1835. He stood Engineers, July 1, 1839.

ant 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

Gens. Kearney, Mason,

He was acting Assist-

and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was Chief of the Staff to quirements of his new line of action. He takes the 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 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 man-

of the nature of the criticisms of his management of the battle of Shiloh, writes a letter, of which the following is the most important part:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can to bring the war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of—that is, I have confidence in every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice on the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent up word where and when they would attack us, we we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy's advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but were simply making a reconnoissance in force. My headquarters were at Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving to be assigned to brigades and divisions, all ordered to report to Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for General Buel to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river.

Interesting Intelligence from Norfolk

THE correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 11th inst., writes as follows:

I seized the first opportunity, to-day, to take a look at the fortifications by which Norfolk has been so long defended against our fleet. It is easy to see that their strength has not been exaggerated. The works on Sewall's Point are quite extensive, intended for forty guns, only twenty-three of which, however, have ever been mounted, and of these only seven now remain. Craney Island-long, low and level - stands just at the entrance of the channel, and has upon it a very formidale series of skillfully constructed earth works, intended for fifty guns, of which thirty-nine had been mounted,mostly nine and ten-inch Dahlgrens, though there were also rifled and Parrot guns among them. There were also nine finished casemates on the north bastion, and five unfinished. The works are all admirably constructed.

Next beyond Craney Island, on the right, is most beautiful semi-circular water battery, with 11 casemates, and finished in as fine style as any works of a similar kind I have ever seen. Still fürther on, upon the same side, is still another battery, while on the opposite shore stands Fort Norfolk. All these works together constitute a gantlet which it certainly would not be prudent in any but the most powerful vessels of war to attempt to run. Then, too, just below these batteries, directly across the channel, has been driven a line of piles, an opening being left in the middle for the passage of vessels, intended, however, to be closed in an emergency by sinking the immense hulk of the old United States, which lies close by for preparation. Upon these piles the San Jacinto, as she was going in to-day, stuck fast for a couple of hours, but finally extricated herself without injury:

The rebels succeeded in almost completely destroying the Navy Yard last night. Hundreds of them were busy in setting fire to all the buildings and all the vessels, and this morning little remains but smoking ruins and a dismal desolation. The great eastern and western ship-houses, the marine barracks, officers' quarters, smiths' shops, engine houses, &c., were all consumed. The rebels had built and launched two iron vessels, mounting ments, so as to be raised or sunk at pleasure. These were not intended to be propelled, but to be used as stationary batteries for harbor defense, or else to to be entirely useless. A number of small vessels and schooners were also burned. Great efforts were made to destroy the dry dock, but they were unsuccessful.

The magnificent Naval Hospital remains un-

euvers and successes. He has recently taken the field in person, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee.

The New York World, after giving a very glowing description of what General Halleck has hitherto accomplished, asks: - Will he attain equal success in the field? A graduate of West Point. third in the class, and was breveted Second Lieut. of | and a military writer of recognized authority, there is no doubt that he

has ample science; but he retired from the army too early to gain any experience by active service, and his practical abilities in that direction are yet to be tested. Nevertheless they can hardly be doubted. The whole cast of his mind and character, as recently exhibited, infallibly promise a successful commander. We know that he has unceasing watchfulness, untiring energy, power of concentration, a quick and sure perception, and the great faculty of immediate and unerring decision on sudden emergencies. It would be strange indeed if he does not come up to the very highest re-

field at a momentous period. The rebel armies of the West, by the late blows at Island No. 10 and at Pittsburg Landing, have been driven to extremity. If they are followed up with proper skill and energy, they cannot possibly save themselves from total destruction. General Halleck will find all of his command in splendid order, and too numerous to feel materially the loss incurred in the late bloody battle. No commander ever had a grander object to work for, or more effective material to work with, and we are sure that he will prove every way equal to his work. The seat of his operations will be so far South that to escape the fatal heats of summer he will have to move with great energy. We anticipate that within six weeks, at most, he will make an end forever of the rebel forces in the South-west, and plant the Federal flag, unchallenged, in every city from Memphis to the Gulf.

touched. Even the vandalism which has marked so many of the acts of the rebels during this war, shrank from the sacrilege of firing this splendid structure

A good deal has been said in conversation here of the feeling of the citizens of Norfolk. All the public indications of sentiment in the city thus far have certainly been on the side of secession. Scarcely half-a-dozen men have ventured to come out boldly as Union men. The general tone of conversation, where you succeed in getting any, is dull, discontented, and sour. I do not regard this, however, as an infallible indication of settled political sentiment. The people unquestionably feel that they have been abandoned by their friends and conquered by the North. This is never a pleasant feeling, and men must be pardoned for not being able to conquer it on the instant. I saw nothing during my stay in the city, which was, it is true, very short, to indicate that spiteful hatred of the Union and its friends which has been manifested in other quarters. The negroes were out in full force, and were all

in their most smiling holiday attire. Whether it was the military show, always so fascinating to the negro mind, or the equally strong passion for something new, or a sanguine perception that all this conquest is for their behoof, I do not pretend to say, but they certainly seemed to be the parties most deeply interested in the pageant of to-day. Quite a number of Irismen were in the streets, and they were mainly quite free to proclaim their satisfaction at the changed aspect in affairs. I had quite a political talk with a dozen or so of plain, respectable people collected on the wharf. They deploye the existings tate of things, but thought the Abolitionists mainly to blame for it, and said they were glad no more blood had been shed, because it would only exasperate the feelings of the people, and it seemed after all that we should be obliged to live together again as friends by-and-by. From what they could learn they thought the state of things very critical at Richmond. The understanding, when General Huger withdrew the troops from Norfolk, was that they were to go direct by railroad to Petersburgh. and thence to Richmond, with a view to a general concentration of all the Southern troops for the defense of that city. But they expressed a good deal of apprehension lest McClellan should reach Richmond in advance of such a concentration, and there either frustrate it at once or form a junction with Banks and McDowell from the other side. They had advices from Richmond to Friday morning, but they contained nothing very important. The Whia to the 9th continues to express the utmost confidence in their ability to repel the "invaders."

I believe I have thus given you all that is of special interest, (and more, perhaps, than you will care to read.) concerning the capture of Norfolk .including the Gosport Navy Yard. Fort Norfolk. Cranev Island, and all the batteries along the shore by which the approaches to the city were to be defended .-- and last but not least the destruction of the dreaded monster Merrimac. It was a bloodless victory, but all the more precious on that account. Nor can any one doubt that it is a direct and inevitable result of the surrender of Yorktown. and the retreat of the great rebel army. After that event the fall of Norfolk was simply a question of time. It could have been speedily and completely

isolated, and its supplies are already running low,
The business of the place is evidently ruined. Grass is literally growing in what were once some of her busiest and most bustling commercial streets. The presence of the army has given a stimulus to certain limited kinds of business, but nothing upon which the prosperity of a great community can be based. Everybody seemed to have his pockets full of Confederate scrip, and many declared their belief that every dollar of it would be redeemed. But this was rather an attempt to bolster up their own faith in the only kind of money they had, than an indication of confidence in its substantial value.

Emancipation in South Carolina.

THE N. Y. Tribune's South Carolina correspondent writes that Gen. Hunter has begun to issue free papers to the negroes entitled under the act of Congress to their freedom by virtue of services compulsorily rendered to the rebels. Printed forms are prepared, requiring only to be filled with the name

of the former slave and the signature of the General Commanding who emancipates him. The following is a copy of the first:

It having been proven, to the entire satisfaction of the General Commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer, William Jenkins, heretoffore held in involutary servitude, has been directly em-ployed to aid and assist those in rebellion against the United States of America:

Now, be it known to all that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free, and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he, and his wife, and his children, have full right to go north, south, east, or west, as they may decide.

Given under my hand, at the headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, A. D., 1862. D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

That document passes into history as the first act of Emancipation on the soil of South Carolina by the General Government of the United States. Its perfect lawfulness and conclusive effect are beyond question, for it is based on a law of Congress, put in operation by, a Major-General Commanding the Department, and the bearer of it is on board the steamer Atlantic, on his way to the North. He is a negro of intelligence and excellent character. His name is rightly given as William Jenkins, but those who have known him as a servant in the Chief Quartermaster's office will more readily recognize him as "Major."

In for IT .- The rebel Postmaster at Freder, icksburg is to be held in durance vile until he refunds the money which he retained in his hands on the secession of Virginia, and which belonged to the United States Treasury. There will be a lively time down South if all the Postmasters, Collectors, Marshals, Sub-Treasurers and Paymasters, &c., who stole the public money when the rebellion broke out, shall be called upon to replace it, as the States come back under the Federal Union.

THE LOSS AT PITTSBURG LANDING. The official returns of our losses at the battle of Shiloh show a terrible array of casualties, our loss having been nearly fourteen thousand, killed and wounded and missing. The following are the figures:

| mreemas rue c | THO MITTE OWE | mic ngures. | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| Divisions. | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
| McClernand's | 251 | 1,351 | 236 |
| W. H. L. Wallac | | 1.033 | 1,163 |
| Lew. Wallace's, | 43 | 257 | 95 |
| Hurlburt's, | | , 1,449 | 225. |
| Sherman's. | 437 | 1,402 | 482 |
| Prentiss', | 196 | 562 | 1,802 |
| Crittenden's, | 80 | 410 | 27 10 |
| Nelson's | | 612 | 16 |
| McCook's, | | 806 | 4 |
| Total, | 1,735 | 7,882 | 4,044 |
| The total 1-111 | ad moundad | and missing | ia 12 661 |

About 300 of the wounded have since died. Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field. Beauregard lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the sick, used up, and panic stricken, during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburg Landing.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.—The Missouri Democrat and Cincinnati Gazette publish the official reports of Gen. Curtis and officers commanding divisions in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. They are extremely lengthy. The following is the statement of killed, wounded, and missing:

| Buttement of willen's work | 140 | a, w. | 44 I | | шъ | • | |
|---|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| | ľ | st D | ay. | · 2 d | Daz | 7- | |
| GOMMANDED BY Ist Division, Gen. Sigel, 2d Division, Gen. Asbots, 3d Division, Col. Davis, 4th Division, Col. Carr, 4th Division, Col. Carr, 8d Iows Cav., Col. Bussey, Bowen's Bat., Maj. Bower, | - 4 - 6 | Wounded 4 3 8 29 1 1 | Musing 21 2 1 1 | 95 | Wounded : 89 656 491 18 2 | Missing 8 5 9 8 9 2 | 19521 144 116 829 701 54 |
| 77 - 4 - 1 | | | | | | | 1 051 |

THE rebel officers taken prisoners have been set to work digging up the tornedoes at Yorktown which themselves had planted. They grouned under their work, but the officer in charge told them that the planting of torpedoes was not a case laid down in the books of civilized warfare. Their next experience will be in their own magazines.

ORDNANCE CAPTURED SINCE THE COMMENCE-MENT OF THE WAR. - Since the rebellion broke out there have been captured from the Federals, at Manassas and elsewhere, thirty pieces of artillery The following is a statement of the number of guns taken from the rebels:

| Mill Springs intrenchments. | to |
|--|--------------|
| Fort Henry | |
| Rosnoke Island | 42 |
| Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, | |
| Bowling Green. | 49 |
| Fort Donelson, | |
| Near Bird's Point, Mo., | |
| Columbus, | 1/ |
| Fort Clinch, | 14 |
| Poé Didoe | |
| Pea Ridge, New Madrid, | |
| Batteries on Potomac | 10 |
| | |
| Shipping Point hattery, | |
| Evansport battery, Other Potomac batteries, Newbern, N. C. Island No. 10 and shore batteries. | |
| Other Potomac Datteries, | |
| Newbern, N. C., | |
| isiand No. 10 and shore patteries | |
| Fort Pulaski | |
| Fort Macon | |
| Yorktown | |
| Norfolk, Crancy Island, Sewall's Point, etc. Fort Jackson, New Orleans | Pig's Point, |
| etc | 182 |
| Fort Jackson, New Orleans | 150 |
| Fort St. Philip, New Orleans | 136 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| On vessels | (|
| | |
| Total, | 1,148 |

This list is made up from newspaper sources. Could the facts be more accurately got at, it is probable that the entire number of cannon, large and small, captured from the enemy, would be considerably increased.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONTRABANDS.—The following instructions have been sent to the Flag Officer of each of the blockading squadrons:

NAVY DEFARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

Sir: The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the southern coast of the United States reinders it imperative that every precaution should be used by the officers commanding vessels to continue the excellent sanitary condition of their crews. The large number of persons known as "contrabands," flocking to the protection of the United States Isig, affords an opportunity to provide in every department of a ship, especially for boats' crews, acclimated labor. The Flag Officers are required to obtain the services of these persons for the country, by enlisting them freely in the navy, with their consent, rating them as boys, at 88, \$9, or \$10, per month, and one ration. Let a monthly return be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant, Gideon Welles. NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 30, 1862.

GIDEON WELLES.

A STIRRING INCIDENT .- A correspondent of the Tribune, describing the battle at Williamsburg, at the moment when eight thousand of our brave fellows stood like a wall of rock to repel the assault of twenty-five thousand of the fresh troops of the enemy, narrates the following incident:

"Brigadier Berry, of the stout State of Maine, wading through the mud and rain at such speed that he actually overtook and passed three other

EL MEYEN YE

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

brigades, came in sight. Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band, and ordered it to meet the coming regiments with ' Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the Star-Spangled Banner. A wild 'hurrah!' went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric, three regiments of Berry's brigade went to the front, formed a line nearly half a mile long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before; then at the double-quick dashed with the bayonet at the rebel army, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursued them into the largest of them, and drove them out behind with the pure steel, and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made, and repeatedly repulsed. The count of the rebel dead in that battery at the close of the fight was sixty-three.

Department of the Mississippi.

SKIRMISHES abound in the Department of Gen. Halleck, and it looks as though both parties were gathering all their energies for a desperate battle at Corinth. We give such intelligence as has been received up to the present writing:

A dispatch to the Louisville Journal says Gen. Dumont, with portions of Wolford's and Smith's Kentucky cavalry, and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked Morgan's and Wood's rebel cavalry-800 in number-at Lebanon, on the morning of the 12th, at 4 o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed. A large number were slain. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, and nearly all their horses and arms captured. They fled after fighting for an hour and a half. It was a brilliant affair, managed with great skill by General Dumont. Colonel Smith was wounded in the legflol. Wolford is wounded in the abdomen seriously The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

The desperation of the rebel cause on the Mississippi culminated on the 10th, in an attack on the flotilla above Fort Wright. Early Saturday morning, eight of the gunboats came around the point above the fort, and boldly advanced toward the fleet. The Cincinnati, which was stationed at the point, did not attract their attention until the fleet had passed above her. As soon as she was seen, a simultaneous attack from the whole of the gunboats was made upon her with but little effect, as the guns were but poorly aimed. The Cincinnati had hauled into the stream, when an iron-clad ram, supposed to be the Mallory, advanced in the face of continued broadsides until within 40 yards, when men appeared upon her decks preparing to board with the grapnels thrown out, which design was frustrated by the steam batteries of the Cincinnati. In the meantime the rest of the gunboats had arrived on the scene of action and engaged the rebel fleet. The Mallory, undaunted by her failure, crowded on a full head of steam and came toward the Cincinnati, evidently intending to run her down. Capt. Stemble, in command of the latter, waited until the rebel monster was within twenty yards, when he sent a broadside into her prow, his Parrott guns doing fearful execution. The two boats were so close together by this time that it was impossible for the gunners of the Cincinnati to swab out the guns, and it was only by bringing the steam batteries to bear upon her again that the Mallory was compelled to head off.

Capt. Stemble shot her pilot with his revolver, and was himself wounded by a pistol shot fired by the pilot's mate of the Mallory, while the engagement between the two vessels was progressing. Our shots had exploded the boilers of one of the rebel gunboats and set fire to another, burning her to the water's edge. The air was very heavy, and under cover of the dense smoke which hung over the river, the rebel fleet retreated, but was pursued until they gained shelter under the guns of Fort Wright.

None of our boats are injured except the Cincinnati. The damage to her is so slight she can be repaired in twenty four hours. Four men were killed, including the master's mate. No other casnalties were mentioned. When the smoke cleared away a broadside from the Flag Ship Benton was sent after the Mallory, and she was terribly damaged.

The following dispatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi;

NEAR FARMINGTON, May 9-P. M. To Major-General Halleck: — The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington, and advanced upon the brigade occupying the further side of the creek, in front of my camp. The brigade held on for five hours, until finding them selves heavily pressed in front and on the flank, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force—which would have creek with my whole force—which would have drawn on a general engagement—I withdrew them to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but abandoned the movement. Our loss is considerable, but I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy being much exposed, suffered very severely—one of his batteries being completely disabled, and his infantry line having been driven back several times. been driven back several times.

My command are eager for the advance.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, two days later, says of this contest:

General Pope's affair here on the 9th resulted in a loss on our side of 21 killed, 14 wounded, and 10 missing. Plummer's brigade of Stanley's division, and Palmer's brigade of Paine's division, were alone engaged on our side. Groesbeck's brigade was not engaged, but was sent to support heavy artillery. Among the killed on our side was Lieut.-Colonel Miles, of the 47th Illinois. There is no sort of doubt we could have held our ground, but Pope was forbidden to re-enforce, as that would have brought on a general engagement on our left, and so had to withdraw his brigades. The enemy made no pursuit, and so we occupied the ground again next morning.

Our left occupies its old position, four miles to the east of Corinth. The center and right are now not over four or five miles from the enemy's works. Pope's advance is hardly three miles. It is utterly useless to attempt predicting when an attack may be made. Extra supplies are accumulating at Monterey. The roads are excellent, and nothing seems likely to prolong delay except the want of the thorough knowledge of the enemy's position and strength. The center and right are advancing to-day. It is not impossible we may soon be engaged in the construction of parallel trenches and regular approaches, though one or two things necessary before laying a seige have not been accomplished. Gen. Halleck and his entire staff have been on the front all day to-day, directing movements in person. Our troops are cut down to the least possible baggage, and each company is reduced to two tents.

13th, savs:

The steamer Meteor from Pittsburg Landing Sunday morning, has arrived here. There had been no general engagement, although the situation of the two armies is much more threatening than at any previous time. There had been several severe skirmishes, which, without producing any change, seem to show the intention of contesting forces. It was definitely ascertained that so far from the reports about evacuation being true, the enemy is strengthening his defences for the defeat of our army instead of abandoning his intrenchments. An innumerable force of negroes was at work felling trees and forming an abattis and strengthening the earthworks. It is now known that Gen. Lovell reached Corinth, bringing with him an army of 30,000 men. It can no longer be a matter of doubt that Beauregard is preparing his army for a desperate struggle. Our reconnoitering parties invariably meet the enemy, go where they will; on hills. in woods, along roads, rebels seem present in overpowering strength. Preparations for a battle are made on a grand scale. Roads are cut through the woods to facilitate the movements of the different divisions. Seige guns are mounted in great numbers, and nothing is wanted on our part to win the

Six deserters from Louisiana regiments, who came in last night, say their force at the very lowest figure is one hundred thousand, inside of formidable fortifications; also, that their Generals have told them there is no better natural place for defense in the whole Southern country than Corinth. They report great dissatisfaction among the Louisiana regiments since the fall of New Orleans.

The following paragraph, which looks like business, is from a field order issued on the 15th inst:

Guards will be immediately placed along the line of Chambers' Creek. No officer or soldier will be permitted to pass to the rear, and no citizens to the front of the line without special authority. Commanders of the army corps and divisions will see manders of the army corps and divisions will see that their camps are cleared of all unauthorized hangers-on, and any one attempting to evade this will be compelled to work on intrenchments, batter-ies, or in the construction of roads. This is underto apply to all persons, correspondents

The following dispatch was received at the War Department on the 16th:

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, CAMP TAYLOR, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 15. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:-At

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—At six P. M., on the 13th inst., General Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Colonel Littles' expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee and destroying a portion of the ferry boats. Having learned of the approach of Col. Littles' force, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage, and stores before the arrival of Gen. Negley.

I expected an obstinate defense of the passage of the Elk River, and accompanied Col. Littles in person, but without crossing. The enemy, as usual, fied at our approach.

I ordered, yesterday, an expedition to move promptly from Rogersyille to seize the bridge across

I ordered, yesterday, an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shad Creek, and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridge are ours.

No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side of the river 1,200 or 1,500 cavarly of the enemy in bands of three or four hundred, whom we will endeavor to hunt down, destroy, or capture. The gunboat which I have extemporized will be ready for service to-day, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy on the eastern side of the river.

Major-General O. M. MITCHELL. Beauregard has issued an address to his soldiers which decides two or three heretofore mooted points, First, Corinth has not been evacuated, and there is to be a battle at that place. Second, the rebel General did not know of the disasters to his fellow rebels at the East, nor of the determination to flee

from "the historic battle-field of Yorktown:" HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT CORINTH, MISS., May 2, 1862. Soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn: — We are about to meet once more in the shock of battle the invaders of our soil, the despoilers of our homes, the disturbers of our family ties, face to face, hand to hand. We are to decide whether we are to become freemen we are to decome recent where to become freemen or vile slaves to those who are free only in name, and who but yesterday were vanquished, although in largely superior numbers, in their own encampments, on the ever-memorable field of Shiloh. Let the impending battle decide our fate, and add a more illustrious page to the history of our revolution one to which our children will point with noble pride, saying—"Our fathers were at the battle of Corinth." I congratulate you on your timely junction. With your mingled banners, for the first time during this war, we should meet our foe in strength that should give us victory. Soldiers, can the result be doubtful? Shall we not drive back into Tennessee the presumptous mercenaries collected for our subjugation? One more manly effort, and, trusting in God and the instress of our canse we trusting in God and the justness of our cause, we should recover more than we have lost. Let the sound of our victorious guns be re-echoed by those of the army of Virginia on the historic battlefield of Yorktown. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Com. J. M. Oley, Act. Ast. Adj. Gen.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning gives us the following additional intelligence:

The steamer Swan from Pittsburg has arrived. News unimportant. 'A spirited skirmish has taken place, lasting nearly two days, and the rebels were driven back, but not until they had succeeded in burning the bridge over the small stream four miles

from Corinth. Twelve of our men are reported wounded. Deserters continue to report the scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp. Many of their cattle are starving for want of forage.

There was a general advance along our line on the 17th, toward Corinth. There was much skirmishing, and several slight engagements. General Sherman's division lost 44 killed and a considerable number wounded in attacking Russel's house, which the rebels have occupied for some time past worrying the pickets. We succeeded in driving the enemy from his position back to his works. Our men are under arms expecting an attack on Sunday morning.

Skirmishers from the 8th Missouri regiment are three hundred yards from the enemy's breast works. Several rifles were captured in a skirmish on the night of the 16th. They are perfectly new, and marked Breese, Fireman & Brenen, and much superior to the rifles used by our sharp shooters, having a range of 1.580 yards, while ours are only effectual at about 1,000 yards. In all cases the dead rebels were shot in the head, and the wounded in the neck. The enemy left on the field 40 killed and 100

wounded. Deserters from Corinth report an entire absence of chloroform in their medical stores. The weather is quite warm and the roads are very dusty.

The last news from the fleet states that several rebel gunboats came around Craig Head Point yesterday on a reconnoissance. The Benton opened fire as soon as they came in range, when the rebels retreated. The gunboat Mound City has been thoroughly repaired, and goes down to-night. The passengers by the Swan give currency to the rumor that Bragg is in command at Corinth, Beauregard

A special from Cairo to the Chicago Times on the | having been called to Virginia to re-organize the rebel army in the vicinity of Richmond.

> Refugees say that military officers from Corinth were frequently in Memphis, and complained bitterly of the loss the Southern cause sustained by the delay of Halleck in making an attack on them. Beauregard has been ready for weeks; every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the re-enforcements that it is possible for him to procure, excepting new levies, while sickness rages throughout his camp to an alarming extent. He has placed an imperative embargo on letter writing | returned to Whitehouse. from his camp. No soldier is permitted to send any written communication to friends.

The latest advices from Gen. Curtis are, that his forces are between Searcy and Little Rock, Ark., and rapidly marching to the Capital. Gen. Rector has called on the militia, and people generally, to come out. Large numbers have applied to General Curtis for protection, who desire to come under the old flag.

Department of the East.

WE have but little stirring intelligence from that portion of the army under Major-General Mc-Clellan. It is working its way slowly but certainly toward the rebel capital. We give such occurrences as are worthy of note:

CAMP 19 MILES FORM WILLIAMSBURG, May 11. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Without waiting further for official reports, which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimoy to the not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimoy to the gallant conduct of Hooker's and Kearney's divisions, under command of Gen. Heintzelman, in the battle of Williamsburg. Their bearing was worthy of veterans. Hooker's division for hours gallantly withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers with very heavy loss. Kearney arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day and came most gallantly into action.

antly into action.

I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands and do not wish to do injustice to them by mentioning them now. If I had the full above named, when I first telegraphed, they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and I shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding.

Two and a Half Miles from Kent C. H., Cumberland, Va., Sunday morning; May 11. } A company of the 6th cavalry passed last night to Whitehouse, five miles from here, on the Pamunkey River, better known as the Custis Estate, owned by a son of Gen. Rob't E. Lee. The company secured 7,000 bushels wheat and 4,000 bushels corn.

7,000 bushels wheat and 4,000 bushels corn.

The rebels had burnt the railroad bridge and torn up the road for some distance towards Richmond.

The gunboats arrived here this morning, and are now on their way to White House. The rebels had blockaded the river two miles below here, by sinking vessels, but they were blown up without much trouble.

Geo. B. McClellan,

Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp at Poter's Church, May 12, 1862. To Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Commodore Rogers writes me to-day that he went with the gunboats past Little Banoon.

Everything is quiet and no signs of troops crosssing the river. He found two batteries of 10 or 12 guns each, on the south side of the James river, one onnosite the mouth of the Warwick and others

guns each, on the south side of the James river, one opposite the mouth of the Warwick, and others about south-west of Mulberry Point.

The upper battery on Hardin's or Mother Lince's bluff has heavy rified pieces; between the batteries lay the Jamestown and Yorktown.

Commodore Rogers offered battle, but the gunboats moved off. He silenced a battery and ran past the others.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The Wyandank arrived at Washington on the 14th inst., from the Rappahannock. The officers report that the Freeborn and Island Belle went up the Pranktonk on Saturday, and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whisky and other stores. The Belle proceeded up the latter river some distance and discovered a body of about 500 rebels, deserters from Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they being disgusted with the service determined to march to the Federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment, and offered to lay down their arms, and expressed a willingness to take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Harris of Belle, the administered to all of them.

The following was received at the War Department at 11 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:-The gunousis Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck, and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in James river.

Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent overland to me this A. M. for intelligence regarding the condition of the Forts below the Island, and also to assist in burying the dead, which he brought down with him. Seventeen had been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris.

The 100-pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded on the first fire.

David Campbell,

Colonel Fifth Cavalry.

WHITEHOUSE, May 17, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stunton, Secretary of War:—A combined naval and army expedition under Capt. Murray, U. S. N., and the troops and artillery under Major Willard and Capt. Ayers of the Army, went some twenty-five miles up the Pamunkey river to day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed, and all concerned merit credit. We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads GEO. B. McClellan, Major-General Commanding. are improving.

No official report of the gunboat affair on the James river has been received at the Navy Department. The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, piles, chains, &c. The Monitor could not raise her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her useless. An incessant fire was poured on the fleet from the rifle pits on the river bank. A part of the fleet was engaged at from six hundred to one thousand yards from the main battery. After an action of four hours, the fleet finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew, losing thirteen killed and wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Morris, wounded in the leg with a minie ball, but not seriously. It is expected that full particulars will be received in the

The army correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs from Whitehouse, on the 17th inst., as follows: The advance guard of the army, by the way of Bottom's Bridge, drove the enemy across the Chickahominy river at West Point yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within about half a mile from the bridge, which is burned, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river. No one was injured. At this point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy. A reconnoissance was made yesterday, by one of the gunboats, with two companies of

infantry under Maj. Willard, and a section of Ayers' Battery, up the Pamunkey river, a distance of 25 miles from here. At a point known as Russell's landing, they found the steamer Logan, one propeller, and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which was being unloaded.

Some contrabands on shore stated that when the rebels heard our gunboats coming, they commenced putting the corn on board again to ensure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the Federals

The roads for the past few days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent rain. A division train was thirty-six hours making its way five miles, with teams doubled together, with the assistance of a large number of troops. The advance of the army from this point must necessarily be slow. From here it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the quartermaster's department, to supply so vast a body of men with subsistence. The bridge between here and the enemy has been destroyed, and every

imaginable obstruction placed in our track. The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th has a lengthy article on the evacuation of Norfolk, Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says that by abandoning the detached posts, which are in reach of the enemy's fleet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, to baffle the enemy in every attack of vital importance. The same paper mentions a terrible panic on Friday, in Richmond, on the approach of the gunboats. This being Sunday, the army of the Potomac has ceased its labors, the troops remaining in camp enjoying a season of rest.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The past weak has been, in some respects, an important one in Washington. First, came the Proclamation of the President opening certain of the ports heretofore closed by blockade. We give the documents:

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, it was declared that the ports of certain States, including those of Beaufort, in the State of North including those of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina; Port Royal, in the State of South Carolina; and New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, were, for reasons therein set forth, intended to be placed under blockade; and, Whereas, The said ports of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans have since been blockaded; but as the blockade of the same ports may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July last, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said ports of Beautort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so

of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans shall so far cease and determine, from and after the first day of June next, that commercial intercourse with those or June next, that commercial intercourse what mose ports, except as to persons and things and information contraband of war, may, from that time, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and to the limitations and in pursuance of the regulations which are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his order of this date, which is appended to this Proclamation.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[L. s.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and the independence of the United States the eightysixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 12, 1862. REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRADE WITH PORTS OPENED BY PROCLAMATION.

First—To vessels clearing from foreign ports, and destined to ports opened by the Proclamation of the President of the United States of this date, namely, Beaufort, in North Carolina; Port Royal, in South Carolina; and New Orleans, in Louisiana; licenses will be granted by Consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no person, property or information contraband of war, either to or from the said ports, which licenses shall be arbiblisted to the Col auton contraband of war, either to or from the said ports—which licenses shall be exhibited to the Col-lector of the port to which said vessels may be respectively bound, immediately on arrival, and if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and on leaving either of the said ports, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the Collector of the Customs according to law, showing that there has been no violation of the conditions of the license. Any violation of the said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war, for any purpose whatever.
Second—To vessels of the United States clearing

coastwise for the ports aforesaid, license can only be obtained from the Treasury Department.

Third—In all other respects the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained; nor is it relaxed by the Proclamation, except in regard to the ports to which the relaxation is by that instrument expressly applied. S. P. CHASE, Sec. Treas

The Proclamation of Major-General Hunter, if we are to believe the telegrams, caused intense excitement in the vicinity of the White House. It has been rumored that a division in the views of the Cabinet would cause a dissolution among the Presidential advisers. It is positively stated the Proclamation was issued without the authority or knowledge of the President, whom it took entirely by

Marylanders say that a few days ago 1,000 slaves as if by a pre-concerted movement, simultaneously left masters and homes in Prince George's county, Md., and came to the District of Columbia, where they still are.

The French Minister discredits the rumors of European interference in our affairs, and it is generally thought here that whatever purposes may have been entertained by England and France, the news from New Orleans will cause their indefinite postponement.

A movement is making by the Government, which indicates a design on its part to assist the starving people of New Orleans, as in case of those of Newbern and other points. A dispatch was yesterday received directing that the Ocean Queen should be loaded with commissary stores and sent direct to New Orleans. It is understood that the stores are for distribution as Gen. Butler may direct.

The mail to be sent to New Orleans this evening by the steamer Connecticut, will be much larger than was expected. The number of letters which will be mailed before the Connecticut sails, is estimated at nearly 10,000. Nearly all of these are business letters.

[The telegraph this (Tuesday) A. M. informs us that President Lincoln has issued his proclamation disavowing all knowledge of or responsibility for the order of Gen. Hunter. The President declares such order void, reserving to himself the authority for any and all such movements. We will publish the document in our next issue.—Eds. Rural.]

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Harper's New Monthly Magazine—Harper & Brothers.
Portable Green House Engine—Cowing & Co.
The Best Tile Machine—A. La Tourrette, Jr., Agent.
Howard's New Mower and Mower and Reaper—R. L. Howard.
The New York Self-Raking Reaper and Mower—Seymour,
Morgan & Allen.

SPECIAL NOTICES. The Cure for Stammering - H. C. C. Mears

The News Condenser,

- Col. Corcoran is reported quite ill at Richmond.
- Kossuth has just lost his second daughter, aged 18. - Mercier, the French Minister, was born in Baltimore.
- Daniel E. Sickles has been confirmed as a Brigadier-General.
- Gen. Wool has been raised to the full rank of a Major General.
- Twelve feet six inches of snow fell at St. Johnsbury, Yt.,
- A new German paper, just started in New York, is called Der Monitor
- Gold is pouring into the Treasury by millions, in exchange for 7.30 bonds
- Jeff. Davis complains that the fall of New Orleans "inter feres with his plans."
- The iron-clad steamer Ironsides was successfully launched at Philadelphia, last week.
- Intervention in American affairs is again seriously talked
- of in England and France.
- Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, proclaimed martial law in Charleston on the 5th inst.
- The most furious speculators in Wall street stocks are said to be some lady capitalists.
- -The old New York Red Ball line of packets for New Orleans advertises to start again. - The gold-seekers who left Boston for Nova Scotia a few
- weeks ago have returned disgusted.
- The Nashville (Tenn.) papers report that ripe strawberries are selling there at 25 cents per quart.
- Carlos Haven, State Attorney of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, on Saturday week.
- A vessel, the John J. Boyd, has sailed from Liverpool to New York with, 700 Mormons on board.
- The venerable Judge Isaac Sisson, of Auburn, died in that city on Tuesday week, aged 86 years.
- In Arkansas, Union feeling is growing, and numerous secessionists are taking the cath of allegiance
- Over nine thousand shells were thrown by the fleet in the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans.
- Gen. James Craig, the ex-Missouri Congressman, is to be put in command of the Department of Kansas. - Several bars of coffee were sold at auction in Savannah
- last week, at prices ranging from 60 to 65 cents. - The Wheeling Intelligencer says that in Western Virginia
- there are only two avowedly pro-slavery papers. - According to Gen. Floyd's explanation of his official report,
- he carried off only 1,246 men from Fort Donelson. - It is reported that the emancipation and confiscation
- schemes are injuring Union sentiment in Kentucky. - Col. Davidson, of the Third Mississippi regiment, captured
- at Fort Donelso, died at Fort Warren on the 13th inst.
- There are over 30 special correspondents at Pittsburg Landing, exclusive of those who accompany divisions.
- On May 1st there was not even a lilac in Washington to grace the May-Day parties—the season is so backward there. - Dr. Hunt, associate editor of the Buffalo Express, has
- joined the noble band of volunteer surgeons at the seat of war. - Mr. Joseph S. Fowler has been appointed to the office of Comptroller of Tennessee, under the provisional government. - A fire destroyed the cooper shop of Auburn Prison on
- Friday week. Loss to the State, \$4,000; to contractors. \$10,000. - Mrs. Betsey Eastman, of Salisbury, N. H., celebrated her 100th birthday on the 23d ult., a very large company being
- present. - The Navy Department, it is said, is in immediate want of seamen, and extra inducements are offered in the way of
- The Western Sanitary Commission report that there are 6,000 sick and wounded Federal soldiers in the St. Louis hospitals. - The total arrests made by the police of Chicago during
- the year ending May 1, was eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two. - An American Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Coffing,
- recently assassinated while traveling on the route from Adana to Aleppo. - F. P. Troll, of the Contract Office, Postoffice Department, left Washington on the 15th for Norfe

k, to open the P

- at that place — The office of the Memphis Appeal has been removed to Grenada, Miss., in "anticipation," it is said, "of Federal movements.
- The Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, M. C. from Massachusetts, Worcester District, died at his residence in Fitchburg, on - The lawyers complain of dull times. Out of 3,000 lawyers in New York city, it is said that not over 50 are making more
- The Richmond Dispatch mentions two instances where the rebels in that city have buried their sick soldiers before they were dead. - Mrs. Mary C. Thome, the last surviving witness of the

than a living.

- execution of Gen. Andre, died in New York on Saturday week, - Many of the Maryland newspapers are beginning to favor the acceptance of compensatory emancipation for ridding their State of slavery.
- Some of the British soldiers stationed in New Brunswick have been ordered to return to England. Maine is not to be conquered in 1862. - Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, is said to be the first Ger-
- man citizen who has occupied the gubernatorial chair in any State in the Union. - Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has declared the Conscript Law to be unconstitutional. The Richmond Dispatch prints
- his message in full. - Intelligence has been received in New York from Florence, Italy, of the death of George W. Bethune, D. D., in that city, on the 28th of April.
- South Carolina has now in the field 39,274 soldiers, 12,000 of whom are in the war. The excess at this time over the State's quota is 4,064. - The winter wheat crop in Minnesota is said to be looking
- exceedingly well, and farmers have been putting in large quantities of spring grain - The Connecticut Legislature has elected Hon. Hiram
- Goodwin President of the Senate, and Hon. Jacob M. Carter Speaker of the House. - Henry D. Thoreau, one of the first writers of his age, and author of "Walden, or Life in the Woods," died last
- John Brown, Jr., writes that his company have liberated seventeen hundred slaves in the last four months. They operate in Western Missouri. - A street railway 1% miles long has been laid down, and

week at Concord, Mass.

and carriages are American make. - The Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, formerly of Gallipolis, O., but for about ten years past a resident of Washington, died in that city on the 11th, aged 69 years.

s now in operation, in Sydney, New South Wales. The rails

- The unfinished monument to the memory of Mrs. Washington, in Fredericsburg, Va., has been shamelessly defaced by the rebel soldiery, who used it as a target.
- Free negro nurses are called for by the rebels. They are informed that "if they go willingly, good wages will be paid; if the do not volunteer, they will be impressed.

Publisher's Notices.

NEW QUARTER-NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

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

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

EXTRA SEED PREMIUMS .- During the past month we have mailed choice collections of imported Flower Seeds to over three hundred RURAL Agents; and collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to two hundred. With few exceptions these collections have been sent in addition to other premiums or to persons who were not entitled to any premium by our offers. They are, therefore, extra and gratis-and sent with out notice or promise, as a recognition of the kindness and efforts of friends of the RURAL. If any friends who ought to be thus recognized have failed to receive packages, we will forward on notification.

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

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

Special Notices.

THE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

PAMPHLETS (new edition) describing BATES' APPLIANCES the NEW, Scientific, and only known means for the perma nent Cure of STAMMERING, can be obtained, free of Express by addressing H. C. C. MEARS. No. 82, Broadway, New York.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROGHESTER, MAY 20th, 1861.

FLOUR -- We note a slight decline in the rates for choice fiour, equal to 25 cents per barrel GRAIN—Wheat as last quoted. Corn is in good local demand and brings 50 cents per bushel. Oats have advanced to 38@39c

All other articles are as last quoted. Rochester Wholesole Dute-

| Rochester Wh | olesale Prices. |
|---|---|
| Flour and Grain. * | Eggs, dozen 10@10a |
| Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@6.25 | Honey, box 12@14c |
| Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00 | Candles, box 9%@10c |
| Flour, buckwheat 0.00 00.00 | Candles, extra 12@12c |
| Meal, Indian 1.12@1.12 | |
| Wheat, Genesee 1.00@1.25 | Fruit and Roots. |
| Best white Canada. 1 25@1.28 | Apples, bushel 50@87c |
| Corn, old 50@00c. | Do. dried \$1b. 4@41/sc |
| Corn. new 50@00c. | Peaches, do 14@16c |
| Corn, new 50@00c. Rye, 60 hbs & bush 63@65c. | Cherries, do 14@16c Plums, do 10@12c |
| Oats, by weight 38(a)39c. | Potatoes 50.060c |
| Barley 54@65c. | Potatoes 50@60c |
| Buckwheat 00@00c. | Slaughter 42.@5c |
| Beans 1.25(a)1.63 | Calf 7@8c |
| Mente. | Calf |
| Pork, mess\$11.50@12.00 | Lamb Pelts 25c@50c |
| Pork, clear 13.00@13.50 | Seeds. |
| Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50(a) 4.00 | Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50 |
| Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00 | Do. large, 6,00@6,25 |
| Beef, cwt 4.00(a) 6.00 Spring lambs, each 1.25(a) 1.75 | Timothy 1.50@2.00 |
| Mutton, carcass 4@5%c | Sundries. |
| Hams, smoked 6@7c. | Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00 |
| Shoulders 4@5c. | Wood, soft 3.00@3.00 |
| Chickens 8(a)9c. | Coal, Scranton 5.50(0)5.50 |
| Turkeys 9(2)10c. | Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50 |
| Geese 40@50c. | Ceal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50 |
| Ducks & pair 38@44c. | Coal Char 768c |
| Dairy, &c. | Salt, bbl\$1.50(a)1.56 |
| Butter, roll 13@14c. | Hay, tun 8.00@15.00 |
| Butter, firkin 12@14c. | Straw, tun 5.00(a)6.00 |
| Cheese 6%@7c. | ₩ool, ₩ 15 35@45c |
| | Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50 |
| Tallow, rough 5@5%c. | Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00 |
| Tallow, tried 7@7 c. | Trout, half bbl 8.25@3.50 |
| | - |

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 19. — FLOUR — Market heavy, and unsettled and 5c lower, with a moderate business doing for export and nome consumption. At the close there were no buyers at outside quotations. Sales at \$4,450,450 for superfine State; \$4,56,64,50 for competine Western; \$4,55 (@4,85 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,00,@5,10 for shipping brands extra round hooped (bho, and \$5,20,65 for trade brands do., the market closing heavy Canadian flour market may be quoted heavy, and 5c lower, with a moderate business doing Sales at \$4,55,24,30 for spring, and \$1,25,66,25 for winter extra Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,25,26,25 for inferior to choice. Corn meal in more active demand and prices firm. Sales at \$3,15 for Brandywine and \$2,26,285 for Jersey and \$3,20 for Marsh's caloric, and 50 puncheons at \$15,00.

GRAIN—Wheat market heavy and may be quested \$11.00.

GRAIN—Wheat market heavy and may be quoted fully 2 cts
wer, with a moderate business doing for export or home con-

or Jersey and \$3.20 for Marsh's caloric, and 50 puncheons at \$15.00.

Grain—Wheat market heavy and may be quoted fully 2 cts lower, with a moderate business doing for export or home consumption, and a pretty strong disposition on the part of holders to redize. Sales Chicago spring at \$1,002,1.07. Canada club at \$1,0220,1.05; inferior to very prime Milwaukee club at \$1,0220,1.12; amber lowa at \$1,122. Rye heavy and lower. Sales at 76,026,1.2; amber lowa at \$1,122. Rye heavy and lower. Sales at 76,026, 28. Barley mait steady; sales at \$1. Peas more active and steady; sales common Canadian at 70,026. Barley mait steady; sales at \$1. Peas more active and steady; sales common Canadian at 70,026. Corn market without material change, with a moderate export demand. Sales at \$1.5 (200,12) and delivered, \$65 for new yellow Jersey, and \$66 for yellow Southern. Oats are a little firmer; sales at \$3,040c for Canada, Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market heavy, but prices without change, Sales at \$12,500,12,75 for mess, \$12,000,113,00 for prime mess, and \$9,87\(\delta\) for country prime, \$9,50(10) for prime mess, and \$9,87\(\delta\) for repacked do., \$1\(\delta\) for export squiet and very firm. Sales at \$40,07 for country prime, \$9,50(10) for prime mess beef quiet and in moderate demand. Market nominal at \$21.00.—India mess in very moderate request; nominal at \$21.00.—India mess in very moderate demand and steady. Sales at \$6,00 for prime and the state of \$6,00 for prime an

ALBANY, MAY 19.—FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened weak this morning for Flour, and throughout the morning only a limited business was done, at about the closing prices of last week. Corn Meal is quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—There is a moderate supply of Wheat offering, but up to the close no sales had been effected. Rye quiet Corn lower, and is limited request; sales, in lots, at 48c for new, and 49c for old Western mixed. Barley quiet and dull. Oats in limited request, with sales State at 40c.

BUFFALO, MAY 19—FLOUR—The market on Saturday ruled quiet with very little demand for interior, and only moderate demand for home trade. Sales double extra Ohio and Indiana at \$6.37%(26.50) ordinary extra Wisconsin \$4.15; extra Indiana 4.18%; white wheat Illinois double extra \$5.50; St. Louis double extra \$5.75. The lower grades lower, while the better grades are unchanged.

4.12%; white wheat Illinois double extra \$5.05 of the Louis double extra \$5.75. The lower grades lower, while the better grades are unchanged.

GRAIN—The lower grades lower, while the better grades are unchanged.

GRAIN—The lower grades lower, while the better grades are unchanged.

GRAIN—The wheat market on Saturday opened with moderate shipping demand; no milling inquiry, except for small lots of white and red winter for supplying immediate wants of millers. Sales white Canada at \$1,050,116; white Michigan \$1,1801,19; red winter Indiana \$1,95; 680 bash. Milwaukee club ton private terms. Corn in moderate demand for distilling and through shipment. Sales Saturday of old No. 1 at 40c; new \$3%c; old \$30,39%c; closing firm but quiet. Oat market firm; stock light; fair demand. Last cargo sales was made at 34c; small lots have since been sold at \$203c advance. Barley—market rules quiet with limited demand. Stock here about \$0,000 bush. Sales Chicago at 66c; choice Canada commands hisher prices; some holders ask 680,70c for Canada choice pale. Malt in limited demand and nominal at 70,620c for rye, and 75,620c for pale barley, and for very choice higher prices have been paid. Rye—The market quiet, with only moderate demand for distilling and through shipment. No sales since last report Buyers offer 59c; holders ask 60c for Western. Beans in good demand, with light stock here, and good to choice readily commands \$1,5746,20,00 for filling Eastern orders. Peas—Common Canadian—50c effered; 58,660c asked; no sales; choice Canada, in small lots, at 68,070c.

SEEDS—Timothy dull, inactive and nominal at \$1,75 for Canadian—50c effered; 58,660c asked; no sales; choice Canada, in small lots, at 68,070c.

Provisions—The market is dull and heavy, with only moderate demand for home and interior trade. Mess pork, heavy, at \$1,00 for ight, and \$11.00 for heavy. Mess Beef at \$0.00 for city packed. Hams at 6c for plain 7½c for do sacked, and 7c for sugar cured. Shoulders in dry salt at 4½c. Emoked shoulders at 4½c. Salted sides at 5. H

Trout in good demand at \$2.76@3.00 for new in half bbls. Cheese—The market quiet but firm, with light stock here and in hands of darrymen. We quote pine apple at 15c, cream 8x,c Esstern cutting 8xc; medium dairy and shipping at 7c, 7%@8c. Butter—In good demand; choice qualities are scarce. Canadian and Western packed at 12x@14c. State, fresh roll and choice packed 14@16c.—Courier.

PACKET 14(3)18.—Courier.

TORONTO, MAY 17 — FLOUR—Nothing doing in Flour.
GRAIN—In the street market yesterday, there were rather better supplies of grain. Fall wheat of which the receipts were light, sold at \$1. Barley was more freely offered at 70c to 75c. Oats very firm at \$2c to \$5c. Peas 50c to 55c.
Phovisions, \$\text{AC}\$ — Potatoes in good supply at \$30c to \$5c for good cups, and 70c to 75c for inferior qualities. Fresh butter 17c. Eggs 7c to 9c. In beef no change, ranging from \$4,50\(\)@5,50. Sheep scarce at \$4,50 to \$5.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 14.—The current prices for the week at

| ru rue markers ale sa ionoma: | |
|---|----|
| BEEF CATTLE. | |
| First quality, \$8,00(28,50) Ordinary quality, 7,50(28,00) | |
| Ordinary quality, 7.50@8.00 | |
| Common quality. 7.00 a7.50 | |
| Common quality, 7,00,27,50 Inferior quality, 6,00,27,00 | |
| COWS AND CALVES. | |
| First quality. | |
| First quality, 945,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00 | |
| Cemmon quality, 30,00@35,00 | |
| Inferior quality, 25,00(ar28,00 | |
| | |
| VEAL CALVES- | |
| First quality, | |
| Ordinary quality, 43605 | |
| Common quality | |
| imerior quality, | |
| SHEEP AND LAMBS. | |
| Prime quality | |
| Ordinary, 4,25@5,00 | |
| Common. 3.50@4.00 | |
| Inferior, 3,00(a)3.50 | |
| SWINE | |
| Corn-fed, 3%@3%c | |
| do. light 234(03)40 | |
| Still-fed, 31/2031/30 | |
| 3%@3%6 | |
| ALBANY, MAY 19 - BEEVES - The receipts are lighter the | a. |
| ast week by about 50 car loads; still there are enough here | ĩ |
| | |

last week by about 50 car loads, still there are enough here to supply the demand, and perhaps leave a few over. The average quality is up to that of last week, and there are two or three droves in the yards that approach as near premium as any-thing that has been in market for several weeks. Some think that they have sold their corn-fed cattle at 60,100 fb 100 fbs low-er than last week, but the figures do not bear out this idea. RECEIPTS - The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

| i | This week. | Last week. | last year. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Cattle Sheep Hogs | 3 630 | 4.515 | 4.686 |
| Chaon | 9 400 | 0,010 | 2,000 |
| greeh | | / 2,210 | 3 ,735 |
| Hogs | 138 | 1,274 | 600 |
| PRICES — The market quotations: | is moderated | y active at | the following |
| quomicon. | T%-1 | week. | T 446 |
| D | | | Last week. |
| Premium, | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | @െ േ | 4%(@0 c |
| Extra, | 4 % | (a)4%/c | 4%@4%c |
| First quality | | @4: e | 31/2(04 c |
| Second quality, | 8' | 6846 | 8 @314c |
| Third quality, | 912 | 200/AC | 0 (00340 |
| | | | 21 <u>4@214</u> c |
| SHEEP—Sales reported | during the w | eek 700 shor | n at 13/0/12/0 |
| R to, and a small drove | artne of Adra | Wool elea | n monig com |
| mond to who a seconding | to an idea. | Land and and a | h would com- |
| mand 5%@6c, according | g to quanty, | our node si | e coming for- |
| ward. | | | |

Hogs—There is no market for them here, and we are only able o quote nominally; corn-fed 2%@3%c and still-fed 3%@3%c & pound. Milon Cows—**\$25@\$4**0 for common to prime.—*Atlas & Argus*.

MILOH COWS—\$25@\$40 for common to prime.—Alles & Argus.

OAMBRIDGE, MAY 14.—At market, 420 Cattle, about 375 Beeves, and 45 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF.—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,500@675; first quality, \$6,00@0,00; second do, \$5,76@0,00; third do, \$4,75@0,00; ordinary, \$-@-.

WORKING OXEN, \$7 pair.—\$80@150.

COWS AND CALVES.—\$25, \$380@48.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$-@-; Two years old, \$18@19; Three years old, \$2;@22.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—2200 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,000@3,-00 cach; extra, \$3,500@50,0, or \$6,000.

HIDDS.—\$6@45(2 \$1 b. Tallow—\$6@45(2. \$1 b. \$

Veal Calves, from \$3,00@4,00.

BRIGHTON, May 15—At market, 1100 Beef Cattle, 85 Stores, 2,200 Sheep and Lambs, 400 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,75@0,00; first quality, \$6,50@ 0,00; second do, \$6,00@0,00; third do, \$4,75@5,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$56, \$190@0135.

MILOH GOWS—\$48,049; common, \$19@20.

Veal Calves—\$4,00@6.

SYORES—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$00@00; Three years old, \$100@05/c \$1 fb.

STORES—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$00@00; Three years old, \$100@05/c \$1 fb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$3,00@3,00; extra, \$4,00.05,00

SWINE—\$0,500@200 each. Calf Skins—\$0,000 \$1 fb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$3,00@3,00; extra, \$4,00.05,00

SWINE—\$100e000.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 15.—The market is steady, and sales moderate, without material change in prices. A hardening tendency is, however, perceptible in rates of the finest and conrest descriptions; sales have been made of 60,000 hs. fleece, 300 bales California, 100 do. Donskoi. 120 co. Mestizona, 50 do. unwashed Smyrna, and 200 do. Cape Good Hope, at our quotations. A fair business exists with the trade in all descriptions.

| NAMOUS I 10000 A 10 | 40(4/09 |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| American full-blood Merino | 46@48 |
| American half and Merino | 44@46 |
| American Native and quarter Merino | 40@42 |
| Extra nulled | 44(7)45 |
| Superfine pulled | 42(0)42 |
| No. 1 nulled | 34(0.35 |
| Lambis pulled | 00/7:00 |
| California fine, unwashed | 30(7)32 |
| California common do | 14@16 |
| Pernyian washed | 32(0)35 |
| Valnaraisa unwashed | 3.4/6016 |
| South American Merino unwashed | 21@23 |
| South American Mestiza unwashed | 24(0)26 |
| South American common washed | 14@16 |
| South American Entre Rios do | 20(7)22 |
| South American unwashed | 9(0)19 |
| South American Cordova washed | 24/2026 |
| Cane Good Hope unwashed | 22(0.25 |
| Kast India washed | 18/025 |
| African unwashed | 16(0)20 |
| African washed | 30\@34 |
| Mexican unwashed | 12@14 |
| Texas | 00/7:00 |
| Smyrna unwashed | 18@22 |
| Smyrna washed | 30(4)32 |
| | |

BUFFALO, MAY 19.—Wool quiet. There is but little doing. The quotations nominal; American fleece ranging from 33@48c; pulled at 35@45c.—Courier.

ALBANY, May 15 .- During the week the market has ruled steady with a moderate consumptive demand. The stock here, has been considerably reduced, and does not exceed 80.000 hos, for all kinds. The sales reach \$2,000 hs., and include 10,000 hs. noe fleece at 45c; 15,000 hs. super pulled on p. t., and 7,000 hs. extra pulled at \$6c.—Journal.

| BOSTON, MAY 15.—The fo | ollowing are the rates | for the |
|--|--|--|
| Saxony and Menno, fine, 47@81 Full blood, | Smyrna, washed, Do. unwashed, Syrian, Cape, Crimea, Buenos Ayres, Peruyian, washed | 20@32 12@22 13@26 21@25 11@20 11@40 |

Died

In Greece, on the morning of the 18th inst., ANN McNEILL, wife of LYMAN B. LANGWORTHY, aged 74 years. IN Ridgeway, May 6th, Mrs. POLLY PERRY, wife of ABER

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HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. CONTENTS. No. CxLv.1

[JUNE, 1862. BROADWAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS — The Pave.— Something Coming. — In Forms Pauperis. — Work is over.— At Home. — Eleven o'clock.— Toward Morning.

DANGEROUS JOURNEY. (Concluded.)

ILLUSTRATIONS — A Lonely Ride — The Attack — San Miguel—Spanish Caballero—Valley of Santa Marguerita—Lassoing a Grizzly—Belle of the Fandango. THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

LLUSTRATIONS.—From the Bluffs at Catawissa.—View at Port Clinton.—Coal Shutes near Tamaqua.—View near Quaquake Junction.—Head waters of the Little Schuylkill —Near Stranger's Hollow.—Maineville Water-Gap—View from Meineville.—View from Catawissa.—Town of Catawissa.—Saw-Mill at Williamsport.

ROUGH RIDING DOWN SOUTH ILLUSTRATIONS — Electioneering in Mississippi — The Lonely Grave—The Bereaved Negroes—The Woods on Fire—The Hurricane—Barrett and the Boar.

MADELEINE SCHAEFFER. GEORGE BANCROFT.
MISTRESS AND MAID. A HOUSEHOLD STORY. By Miss

BURR'S CONSPIRACY. ORLEY FARM. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS.

CHAPTER LIII—Lady Mason returns Home.
CHAPTER LIV—Telling all that happened beneath the Lamp Post.

CHAPTER LV - What took Place in Harley Street. CHAPTER LVI — How Sir Peregrine sid Business with Mr. Round.

ILLUSTRATIONS — Lady Mason going before the Magistrates — Sir Peregrine and Mr. Round CONCERNING JAUGHTER. FAILING LOVE.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP. By W. M. THAGKERAY. CHAPTER XXXV—Res Augusta Domi.
CHAPTER XXXVI—In which Philip wears a Wig.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Res Augusta Domi.—Pater familias.
Mater familias.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS. LITERARY NOTICES. EDITOR'S TABLE. EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR. EDITOR'S FOREIGN BUREAU. EDITOR'S DRAWER.

ILLUSTRATIONS — Hentz's Lips — Push's Tavern — The Disconsolates — A Deviation — After Supper — It's no Consequence. FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

ILLUSTRATIONS — Bridal Toilet — Undress Costume. The Twenty-Fifth Volume of HARPE'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE is commenced with the present Number, which contains articles by

AMES WYNNE,
ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
W. M. THACKERAY,
N. G. SHEPHERD,
SAMUEL I. PRIME,
HARRIET E. PRESCOTT,
CHARLES NORDHOFF,
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JOSEPH ALDEN.

The Search illustrated from Original Drawings, by Voict, Stephens, Perkins, Millais, McLenan, Jewett, Goater, Chapin, and Carroll.

The Table of Contents and List of Illustrations of the last Volume, prefixed to the May Number, show the labor and expense which have been lavished upon its page. Besides the Serial Novels—"The Adventure of Philip" by W. Mariok and Mariok Reay, "Orley Farm," by Anthony Trolloys, and "Mistress and Maid," by Dinah Maria Mulock—each Number has centained Tales, Sketches, and Poems carefully selected from the immense number furnished by American Contributors. While thus giving due prominence to the department of fiction, care has been taken to supply papers of permanent historical and scientific value.

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ANSON C. ELY.

Elmira, September 3d, 1869.

There is another advantage besides cheapness in wooden pipes. It is the ease with which they are tapped whenever and wherever a branch is to be taken off, and they are easily repaired. We hope that not only villages, but farmers, wherever a spring exists about the homestead, will avail themselves of its benefits. In case of the sale of the farm it would pay ten times its cost, and it would be worth still more to the owner, as it would pay ten times its cost, and it would be worth still more to the owner, as it would pay ten times its cost, and it would be worth still more to the owner, as it would pay ten times its cost, and it would be worth still more to the owner, as it would pay its cost every year. New York Tribune.

We have in our office a piece of wooden pipe, which is said to have been in use 42 years. So perfect is the preservation of the piece that the splintery roughness produced by the saw when it was made, remains entirely undisturbed. It is really a curiouity of great interest. The evidence which it gives of the value of wooden water pipe cannot be disputed.— Elmira Advertiser.

This pipe is regarded wherever it has have a week.

This pipe is regarded, wherever it has been used, as the best

that can be made for the purpose. It is cheap, durable, and not liable to get out of order. Wood is the most pure and wholesome material which can be used to convey water, and in this respect this pipe is entirely free from objection. It is now only about six years since its first introduction, as made by machinery, and it is rapidly taking the place of all other kinds. The following is a list of prices for ordinary pipe, banded and

tested, and warranted perfect. If the pipe is to be submitted to an extraordinary pressure, the price will vary according to cir cumstances; and for this purpose, all orders should state the number of feet head under which the pipe is to be used:

Larger sizes, up to 14 inches, can be furnised to order. Great care will be taken to use none but the best material. and the price is so low as to admit of no discount. The terms are cash on delivery at the Factory. The factory is located at Tonawanda, Eric County, N. Y., but all inquiries, orders and remittances should be directed to the

Rochester, N. Y., May, 1862. P. S.—The small size, (1½ inch bore, 3½ inches square, without banding and testing,) is the best tubing in use for chain pumps, which we sell at wholesale at 3½ cents per foot, and can be found at most hardware stores at retail at five to six cents per foot.

undersigned, at No. 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

TMPORTANT TO FARMERS

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

We direct your particular attention to RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE,

THE STANDARD MANURE, FOR

SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

INDISPENSABLE FOR Every Description of Crops.

(Price to Farmers \$45,00 per tun 2,000 lbs., cash, in New York

"RHODES" the long-established and well known

MANURE

in the American market, (the large demand for Cotton culture heretofore consuming our entire product,) is manufactured under the immediate supervision of the regularly educated Chemists, ROBERT B POTTS and FREDERICK KLETT, the Sulphuric Acid being produced upon a large scale at the Works, Camden,

Rhodes' Manure

Is sold under a legal guarantee as being a Standard Super

Prof. S. W. JOHNSON, of the Yale Analytic School and Chemist to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, says:— RHODES Super Phosphate is of uniform composition, and is the only real Super Phosphate I have met with

Dr. EVAN PUGH, President of Pennsylvania Farm School, in his Report upon artificial manures, through the "Country Gentleman," "American Agriculturist," "Genesee Farmer," and "New York Observer," March, 1862, says:—"Rhodes' is the cheapest American Super Phosphate, and if Mr. Rhodes will sell under legal guarantee an article containing 14 or 15 per cent of an hydrous Phosphoric Acid in combination soluble in water, (with ten minutes boiling,) his Manure would deserve an unqualified recommendation as one of the best Super Phos-phates manufactured any where in the world, and very much better than any manufactured in this country."

The following report of analyses of one thousand (1000) tuns RHODES' Manure, made by Dr. G. A. LIEBIG, shows even higher

Messrs. B. M. RHODES & CO., GENTS .-- I have analysed the two samples of RHODES' MANURE, which were averaged from a lot of one thousand (1000) tuns at the works, and sent me by Messrs. Ports & Klett.

Sample No. 2 contains 16.44 per cent, which is equal to 27.10 of Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

Both of these samples come fully up to the standard of your

RHODES' IS THE MOST CONCENTRATED MANURE OFFERED IN THE MARKET, REQUIRING LESS PER ACRE TO PRODUCE A IN THE MARKET, REQUIRING LESS PAR AGES IN THE LAND. This, position sustained by evidence entitled to the highest confidence.

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An application of 100 to 200 ibs. per acre of this Standard Manure, will furnish sufficient soluble Phosphoric Acid (the indispensable nutriment of plants) for any crop.

RHODES' MANURE being prepared for immediate application, can be used either broadcast, or in the hill or drill,—in no nstance to be plowed under.

When agriculturists learn the true value of this standard Manure, they will not suffer themselves to be without a supply, as in case of re-planting or backward growth, this Manure, applied as top-dressing, produces speedy growth. This Manure does not fire.

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General Agent for New York and New England,

97 Pearl Street, near Hanover Square, NEW YORK. 10.000 ACENTS WANTED—community, Justices of the Peace, Notaries Public, any business man, will find a chance to make money, with little labor and no capital, by addressing the subscriber at Lyons, N. Y., or Washington, D. C. Send postage stamp for reply.

DEAN PLANTER—Patented 1860.—
We manufacture the cheapest and best Bean Planter in use. Worked by one Horse—plants two rows at a time, and in hills. Rows from 28 to 30 inches apart, and hills 14 inches apart. Price \$12

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ANSEMOND SWEET POTATO PLANTS, as in years past—a superior article, adapted to Northern planting—at \$2 a 1,000; 5,000, 59; 10,000, \$15—in May and June. Our plants for many years have given good satisfaction in the Northern States, growing good crops 44 deg. N. Send stampfor Circular.

Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio.

CTRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE I HAVE a supply of Wilson's Albany, Hooker's Seedling. and Longworth's Prolific Strawberry Plants, which I will

sell at THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND, Packed and delivered at the cars or express offices. These plants are grown by myself, are well-rooted, and will compare well with any plants anywhere. I have also a large supply of the different varieties of Raspberries, Blackberries, G

Berries and Currants, which will be sold cheap. Address GEO. B. DAVIS, Box 3014, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE. ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Subscribers, assignees of GEO. BROWN, offer for sale-A FARM OF 205 ACRES. All the buildings on said farm are of modern style, and in tip-top order—the barn alone costing over \$3,000. Said Farm.les

IN THE TOWN OF PHELPS, ONTARIO CO., Two and a half miles south-west of Oaks Corners; has been under a well-directed system of improvement 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, 350 Well-bred Spanish Merino Sheep and Lambs, Which, for quality, quantity and evenness of fleece, can't be best—together with all of the Stock, Teams, Farming Utensils and Tools For further particulars inquire of

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SCREW POWER, COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

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Also, Dealer in Clover and Timothy Seed, Seed Potatoes,
Green and Dried Fruits, &c. Lay Pure Wines and Liquers,
and Rectified Whisky, for Medicanal purposes.

[66]

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

M. J. MONROE,

results than Dr. Pogn requires :

BALTIMORE, February 28, 1862.

Sample No. 1 contains of Phosphoric Acid, soluble in water, 16.84 per cent, equal to 27 75 of Bi-Phosphate of Lime.

Very Respectfully, G. A. LIEBIG, Ph. D. Super Phosphate.

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

WHERE broad Potomac's waters lave. And freedom's starry banners wave, Beside the patriot here's grave, Upon a rising spot of ground, Where willow trees stood weeping round, A wounded volunteer was found

"What have we here." Before thin stood, Just in the shadow of the wood, A soldier, but of rebei blood. To turn the wounded patriot tries, With feeble voice and stifled sight, "Oh, welcome, welcome death," he cries.

The soldier, kneeling, drops a tear, Supports his head and calms his fear, While unseen spirits hover near; And angel smiles they gave to see Such kindly love and charity. Still gaze they, not unwillingly.

"Oh, give me drink," the wounded cries, As on his foe he turns his eyes, With pleading look of glad surprise. Down where the meadow grass is green And a line of silver light is seen, The soldier fills his light canteen And backward now, with hastening speed, A friend in word, a friend in deed, Of praise, he gains the highest meed.

The cup is drained. "Full well you know In the late strife I was your foe-Let enmity no further go."

"Thanks, brother, thanks, the past is past; My sands of life are running fast; Bach labored breath may be my last. Alasi not when or where we please; To some, on downy beds of ease-Where stretch the frozen Arctic seas-Death comes. And not to me alone; The king calls not his life his own, And we do reap as we have sown Where Erie's wavelets break in foam, And fleecy snows of winter come, I have a father, friends, and home. And, comrade, if it e'er shall be That you my gray-haired sire shall see, Tell him to shed no tear for me; That for the cause we reckoned right: I bore me bravely in the fight. From noon till closed the shades of night; And he who falls in freedom's cause, For native land, his country's laws, Is worthy of the best applause.

A moment swells his breast with pride, The tearful watchers upward glide, And in the rebel's arms—he died!

Walworth, Wis., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker]

THE CHILD-WIFE.

BY F. H. STAUFFER.

I was standing by the open window. It was not quite twilight, and a cool breeze was sweeping over the lawn. Five years before, I had stood by that same window, looking out upon the same scenery, and enjoying a similar delightful revery. True, the view was slightly changed. At the angle in the road beyond, a neat little church reared its head, while from the stream below came up the busy clatter of a mill. Improvement had done that. The barn looked dilapidated; a few of the doors hung upon one hinge, and the thatch was off the roof in some places; the old elms still stood by the gate at the yard, but they leaned wearily toward each other, and a few dead branches threw up their seared arms among those of deepening green. Decay had done that.

And those self-same reveries! Five years before, as I have said, I stood with beating heart beside that open window. My cheek was flushed, and a bright light shope in my eyes. It was the light of my early love.

JOHN L-had asked me, in his usual quiet way, to become his wife, and when we parted that evening at the door, we were betrothed. Well, strange to say, a few short weeks brought a coldness weep. His books were neglected. He grew quiet between us. We rarely met, and then simply as | and yielding. He would stand at the window and of the sketches. The portraits are selected by the families as friends. -We shut our love up in our souls; we laid it away like some holy memory. Each doubted the other's truth, and neither would make advances toward a reconciliation.

We at last became wholly estranged. For five long years we walked in different paths through life — cold, circumspect, misanthropic, and never happy. It was the old story. Others had interfered; falsehood and treachery became the tools of envy and revenge, and found willing ears."

But all was right again. The confessions of another had brought it about. We were reconciled. and were to be married. I was more of a woman as I stood by the window new. My love for JOHN was just as wild and absorbing, but it was also deeper and stronger, coupled with judgment, and more beautiful to me after years of patient waiting.

I was not thinking wholly of my own wedding. That evening my brother was to bring home his young wife, and I was watching for the stage to. come round the great bend in the road. Amos had won his bride in Connecticut, and I had never seen her. My idea of her appearance and temperament was educed from occasional descriptions he had given me of her in his letters.

Before a great while I was chatting gaily with the newly married pair. Amos' wife was a dear, sweet girl, but I knew at once that she was not the wife for him. She was too quiet and childlike. Diminutive in form, with soft eyes, sunny hair, and a placid expression of countenance, she seemed more like a half-frightened dove. She was the opposite of Amos in everything. Perhaps I should not have said that, as there was considerable similarity in their intellectual tastes. But Amos was so stern, rigid, moody, passionate. He was jealous and exacting; imperative in his commands, and instantaneously to be obeyed. These traits, singular as it may seem, he had inherited from his mother. I was more like my father, good-natured, affectionate, and: yet a little proud, I'de confess. True, I had softened Axos' disposition considerably, but still it have been very happy in my wedded love, but not was not one to be mated with one so gentle as

They lived a year in the old manse, and I watched them narrowly. Amos seemed happy in his new relationship; fully as happy as I believed him capable of being. MINNIE was so docile, so cringing, so obedient. She yielded to every command, to every whim, even studying to conceive the strange path

of daty his imperativeness marked out for her.

not murmur nor rebel. There seemed to be no energy, no will, no positiveness about her.

She came to me one evening, and sat down at my feet. I was sitting on a low ottoman, working a smoking cap, which I intended as a present for John. I laid aside my work, and drew her head into my lap. A little while before, in passing the parlor, I had observed her sitting beside Amos. He was reading, and seemed indifferent to her presence, scarcely conscious that a pair of soft white arms were entwined around his neck. He had, no doubt, thoughtlessly repulsed her. As I looked down into her saddened face, I was sure of this. Her lips were compressed, and there were tears in her eyes.

"You seem unhappy, MINNIE," I said. "I am unhappy, JANE. You must know it scone or later. Oh! why did Amos marry me if he did not love me?"

"He does love you, child." I often called her child, she was so much like one. He loves you as much as he can love anybody. He may not express it in the manner you desire."

"Or for which my heart yearns, JANE. This is what is killing me. He is so cold, so stern, so crushing? He is always the same thing. He never softens toward me."

"Is he not kind to you, MINNIB?" "Yes, I must say he is,—gentle, after his way.

But that is not what I mean. He does not enter into my little dreamings; he does not appreciate the wealth of love in my soul. There is little impressibility about him, and less comprehension. He does not seem to wish to understand, me. He is an iceberg, glittering, brilliantly yet coldly, in the sun!" MINNIE wept bitterly. I tried my best to soothe

her. I felt deeply for her, and my words, to a certain degree, made her calm. I spoke to Amos about the matter. Hessialled vaguely, and put me quietly aside, just as he had MINNIE.

Amos was one evening putting up a shelf for me in the pantry. It was not quite dark. He had sawed the shelf out of a board, and was resting himself on the door-step. Just then Minnie came up. She had been down in the garden, and was holding a bouquet in her hand. The flowers were very tastefully arranged.

"See, Amosti she said, with something of the old love in her eyes. "Are they not beautiful? I have gathered them expressly for you."

She placed the flowers to his nose as she spoke while her other arm half encircled his neck. "Just look, Jane!" she added, laughing. "His nose is all yellow with the pollen. Don't it make

him look comical? Let me wipe it off, AMOS." "Go away; MINNIE," he said, pettishly. "I wish you wouldn't act so childish."

She straightened herself up and moved back a few steps. Her eyes were filling with tears, and her voice trembled, as she said—

"Don't you want the flowers, Amos?"

"No, I don't. I want you to go away." The cup of her bitterness was full. I almost startled as I noticed the strange fire in her eyes. I would not have thought that they could look so. Her face was very white, and her lips ashy and compressed. There was much of firmness in her

step as she passed into the sitting room. "Amos, you are a brute!" I said, angrily. "You have certainly reason to be proud of your

relatives, then! JANE, you can go away too." His passion was up. I walked away, half-sorrow-ful and half-frightened. I knew that some great sorrow was coming.

MINNIE was not down to breakfast the next morn ing, Amos sent me up to her room. She was not there. On the table lay the following laconic note: "Amos:—You said I should go away. Well, ave gone. "MINNIE." have gone.

I handed Amos the note. He turned very pale when he read it. His lips twitched nervously, and he looked into my face in anxious inquiry. There was little sympathy there, and I had no information to give him.

Amos left no means untried to discover her place of retreat. He spent weeks in search and inquiry, but all in vain. The strong man was bowed. He often came to me to talk of MINNIE, his lost wife, and to gaze out vacantly upon the lawn for hours; and being the best likenesses, and are engraved in the best style. sometimes throughout a whole night I could hear No portraits got up for other works will be used in this, and him walking up and down in his room overhead. He saw his error, and was but learning how very, very dear the little child-wife had been to him. He regretted his coldness: he was unsparing in his selfcriminations; he made strong promises in reference For sale in Rochester by Adams & Dabney. to the future.

Months passed on, and yet nothing was heard of MINNIE. Perhaps she was suffering want and privation-nothing but her love and her strong faith preventing her from turning aside into the path of degradation and shame.

It was in the autumn, and Amos and I were standing in the orchard. My wedding with JOHN - was to come off on the evening following, and the fact brought strongly to Amos the memory of his own. He was leaning against a tree, weeping like a very child. Indeed, he lately had become

like a child—so passive. "Oh! JANE!" I wish I were dead!" he cried. "Oh! my poor, lost MINNIE! Oh! how bitter this punishment for my folly! I wish you could look

into my heart now! Oh, MINNIE! come to me!" There was a rustling among the leaves. A diminutive figure, ghost-like in its whiteness, glided from among the trees.

It was MINNIE! She knelt at the feet of her husband, and said-

"Amos! you said I should come. Well, I have come!"

Almost the same words used in her letter of departure, but much sweeter in their significance to

A moment afterward, Amos had her in his arms. My heart was full of pleasurable emotions, and I

very sensibly walked down through the orchard. How beautiful MINNIE looked on my wedding evel The old light was in her eyes. Amos seemed to be proud to have her leaning so confidingly on: his arm. I have been married three years now. I more so than the little child-wife, since the time that she came back to Amos in the orchard!

How sweet are the affections of kindness, how balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside. Distrust and doubt darken not the luster of its purity, the cravings of interest and jealousy mar not the harmony of that scene. Paternal kindness and filial affection blossom there in all The little child-wife was not happy. She had the freshness of eternal spring. It matters not if met with a disappointment. A great sorrow was the world is cold, if we can but turn to our own slowly creeping up into her soul. And yet she did dear circle, and receive all that our heart claims.

The Reviewer.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS, and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. By RICHARD F. BURTON, author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," etc. With Illustrations. [8vo. pp. 584.] New York: Harper & Brothers—1862.

In the volume thus entitled we have an elaborate account of the Holy City of the Mormons, or "Latter-Day Saints," together with the experiences of the author - an English traveler of some note-in a journey to and through Utah, and on to California. The tour was made in 1860, and a diary was kent by the author, who avers that the notes forming the ground-work of the volume were written on patent improved metallic pocket books in sight of the objects which attracted his attention. The work is both entertaining and instructive The narrative is interesting, and many of the sights and scenes described somewhat amusing. But the work is a valuable one, also, for it presents many facts of interest, and which may be read with profit by all desiring information concerning the Mormons, their customs, and location. It enters largely into details, giving particulars relative to many important matters—such as statistics of emigration, missions agriculture, &c., with descriptive geography, ethnology, &c. of the country. The author gives full accounts of Mormo worship and the Book of Mormon; also of Great Salt Lake City and region, and the routes to it, with various plans engravings, etc. As a whole, the work comprises the mos complete history of the Mormons, their location and opera tions, down to a comparatively recent period, that can be obtained, and hence must prove of interest and value to all who seek information thereupon. It favors rather than opposes the Mormons, and the author's opinions are probably of far less value than his figures and statements of facts. But t should be remembered that the great mass of Mormons are British English," and being our author's countrymen, he would be disposed to look upon their hallucination in as favorable a light as possible. The book is sold by STEELE & AVERY

Incidents of Travel in the Southern States and Cuba. With a Description of the Mammoth Cave. "A snapper-up of unconsidered trifies." [16mo.—pp. 320.] New York: D. Craighead.

THE author has favored us with a handsome volume entitled is above. The contents of the work (as stated in its modestly expressed introductory,) consist of portions of private letters ritten by the author to his family during a few months spent in Cubs and the Southern States-now published, at the solicitation of friends, in book form, but only for gratuitous distri bution among the writer's friends and acquaintances. The volume is sufficiently spiced with incidents to render it quite entertaining, and withal comprises not a little valuable inform ation concerning the South, its people, &c., imparted in a pleasant epistolary style - altogether too good a book for private and limited circulation. The volume is from the pen of a Western New-Yorker-Carlton H. Bogers, Esq., of Palmyra,-known to many of our readers as a gentleman of efined taste and appreciative observation.

OURNAL OF ALFRED ELY, a Prisoner of War in Richmond. Edited by Charles Lannan. [8mo.—pp. 359.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C., of this city, was taken prisoned by the rebels at the Battle of "Bull Run," on the 20th of July ast, conveyed to Richmond, and confined among the prisoner of war for five months. The volume before us gives the history of Mr. ELY's capture, what he saw and heard while in Rebeldom, and a list of the Union officers and soldiers imprisoned in the Southern States up to the time of his release The narrative contains many interesting statements, including some descriptions of prison scenes which are truly amusing. As a portion of the history of the rebellion, the work must prove of permanent interest and value. It will be eagerly and widely read, especially by the numerous friends of Mr. ELY and his fellow prisoners. A capital portrait of Mr. ELY prefaces the volume. Sold by E. DARROW & BROTHER.

THE CHILD'S PICTURE BOOK OF THE SAGACITY OF ANIMALS.

Illustrated with Sixty Engravings, by Harrison Weir.

[pp. 276.] New York: Harper & Brothers.

COULD we describe the pleasure this beautiful and interest ng volume has given the pair-of-stairs of little folks at our lomicil, the author, artist, and publishers would receive a nost appreciative acknowledgment of their efforts to augment the happiness and knowledge of juveniles, while many of our readers would be induced to place the brochure in the hands of their children. It is in all respects a charming book for little people—attractive, entertaining, and instructive. STEELE & AVERY have it on sale.

THE FALLEN BRAVE:—A Biographical Memorial of the American Officers who have given their Lives for the Preservation of the Union. Edited by John GILMARY SHEA. With fine Portraits on Steel, by J. A. O'NEILL. New York Ross & Tousey

WE have received the first six numbers of this beautiful quarto serial. In the language of its publishers, this memorial of the Victims of the Rebellion "is gotten up expressly to honor the gallant men who have given their life's blood for the cause of Freedom. It will be all that art can make it, in printing, paper, and illustrations, as well as in the author nothing inferior will be admitted." The first number contains admirably executed portraits of Major Theo. Winthrop and Col. E. E. Ellsworts, two of the earliest and bravest victims of the rebellion. The work is apparently commendable in all respects, and will no doubt attain a wide circulation.

THE REBELLION RECORD: A Diary of American Events, 1860-61. Edited by Frank Moore, author of "Diary of the American Revolution." In Three Divisions, viz.:—
I. Diary of Verified Occurrences. II. Poetry, Anecdotes, and Incidents. III. Documents, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam.

Parts XIV and XV of this invaluable publication have been received. These numbers bring the history of the Rebellion down to November, 1861. We have often spoken favorably of the enterprise of both editor and publisher in the production of this historic treasury, embracing, as it does, not only facts and documents, but all the incidents, anecdotes, humor isms, and poetical inspirations, which illustrate the existing exciting period in the life of our Nation. To the lover of history, this cannot fail of being a work of great worth, and each succeeding day renders it of greater value. The numbers before us have excellent steel portraits of Major-Genera HENRY WAGER HALLECK, Major THEODORE WINTHROP, GOV. ANDREW, of Massachusetts; and Lieut. W. LOWELL PUTNAM. For sale by D. M. DEWEY.

Companion to the Rebellion Record. Edited by Frank Moore. New York: G. P. Putnam.

THE "Companion" is intended to form a supplementary volume to the "Rebellion Record," and will contain such transactions and occurrencies as were not received in time to obtain their appropriate position in the "Record." The First No. contains twenty Articles, Reports, Speeches, &c., among the more important of which are, BEAUREGARD'S Report of the Battle of Bull Run; Speech of JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., at Rochlale, England; The United States and England-Their International Spirit, by I. P. THOMPSON, D. D.; The Confederate Sequestration Act; The Fortugese Declaration in the Matter of Privateering; Spanish and Hawaiian Proclamations of Neutrality; The United States and Prussia, etc., etc. The present issue is embellished with excellent portraits, on steel, of Joseph Holt and Charles Sumner. Those who have taken the "Rebellion Record," cannot do without its "Companion." D. M. DEWEY is Agent.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York.

THE issue of this Review for April has been received. Elever articles are embraced in its "Table of Contents," as follows The Mythology of Polynesia; Endowed Schools; German Life during the last Two Centuries; Mrs. Delany; Cæsar's Campaigns in Gaul: The Life of J. M. W. Turner; The Fathers of Greek Philosophy; Portraits of my Acquaintances; France and Napoleon III; Lord Stanley; Contemporary Literature.

As this Review represents the Radicalism of the British Empire, and the topics discussed are always ably treated, a perusal cannot but prove beneficial and gratifying to the American reader. DEWEY is the Agent.

CONSIDERATIONS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. By JOHN STUART MILL, author of "A System of Logic, Ratioci-native; and Deductive." [8vo.—pp. 864.] New York: Har-per & Brothers.

This work is from the pen of one of the noted English masters of political science. It is evidently an able and judicious treatise, and though written with reference mainly to the English system, that of the American Government is often referred to with intelligent correctness and discrimination. The work will find many readers and admirers among students of the subject, and scholars and statesmen as well It may be had of STEELE & AVERY.

TRE LAST OF THE MORTIMERS. A Story in Two Voices. By the author of "Marguret Maitland," "The House on the Moor," "The Days of My Life," "The Laird of Norlaw," etc. [16mo.—pp. 373.] New York: Harper & Bros.

THE announcement of another work from the pen of Mrs OLIPHANT will at once attract the attention of the numerous admirers of her writings, and secure for the new candidate a favorable reception from the reading public. It is issued in good style. Sold by STERLE & AVERY.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES & ROBINSON, by one of the Firm, is the title of No. 220 of Harper's "Library of Select Novels," published in cheap style—an octavo of 136 pages. The taking title, and popularity of the author (Anthony Trollope, author of "Orley Farm," &c., &c.,) will give the book many readers. STEELE & AVERY have it.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. - We have often

commended this leading American magazine as the best in its sphere. As an illustrated magazine it is inimitable, and has no equal in other important essentials. The contents of the June number, and prospectus of the 25th volume commencing therewith, are given on preceding page.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for June, is received. A capital number. Godey's is the magazine for the gender feminine and hence its exceeding popularity.

Wit and Kumor.

WAR WIT.

OUR "MERRY-MAC"-Mac-Clellan. WHERE Achilles was vulnerable the rebels are

invincible—in their heels. Rogers sweetly sings-

"The soul of music slumbers in the SHELL." &c. The Boston Post wonders if the rebels at New Orleans thought so while those 25,000 were "played" on their batteries. At all events, they'll allow that

music didn't slumber in that lot of shells. WHEN Gen. Butler first took command at Fortress Monroe, he was stigmatized by the New Orleans papers as a man of negro extraction, who once followed the profession of a barber in the Crescent City. He will now be able to lather his old custom-

POPULAR SONG IN THE CRESCENT CITY.—"Picayune Butler's come to town!"

THE Evening Post says:-"The reported rebel gunboats at New Orleans, instead of being floating batteries, turn out to have been boating flatteries."

Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 18 letters.

My 7, 4, 9, 3, 5 is a place of business My 17, 16, 15 is a long, slippery fish.

ers to their heart's content.

My 1, 2, 7, 18 is the name of a New York city paper.

My 14, 15, 16, 12, 8 is an instrument for opening veins. My 7, 9, 8, 16, 10, 7, 17, 11 is a city in Kentucky, near which a

battle was fought. My 14, 15, 16, 5, 6 is to mock.

My 4, 12, 13 is a Southern river.

My whole the rebels will hear of before this enigma is published.

Vermillion, N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker CHARADE.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

C. N. S.

My first has a very had name. Because it attends on the devil; My second raised persons to fame, But still is productive of evil

My whole earnest Christians will do When wishing a favor from heaven; Alas! that the persons are few

Who are thankful for favors that's given. Cross Creek Village, Pa., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM. A MAN, in turning a one-horse chaise in a ring of a certain diameter, observed that the outer wheel turned three times while the inner one only turned once and a half.

allowing the wheels to be four and a half feet apart and five

feet in diameter, what is the circumference of the ring de-Union, Broome Co., N. Y., 1862.

Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 643.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Ulysses S. Grant. Answer to Charade:--Illustrious. Answer to Mathematical Problem:-Top, 29.88 inches; bot-

To Business Men.

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[From the New York Daily Times.] LETOR WE NEW YORK DAMP AND A THOUGH AND A TH

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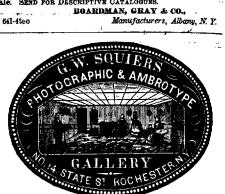
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