TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 22.3

ROCHESTER, N. Y., - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 646.

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

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RUBAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his per sonal attention to the supervision of its various departments and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is ently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspapes

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES AND INQUIRIES.

Value of Carrots for Food.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-What is your opinion in regard to the value of White carrots, compared with the Orange carrot or with turnips? They will grow on poor soil, grow well where the Orange would not live, as I know by experience. Do they possess the peculiar properties found in the Orange, which make that variety so valuable for horses? I had rated the Orange carrot and Ruta Baga turnip as about equal. The White carrot and the White Purple Top the same. Am I right? An opinion from some one of greater experience than mine would be valued.—W. B. C., New Brunswick. N. J., 1862.

EXPERIENCE has proved the White carrot is not quite as valuable for feeding as the Orange, being less nutritious; but either will be found more so than the same weight of the best turnips. As the White grows larger, and produces a greater weight to the acre, with the same culture, than any other carrot, it is a very useful variety for the stock farmer, and particularly valuable because, as suggested by our correspondent, it succeeds on a poor, light soil. Still, it should not be neglected, as it well repays for good cultivation and manure. A farmer friend in this vicinity has grown, for several years, the Early French Very Short-horn carret, for feeding. This requires but little thinning out, and in the fall may be pulled up by the handful. Set in rows just wide enough to admit the use of the hoe, a great quantity may be produced to the acre; and they grow well on any fair soil, mature early, and are valuable for the table or for feeding. This variety is at least worthy of a trial, and for the kitchen it has not an equal.

Every year root-culture is extending, and this, we have no doubt, will continue to be the case for many years to come. A correspondent writes:-"With good corn fodder and plenty of carrots, I can keep over cows in a very satisfactory manner; and, with such food, find no difficulty in making good butter in the winter. Of this fact I had a pretty fair trial the past winter. In the early part we fed corn fodder and carrots, with cabbage leaves occasionally, and made fine yellow butter of a good rich flavor; but near the end of the winter, when the carrots were gone, and we had to resort to hay and mill feed, with a little grain, the butter was a very different article, being deficient in color and flavor." If our correspondent had grown a lot of parsnips, to take the place of the carrots when they were gone, he would have kept up the quality of the butter until spring, and perhaps improved it a little.

Carrots may be sown as late as the first week in June; and this is often the best time. If a little showery, we should prefer it to any other, as by that time many of the weed seeds have grown, and may be destroyed before sowing the carrots.

Several times we have called the attention of our readers, and particularly those whose interest it is to furnish a large amount of food for stock, to a root which we think invaluable for this purpose, and particularly adapted to our climate. While many succeed with the turnip-and all may succeed in favorable seasons, and with proper culture—yet it must be admitted that our climate is far less favorable to its growth and maturity, than the humid climate of England. In the Kohl-Rabi we have a root that seems suited to our needs. It will endure the hottest, dryest weather, and is said never fails of producing a large crop. It is perfectly hardy, and no ordinary frost injures it in the least, so that there need be no hurry about storing. Then it bears transplanting well, and this is the best mode of growing, so that there need be no failure on account of bad seed, no bare spots to disfigure the field or lessen the crop. Unlike the turnip, it gives no unpleasant taste to milk or butter, and is relished by all kinds of stock. The seed may be sown in the ground where it is to mature, like the turnip, or in beds like cabbage, to be transplanted. Seed should be sown in May. In transplanting, they should be set about sixteen inches apart. Select a dull day for this work.

A correspondent stated his experience a few veeks since, which was somewhat unfavorable; but as the experiment can cost but little, either in labor or means, we are anxious for a more general trial of this root the present season. Our experience the past four years has been such as to cause us to believe this root may be grown by stock-feeders, and, in fact, by all farmers, with profit.

For an answer to an inquiry as to the comparative value of the mangel wurzel, Swedish turnip, and Sugar beet, and the success in growing the former, we prefer to await a response from some of our farmers who have had more experience. Among English stock-raisers, they seem to share about equal commendation. As a spring food for cattle and sheep, the mangel wurzel is considered especially useful, as it remains juicy and palatable long after the Swedish turnip has become spoiled by age. A comparative analysis of the wurzel, carrot, and turnip, shows the former to possess more flesh-forming constituents than either of the other sorts. In the carrot and wurzel we find the same amount of water, while the turnip exceeds both in this component. When first taken from the earth, the mangel contains an acrid matter, the tendency of which is to scour animals, particularly if fed in large quantities; but by being stored a few months, the pectic acid diminishes, while the proportion of sugar increases considerably.

The mangel likes a deep, rich soil. A strong loam will be found most congenial to its full development, but a strong clay, if kept well worked, will give a large crop. This root is a great feeder, and it is useless to attempt to grow it without a good rich soil and plenty of manure.

Plant in drills wide enough apart to admit of the cultivator, and eight or ten inches apart in the drills. To make sure work, some plant four inches apart in the rows, and then thin out. The seed should always be seaked for about two days in soft water, as it requires a good deal of moisture to produce germination. It is from want of attention to this point many root-growers have failed. To plant dry beet seed in a dry soil, is pretty sure to be labor lost. We never plant a beet seed without a soaking of at least twenty-four hours, and meet with uniform success. Beets, like other root crops, require a good deal of work with the hoe; and this should be performed early and thoroughly. There is no chance for delay here, without loss of both labor and crop. At the time of weeding, any vacancies may be filled by transplanting. This should be done carefully, so as not to injure the tap-root.

Potato Planting.

Eds. Rubal New-Yorker:—As this is the time for potato planting, can you give any information that will aid us in securing a good crop of salable varieties?—8.

It is now so late that planting should be attended to at once. As a general rule we prefer early planting, but sometimes the seasons are such that those late planted do the best. Always select a dry, welldrained soil, if you would avoid the rot. It is better to be light and sandy than too heavy; but a loam is best. It should not be too rich, and never manured with fresh stable manure. A clover sod is excellent: but if the soil is not sufficiently rich, a little well rotted compost in the hill will be found of great advantage. Don't be too sparing of the seed. We would not cut seed small, nor plant small potatoes. Nothing less than medium size should be used for seed. This may be done for once or twice, particularly in a strong soil; but the result, after a few years, will be great degeneracy in size—a large quantity of unsalable potatoes. If the ground is well drained, plant rather deep and till but little. The crop usually suffers from drouth, and this is increased by hilling. The old Mercer is preferred for the New York market, and brings the highest price; but it is a poor cropper, and subject to the rot. The Peach Blow is prized the next; but all smooth white potatoes are purchased for shipment east. What the farmers in this section need is a potato with a small top that will produce well, ripen early, and that will meet the notions of eastern pur-

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- How can I destroy Couch rass, which is extending very rapidly over my farm, especially in one portion, rather low? A few years ago I think there was scarcely a root on my place, but now in some places it is almost impossible to get a crop. It there any way of destroying it at once?-M. T., Orleans Co., N. Y., 1862.

There can be no question but this grass is becom ing exceedingly troublesome, and an easy way to destroy it has not been discovered, that we are aware of. It is very tenacious of life, and we have taken up plants that have been buried for a couple of weeks where even the leaves did not appear discolored. But, the great difficulty is with the roots or under-ground stems. They increase rapidly, spread over a large surface, and the first intimation we have of their existence is the appearance of the young shoots, making their way above the surface. A small particle of root left in the ground soon forms a new plant, and if neglected, a thousand. The only way we have ever succeeded in keeping it down is to remove the roots from the soil with a fork. This is effectual if faithfully performed. If any one knows of a better method we should be happy to learn it. As this grass flourishes best in a damp soil, draining is of advantage.

SHEEP RAISING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I have noticed several inquiries in your journal relative to sheep raising; also, asking which pays best, sheep or cattle. I have been dealing in both for the last twenty years, and my experience qualifies me to say that sheep pay better than cattle, and will, with a less amount of capital, bring a greater income. I have not raised cattle, but have bought and pastured a hundred almost every year for the past ten or fifteen, until the last three or four. I have, at the same time, been raising a flock of sheep, trying to bring them to the highest standard both of weight and profit. These circumstances enable me, I think, to give advice to any that may desire it.

I have always cherished the idea that a large flock of fine sheep could be bred so that they would shear four pounds washed wool. I have now passed what I once considered the maximum weight of a fine fleece, and have about nine hundred sheep that will average four pounds and three-quarters, and hope in two more shearings to bring it as high as five pounds it not more. In this large flock of sheep I have not one poor animal, and none but will produce a good article both in crimp and quality.

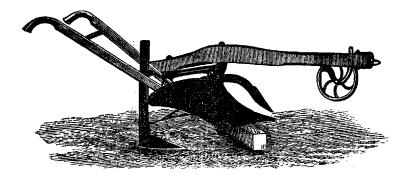
Some persons have thought that I possessed a secret by which I keep so many and lose so few during the winter, (my loss never being more than one out of a hundred, sometimes not that,) but the only secret is punctuality in feeding, and giving just enough of the right kind of food. To sheep over one year old I feed shock corn, well scattered on the field, so they will not trample and soil it. The sheep should be kept away while scattering, so that all may have an equal chance. Commence with a very little before the pasturage is done, increasing as the winter sets in, until you have reached a full feed of about one and a half bushels per hundred head once a day, and no other grain, varying to suit circumstances in general. To sheep unused to eat corn in this way, the ears should be mashed for them once or twice. As the weather grows warmer and pasture increases, decrease the feed until the pasture is sufficient to keep them, then turn into the field where you intend them to remain, and in no case change them so long as they do well. Always keep salt lying by them.

My lambs I feed either shelled corn or oats, together with hay, feeding twice a day—the grain first, then putting them in a small pen with the hay, keeping them half the day, then turning out. After feeding at night, pen again as usual. In this way they will eat all their hay. Always have salt in the pen with the hay, so they can get it whenever they desire. Hay that is fed to sheep should be of the best quality, and just enough given to eat-none consider the best lambing season. I have no sheds, because I think sheep will be healthier without, and do, most positively, condemn close ones.

Any one having sheep, and who will take care of them, will get rich, as will his farm, also. No stock pays as well. My sheep bring me three dollars per head, clear of expense. A new beginner in the business should buy cheap-priced sheep, paying from one dollar and a half to three dollars, getting the best he can for the money, and just as many as he can care for properly-no more. The best grade is half-blooded Merinos. These will pay him about twenty per cent. Then select good bucks, never selling the best, but always the worst. Never buy of a peddler; for they will cheat you, no difference what provisions are made. The common error of wool-growers is that of making their flocks too coarse. My sheep are the old-fashioned, black-top Merinos of the Wells and Dickinson order, as near as I am able to judge.

I am willing to answer any inquiries relative to sheep raising and sheep, made either through the columns of the RURAL or through the mail to any one who will write me at Hebron, Ohio. Also invite as many as see fit to visit me, and see my flock, which I think cannot be beaten in Ohio. I inclose some samples of wool to you, Mr. Editor. which, to every good judge of wool, will, I think. speak for themselves. They are the average grade of my whole flock, and a little more than the average weight of my two hundred and forty ewes. The ewes from which the samples are taken shear six pounds, the average weight being five pounds: the one on the right being from a ewe shearing eight pounds more than once. The samples are entirely natural, the sheep never having been blanketed, blacked, housed, or oiled. These tricks are sometimes practiced by peddlers to improve the looks of their sheep, and no one can make a proper estimate of the improvement in appearance, if they knew that they had been thus used, and this is why say don't buy of them. You may think you are getting a "Black Top," but you find the first rain they are in that you got a blacked top. You thought you had one that was hard to beat in regard to crimp; now you find the wool straight as hair. Hebron, Ohio, 1862. JACOB STOOLFIRE.

REMARKS.—The samples of wool accompanying the above sensible article, are of superior quality, and furnish evidence that our correspondent has good sheep and knows how to care for them. The suggestions and advice concerning feeding and general management, and the best grade of sheep for wool growing, will be concurred in by many readers. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. S. again.—Eds.



BURNHAM'S SUBSOIL ATTACHMENT.

The above engraving is intended to represent an | with it proved so satisfactory, that the inventor was improvement in subsoil plows, or in the mode of finally induced to secure a patent for the improvesubsoiling, invented by Mr. Ww. H. H. BURNHAM, of Homer, Cortland county, N. Y. The improvement is a simple contrivance and can be easily attached to any plow, and removed at pleasure; as shown above it is fastened to the Straight-Draft Plow. It consists of a triangular plate of steel, the largest point being in front, fastened to an adjusting bar by which the depth can be easily regulated. The Attachment is securely fastened to the plow by two iron rods near its base, and also connected at the top of the adjusting bar. The subsoiler (being the triangular plate) runs nearly level, the point | probably be sufficient for deep subsoiling. Some inclining downward, and is so arranged that its inclination can be readily changed, at the option of the operator, according to soil and circumstances. It can be guaged so as to subsoil to any desired depth, its adjustability being from one to twelve inches below the bottom of the plow to which it is attacheda very convenient and advantageous arrangement.

This improvement is the invention of a practical farmer, by whom it has been used over two years. The idea of it was first suggested to Mr. BURNHAM on reading an article in the RURAL which alluded to the necessity of some cheap and simple mode of subsoiling. It worked so well, and his experience

ment, and now offers it to the agricultural public upon its merits. We saw the Attachment in operation a few days ago, and were surprised at its simplicity and capacity. Attached to a common plow, it subsoiled to the depth of 64 inches below the furrow it followed — making the whole depth of plowing and subsoiling from twelve to thirteen inches, in a heavy clay leam. The team used was only one span of horses, and the subsoiler did not apparently add over 25 per cent, to the draft of the plow as ordinarily used. Three horses would experienced gentlemen who witnessed its operation on the same day, expressed the opinion that the Attachment pulverized the soil as well as ordinary subsoil plows.

- We see no good reason why this improvement should not meet with favor among farmers, and we believe it will on examination and trial. It is simple, cheap, of comparatively light draft, and can be used in connection with any common plow. In the belief that it will prove a long-sought desideratum, we commend it to the attention, at least, of all our readers interested in the important matter of subsoiling. See advertisement in this paper.

SOIL ANALYSIS vs. EXPERIENCE.

"THE knowledge gathered from experience is able in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred to give more truthful verdict in regard to the capacity of a soil, than any amount of analysis can do; and I would give more for the opinion of an old intelligent farmer than for that of the most skillful chemst, in most questions connected with farming."-Professor Johnson. *

on rocks, a similarity of action on soils; but this conclusion is false. soil does not give up to the water one particle of the food of plants which it contains."—LIEBIG.

Two points surrendered, and the surrender confirmed in the most positive language: but he rallies again in a few lines, and insists on what he has just admitted to be false. "We know of no other way in which the earthy phosphates are dispersed through the soil than by means of carbonic acid water." Again he says: "If it is true that one of the chief effects of humus, or the decaying remains of plants in soils or in manure, consists in its forming a source of carbonic acid, with which the air and water in the ground are enriched; if it is also true that carbonic acid water renders the earthy phosphates soluble, and thus contributes to their distribution through the soil; then there can be no doubt that the salts of ammonia, which possess the same soluble property, can in this respect replace the organic matters, and exert an equally favorable influence on the growth of plants."

The mystic shadow of that fatal little word, if covers up one of the best established principles in the whole code of the laws of vegetable physiology. Drainage, practiced upon the best system of economical principles, and established by fact and arguments irrefragible, flatly contradicts the two points surrendered by Liebic, and establishes beyond a preadventure the fact that the introduction of light and heat into the soil is the great philosophical principle upon which all those chemical agents are put in motion that govern composition and decomposition, and transfer crude mineral and vegetable substances into organized food for plants, and air, earth and water into food for man and beast.

Water, lurking about in the soil, instead of dissolving crude minerals, and transforming them into organized food for plants, and transferring them from one portion of the soil to another, possesses a negative power over those substances, producing a dormant state of solubility, actually destructive of vegetable life, until brought in contact with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. Aside from all metaphysical hypothesis, this is practically done by a judicious pulverization of the soil, and thorough drainage. In the vegetable kingdom, as in all other parts of the universe, there are two prevailing elements, positive and negative. Water is one of the most powerful of the latter class; when free from the control of light and heat, the very soul of vegetable life. Vegetable carbon, the greatest of all fertilizers, purpose, is required to furnish an intellectual report,

to be found in great quantities in the forests and low lands, always a prisoner to this negative power to a great degree, only requires to be transferred to our exhausted fields—to the action of light and heat—to restore them to their native fertility. There are thousands of apparently exhausted soils in our midst, whose subsoils contain all the mineral substances necessary to redeem the upper soil, whenever brought to the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. No better principle for producing "We believed that the water was the carrier of this result has been established than the practice of the most remote elements of the soil to the immedi- sowing and plowing in clover, buckwheat, oats, &c. ate presence of the plant; but all this has been a great mistake. * * * We have the time, and what point of maturity to do this work, inferred from the effect of water and carbonic acid | are questions which may require the careful observation of every cultivator of the soil. Clover is excellent for this purpose, as its long tap roots run deep into the subsoil, with a draft from nature's own hand demanding a dividend from her mineral deposits below. These facts are only to be known by continued experiments. Thus we would unite science with labor, and establish agricultural economy upon a basis that shall defy contradiction. Verily, soil analysis has proved a humbug. East Jaffrey, N. H., 1862.

RURAL NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Thinking that some of the things which I have seen and heard in my rambles might interest at least a portion of your readers, I have decided to send you a few lines.

I left Rochester on the 11.40 A. M. train of Saturday, the 25th of April, and arrived at Buffalo 2.30 P. M. Took the 4 P. M. train on the L. S. R. R. for Angola, where I spent the Sabbath with some old friends. Farmers had done but very little at spring work hereabouts. Some plowing had been completed, but the ground was too wet and the air too cold to make it practicable to put in much seed. This seemed like quite a contrast to Lancaster county, Pa., where the farmers had nearly completed sowing oats when I left there three weeks before. In my opinion, at least two weeks of growing season could be gained on two-thirds of the land in the town of Evans, Erie county, by proper underdrainage. Many of the farmers are beginning to see this and are acting accordingly. In the eastern portion of the town the subsoil in most places is a stiff clay, and it has been said that on some farms it comes up as high as the second rail of the fence. (Remember, I only state this as hearsay.) Though such land is worth but little when the sun is required to do the duty of underdrains, when the proper means are used it can be brought to a high state of cultivation.

There has been a farmers' club in the town for the past three years, and meetings have been held almost weekly in the winter, and less often in the summer. In the winter the meetings are held in the evening at private houses, and the ladies usually take a prominent part in the proceedings. No scribe is appointed, and consequently no official record is kept of the proceedings. The head of the family where the meeting is held is chairman, and, assisted by one or more persons, appointed for the

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

any form which shall lead to a discussion. The discussions are conducted in a social manner, like unto the light conversations at a tea or country quilting party. The talk is confined to agriculture, except when politics, religion, war, medicine, spiritualism, or some other subject is specially introduced. At many of the meetings during the past winter, literary productions of some of the members have been read, which reflected credit on their authors. The most of the meetings during the summer season are held on the shore, or perhaps I might more appropriately say upon the waters of Lake Erie. These meetings are certainly very pleasant, if not instructive. After a baptism (by immersion) and a cleansing of the outer man, (man in the generic sense of the word,) a picnic dinner is usually served in a convenient grove.

Thus much has been said concerning this club, because I think it is conducted differently from any other of which I have heard or read. There was a constitution adopted at its formation, but it has scarcely been heard of since. The meetings have been kept up by the simple desire which farmers and farmers' wives here feel to cease for a few hours at a time from the arduous duties of every day life, and let mind and body be reinvigorated for their tasks by a healthful flow of social feelings. Though its rival, the A. I. F. C., has received a larger share of the public attention, it justly claims to be composed of reading and thinking members, who believe they have been benefited by these opportunities to compare notes. The farmers of the town have taken an active part in procuring the law which was passed this winter in relation to road cattle, and much of the interest on the subject has been awakened by the discussions of the E. F. C. One other evidence of the good taste and sound sense of the members of the club is that they take several agricultural papers, but think the RURAL is the best on the hedge, making a good sharp thorn. of the lot.

Leaving Angola on Monday, I came here, where I found vegetation much more advanced than even at Rochester, though for the past six days it has been nearly stationary. The peach buds are not yet killed, and appearances indicate a large crop of length of the hedge. Commenced with the first fruit of all kinds. This is the finest section for fruit Osier, passing it around the cedar stake at the end, I ever saw. There is a strip of land from two to five miles wide, along the lake shore, from Cattaraugus Creek to Erie, Pa., and as much further as you please, which seems especially adapted to fruit culture. The "oldest inhabitant" recollects of but one failure of the apple crop, and that was at the time of the great frost of June 5, 1859. Grapes are grown here quite extensively, and they are said to be equal if not superior to the same varieties grown near Cincinnati. The Catawba is said to ripen perfeetly. The Delaware, Diana and Concord have not been thoroughly tested, but are being rapidly introduced, and promise well. Winter wheat is looking very promisingly. North East, Pa., May, 1862.

BUTTER-MAKING IN WINTER.

EDS: RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having gleaned many very valuable hints and suggestions from the RURAL, I deem it but just to add my mite for the good of all concerned. My experience as regards butter-making in winter, has been this:--First, good cows. Second, good keeping,—that is, all they can or will eat of good wholesome food, and enough good water to drink. Third, good warm shelter and kind treatment. If your cows will not do well then. dispose of them soon as possible, and procure better. We keep but one cow, and our neighbors often tell me, you keep your cow to well, - she will be no profit to you,—and these neighbors are dairymen. too. Last year we made 312 pounds butter and vealed her calf, and this year she has commenced with far better prospects. This is nothing extra, I am aware; but she was poor when we bought her last year; now she is what these dairymen would call in too high order. Her feed is all the good hav she will eat, with one daily feed of corn stalks, and one peck of roots and one quart of buckwheat bran. her milk, and slops from the house. She gives 15 or 16 quarts daily, while these neighbors' cows will not average 8, probably not more than 6 quarts.

I do not like the plan of heating milk as soon as strained. I set mine in a cool room, say temperature about 40° or below, for 24 hours, then set on the stove and warm gradually, just a little warm, so the cream will begin to wrinkle, (not too warm, for it spoils the butter;) then set back and let stand 12 or 24 hours longer, and if you do not have a cream worth taking off, your experience is not mine. I churn as often as twice a week. I grate up a good sized carrot for 5 fbs. butter and strain the juice into the cream before churning. The butter looks and tastes like May butter. Some nut water into the carrot; I prefer the pure juice of the carrot. Sometimes I wash and sometimes I do not wash my butter. I always find ready market for all I can make. I do not like to see farmers having plenty of hav to sell, and their cattle poor, their bones just pricking through the skin in the spring, and not able to raise themselves up without help. This is robbing Peter to pay Paul. Fairfield, Herk. Co., N. Y., 1862.

SORGHUM IN MICHIGAN.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - Having been engaged in the manufacture of sugar cane since its introduction into our State, though on a small scale, I have endeavored to gain all the information within my reach, for my own benefit and others, and I jot the same down for your journal.

Experience has taught us that pure seed is an essential, together with good soil, for a paying crop of cane. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that sugar cane, when planted with corn, will mix so that the third crop will be worthless. The best soil with us is a sandy, gravelly loam, made rich with vegetable manure. All agree that cane should be cut before frost, also before dead ripe, but all are not aware that it is much better to stand ten days to coal, or wood, and much cheaper than either, at after it is cut before it is worked. There is a diversity of opinion here about apparatus to manufacture cane into sugar.

There are portable steam engines; and I would inquire through the RURAL whether there are any so arranged that the evaporator can be put over the boiler, taking the heat after it has gone through the boiler, and be a covering to retain the heat in the boiler, thus making one fire drive the engine, crush the cane, then with the exhaust steam convert the juice into sugar. If there is not, I make the suggestion, that some ingenious machinist may supply the wants of the people. I want one such, and know of others that want the same, if they can be furnished at a moderate expense. When not used to work cane, we will take off our evaporator and best. There is but little winter wheat sown in the indeed, I have seen good corn grow on the same

which may be either a speech, or a suggestion, in | put on a cover, and go about our other business of | Southern part of the State, but in the timber sawing wood, cutting staves, &c. By having a districts, in the Middle and Northern part of the portable apparatus, we save an enormous expense T. F. FOWLER. hauling cane. Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., 1862.

BASKET WILLOW HEDGE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I have received several letters of inquiry about my Basket Willow hedge, which remind me of the boy who, when his think spring wheat will be a light yield, because it companion had tickled him out of breath, after standing a short time to recover, said "Do it again." I supposed I had written all that is necessary, as regards description, to make a good fence from the Osier Willow, but if your readers desire to hear more about it, I am willing to "do it again."

First, set in early spring a single row of good fresh, and large cuttings. Push them into well prepared soil, perpendicularly, thirty-three to the rod, leaving about two inches above the surface. If the soil is not rich, it should be well manured. Stretch a line to set by, in order to have the hedge straight. Keep down all weeds and grass. The willow, if set early on good soil, will give you a hedge four feet high the first summer.

Cut all off close to the ground the second spring. Hoe once, if weeds appear, and you will have a growth, dense and pretty, eight feet high, the second fall. Form into hedge, by drawing a line through the center three or four feet high. Cut off the rods that touch the line, and even on top by the line These form living stakes, or standards, and should be about four inches apart, through which the uncut willow is interlaced, according to fancy, finishing up with a sort of rope-like binding on top. The hedge is now complete, with the exception of covering it with thorns. This is done by cutting off the Osiers with a pruning knife, slanting each stub left

My first twenty rods of hedge were cut three feet from the surface. Wishing to have it higher, I proceeded as follows:-Cut the Osiers at two inches above the original top-binding, leaving one standing every three inches, in a straight line, the whole bringing it forward, and passing it on the right of the first standing Osier and to the left of the next. So proceed the length of the Osier, which in mine was an average of about five feet. Bend the next Osier at about six inches above the top of the old line, and work it into line the same as the first, and so continue through. Each Osier holds the one back of it in place, and the whole forms a nice addition to the hedge, and adds to its strength.

I like this hedge, because the willow bears any amount of freezing without injury, is not injured by field mice or rabbits, looks very pretty, and costs but little. One hedge furnishes the material for the next. It makes a paying ience. Each rod, at three years old, will furnish the material for four corn baskets of two bushels each, without injury to itself, but be improved by the additional thorns produced by cutting off the Osiers. I like it, because its general introduction will be of large benefit to the country, multiplying home comforts and stopping the importation of foreign Osiers. I like it, because I like to see the children happy; and what makes better sport for them than to harness "Fido," and hitch him before the little willow wagon?

Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1862. D. L. HALSEY.

SOWED CORN FOR FODDER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Last year we sowed a patch of corn for fodder. The result was a perfect success. Began to cut for cows and oxen about the middle of August, when pasture was getting short and meadows not fit to turn into, and continued until frost in October. I had prepared an estimate of the weight grown on an acre, but it is so enormous that I forbear giving it, lest it should injure my character for veracity. Fourteen head of | La Vendee, says: cattle were fed almost entirely upon the product of our patch of one-half acre for more than two months. They preferred it to grass, ate up all the stalks and leaves, and did finely upon it. I don't believe the hungriest, greediest ox could possibly have eaten the growth of a square rod in a day. Nothing that I am acquainted with will yield so large a bulk of rich, juicy feed, as corn for summer and fall fodder. Corn, certainly, is king. We have not tried to cure any for winter use, but intend to sow a larger breadth, that we can do so the present

Our crop the past season was moderately manured and sowed in drills three feet apart, and hoed once with the horse hoe. Some sowed it broadcast, but it is not so handy cutting, and some weeds will get up. We used at the rate of three bushels of seed to the acre. Every man who keeps a cow should sow a piece of corn. It seems to be the only way to become independent of dry weather and short pastures.

New Haven Co., Conn., 1862.

LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

Advantages of the West—The Season, Crop Prospects, &c.—

Wool Growing-Wheat in Store-The Times and the War.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Your paper has an xtensive circulation in the West, and a large numer of interested readers, and some excellent contributors; yet from this State and Illinois, I see but few articles on topics of general interest and information. We of the West feel proud of our part of the country, its great thoroughfares and unlimited resources. I am sure that our facilities and improvements are but indifferently well known by that portion of the east who have never journeyed westward. They can hardly realize that Chicago and Milwaukee are the greatest wheat emporiums in the world. And they are not prepared to believe that corn cribs are measured by the mile in Southern Wisconsin and Illinois. And so cheaply can corn be produced, that it is used for fuel, being preferable six cents a bushel. But this is not a common occur-

The spring with us has been very backward. The weather cold, stormy, and wet. Farmers have just finished putting in their spring grain and commenced plowing for corn. The labor of putting in spring grain here is much lessened by doing all the plowing in the fall, which makes the soil lighter and better—when not beaten down by too heavy rains and ensures better crops. All kinds of spring wheat are sown, but which gives the greatest yield I am not prepared to say. For milling, Club has the preference, as it makes the most flour, and the

rence. Last year the yield of corn was remarkably

large, and owing to the war, the demand limited

and prices a mere trifle.

State, it is the principal crop. Winter wheat would have done well any where in Wisconsin this year, so far as going through the winter and spring is go both ways, and it will be but little work to hoe concerned, as both have been very favorable; the former on account of the great body of snow which lay in one unbroken sheet for months, and the latter being cold and wet. The knowing ones predict a large yield of winter wheat this harvest, while they was sown late. The criterion is a good one to judge by, for such has generally been the fact heretofore. But it depends in a measure upon the summer months: if June and July are cool and moist, the prospect is still favorable for an abundant harvest.

Considerable attention is paid to wool-growing in this part of the State, and it is found to be much more profitable than growing grain. Sheep do well here. The best is a cross of the Spanish and French, both for wool and stock. The Southern part of this State is finely adapted for sheep, and farmers are giving more attention to wool growing than they have for years.

There are thousands of bushels of wheat still in store here, and in the hands of the farmers. They are not disposed to sell at present prices.

Some complain of hard times, and wish for a speedy and successful termination of the war. and the destruction of the enemies of the liberty of our country. We really are not suffering by the war: we have all heart could wish, and as a patriotic people, are ready to sacrifice the last dollar upon the altar of our country, in the defense of freedom and free principles.

Bristol, Kenosha Co., Wis., May 7, 1862.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Hop Vines for Binding Grain.

THE editor of the Maine Farmer suggests the use of hop vines for bands in binding grain, cornstalks, straw, &c. "They are strong, flexible and tough, and have the advantage of being longer than Osiers, if you wish them longer. Indeed, they may be cut of any required length, and may be kept and saved after the hops have been gathered, cut into convenient lengths, and laid away until another year for the grain binding."

The Potato Discuse.

J. B. Austin, of Warren, Mass., writes to the Boston Cultivator, that five years close observation and experience in regard to the potato disease. prove conclusively, to his mind, that the best remedy consists in separating the tops from the tubers as soon as the former show any evidence of disease or blight. This is done by carefully pulling the tops, the workman placing his feet around them so as to prevent the tubers from being drawn out.

Ashes and Plaster on Corn.

WE have been in the practice, for some years past, of applying a mixture of ashes and plaster to each hill of corn immediately after planting it. Take eight bushels of ashes and two bushels of plaster, and mix them together. This will suffice for an acre.

Now place a handful of this mixture on each hill as soon as an acre has been planted and covered. The print of the hoe will show where the corn is covered. By dropping the ashes and plaster at this time you will save one-half the labor compared with waiting till after the corn is up. You will keep the worms at a distance and start the corn earlier. And as weeds are not ready to start up through ashes, you will find the labor of hoeing much less than where weeds are found in the hills. So says the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Care Taken in Feeding Stock in France.

A RECENT French writer, in speaking of the system of caring for the cattle in the department of

"A farmer would think all was lost if his cattle did not get food between four and five in the morning. The day is one continual feeding-time; the cattle are scarcely allowed an interval of two consecutive hours to rest and ruminate. They get successively, a small wisp of hay, then cabbage, then hay; they are then taken to water; then they get more cabbage, turnips, swedes mixed with hav. until they refuse to eat; and in the evening, about nine or ten o'clock, the racks are again filled. The turnips and all roots are washed, scraped with a knife, and cut, as if intended for the broth-pot.

"These attentions of the Vendeans are only trifling; but what shall we call those of the Gascons, who, it is said, sing during the whole time their cattle are feeding? When the singer stops, the cattle cease eating. I have never been able to ascertain if it was necessary to sing true or false, or if as many ornheonists were required as pairs of oxen; I am inclined to believe that this is the case, for I am assured each ox eats all his food from the hand of his attendant.

The Best Gate, and How to Make It.

In the Ohio Farmer of February 15th, one correspondent, on fencing of barn-yards, etc.. says:-"The best gate is made of scantling and boards." To this another correspondent remarks:-"I say, as the Irishman did of his friend's dinner, which was meat and potatoes, 'that it was just his, barrin' the meat.' So this gate is just mine, barrin' the scantling. Formerly I used scantling, two by three, and two by four inches, for the frame of my gates; but one time, now some twelve years since, I had no scantling, and therefore built my gate, which was ten feet long, frame with strips of board, one by four inches for the latch end, and one by eight inches for the hinge end of the gate; brace, one by six inches. My lower board, one by eight inches; next above, one by six inches; next two, each one by four inches; the whole secured by wrought nails clinched, and hung with strap hinges. This gate is now, and has been all the time from its construction, in daily use, and has never sagged an inch. From that time to the present. I have always built my gates without scantling, and have found them equally as good barriers as those built with scantling, while they are lighter, cost less, and do not sag. Any one can build such a gate and hang it—the posts being set in two hours.

Thirty Years in the Corn Field.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman thus details the experience accumulated during thirty years cultivation of corn:

1. It is best to plow the land well before planting, because that will save work in planting and hoeing, although it does not usually increase the crop; land for several years in succession, without the land being plowed at all.

2. It is best (if planted in hills) to make the rows run both ways, and then the cultivator or plow will it. It is also best to put a little quick manure in the hill, to give it an early start; but if guano is the seed; if it is put under the seed it will kill it.

3. It is best to try or sprout some of the seed before planting, to be sure it will grow. Do not get the hills too thick; three and one-half feet each way, four stalks on a hill, is right on my land; if I plant thicker, the ears will be small. It is better to plant some sort of corn which inclines to grow a cob longer than will fill out on the tip end, as there will then be room on the cob for as much corn to grow as the strength of the land will admit of.

4. When hoeing, the top of the ground should be kept mellow and level, and free from weeds. When ready to hoe the last time, which should be the first part of July, scatter a very little turnip seed all over the ground, and if the land is in good order, there will probably be a fair crop of turnips for cattle, provided the corn is cut up by the roots as soon as it is ripe enough; but if the corn stands too late, turnips will be scarce.

5. It is hard to keep the same sort of seed a long time, because if I save for seed the ears which are first ripe, in a few years it gives a small, early sort. If I save the largest ears for seed, it only takes a few years to get a very late sort. If I save such ears as grow two on a stalk, I soon have a sort which will grow three or four or five ears on a stalk, but all small.

6. Corn will shrink by drying in the crib more than we are apt to suppose—probably 25 bushels out of 100. When I succeed in raising 100 bushels of well dried corn on one acre in one year, I intend to save the corn till all my neighbors can see it.

Sorghum in Indiana.

JONATHAN EDGECOMB, of Lima, Lagrange Co., Ind., gives the Journal of the New York State Ag. Society the following statement of his experience in raising the sugar cane:

"Rev. Christopher Cory & Sons, of Lima, manufactured my Sorghum Sirup from one-fourth of an acre, 683 hills, averaging about five stalks to a hill. The most of the suckers I cut out, but shall not do it again, as it causes the stalks to sucker out at the ioints above.

"I stripped my cane while standing, and was particular to strip off the base of the leaf which surrounds the stalk down to the joint, and to cut off the top below the first joint from the top, and as the fall was favorable to maturing farm products, I did not cut up my cane until the last of October, and the cane was kept dry, and made by Messrs. Cory the first week in November, the cane being well stripped. Messrs. Cory said the juice was of a better quality than any they had manufactured, and required less reducing. I had forty-eight gallons of first rate sirup, thick, light colored, and fine flavor, equal to 192 gallons per acre. But, sir, if 100 gallons only is made from the acre, and 20 cents is paid per gallon for manufacturing, it will then leave \$30 per acre, at 50 cents per gallon, and that is better than wheat or corn growing.

"It will not mix with Indian corn, but will with broom corn. No broom corn should be planted within sixty or seventy rods of it on level land, and for safety it better be a greater distance. The stalk of the pure cane is solid, and yields juice largely, but by mixing with broom corn the stalk is porous and dry. I think good cane can be grown on the flats of the Hudson, Mohawk and Genesee rivers. It should be planted four feet apart, and no more than four seeds or stalks to a hill.

"The seed should be soaked twenty-four hours in warm water a little below blood heat before planting; plant at the usual time of planting corn. Let it stand as long as possible in the fall without freezing, (a light frost will not hurt it,) and keep the cane dry and from freezing after it is cut up until it is manufactured

"I shall plant sufficient next season to make two hogsheads. The sirup improves in flavor by giving it age."

Inquiries and Answers.

SCRAPING THE HORNS OF CATTLE.—Will some one, through the columns of the RURAL, please inform me whether the horns of cattle can be turned from their natural way of growing by scraping? On which side should they be scraped to cause them to turn inward?—E. S. KNOWLES, Canadice, N.

WHAT AILS THE PIGS?—Being a reader of the RURAL, and haring lost some pigs with a disease new to me, I wish to inquire through its columns what the disease is, and the remedy, if there is any. The pigs are taken with hard breathing, making a wheezing noise, and die in twenty-four hours. They are taken at from four to six weeks old. They run with the sow.—N. Walter, Millon, May, 1862.

Lambs Dying — Information Wanted.— I have 53 sheep, and have kept them in a good warm shed, open to the south only, with a small yard, in which I have fed them hay, and joining this I have another small yard, in which I have fed them their grain. They can drink as they like. I have mixed corn and oats in equal quantities, and have given them seven quarts every day regularly all winter, and all the good hay they wished. My sheep are in good condition, but from some cause I am losing nearly all my lambs. There are bunches in the throat, one each side of the windpipe. Some get up, and some do not—some live one hour, and some from that to twenty-four hours. The latter time is the longest any have survived after an attack. Will some of the many readers of the Rural please inform me if they know the cause, so I need not lose again?—E. R. H., Owego, N. Y., 1862.

TROUBLE IN THE FLOCK — WHAT IS THE DIFFICULTY?—We have had bad times with our sheep the past winter, having lost 60 or 70 of our flock of 220 by some disease, we know not what. The first we discover of it, we see them separating from the flock, then they become weak, notable to get up, and so they will remain for from three days to two or three weeks, their appetite usually good until they die. After taking the pelts off, we find that the parts about the bowels are mortified, or immediately turn blue or black. We think the disease must be in the bowels. We have also noticed in some of the sheep that their lungs were of two colors, one a natural, or reddish color, the other a dark, or bluish color,—perhaps one-third of them of the dark color. The disease does not affect last year's lambs as much as it does the ewes. The disease apparently commenced last fall, some time before grass was gone, and has been increasing since. If you, or any of the RUBAL'S readers can give us any information, you will confer a favor by doing so. Wild parsnip grows here, yet it does not affect other small flocks of sheep kept a little distance from us.—P. G. LAMOREAUX, Lansing, Mower Co., Minn.

To CURE CRACKS ON COWS' TEATS .- In answer to J. B., 1 would say, after milking, rub molasses on the teats and in the cracks. Apply it for two or three days, and your cows' teats will be all sound.—C. S. B., North Ridge, N. Y.

FLAX AND ITS CULTURE. - As I am a fond RURAL reader.] feel willing to present my humble opinion, the result of sixteen years' experience in flax culture, in answer to J. A. B. Onondaga county. Loam, clayey loam, is the best adapted to the growth of flax. Gravelly loam is good. Sandy land produces thin, light fiber. Muck and moist black sand may produce a great growth, but the flax is very apt to be attacked by rust, which destroys the fiber. In answer to "Subscriber of Chicago, Ill., I would say, time of sowing from the 25th of April until the 15th of May, according to the weather and ndition of soil. Last year I sowed as late as the 24th of May, and obtained a good crop. For seed and fiber, sow about 36 to 38 quarts per acre.—E. C. CROSMAN, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., 1862.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON.—The weather of last week was mostly cool, with slight frosts on the nights of the 23d and 24th. The present week opened warmer, and its first three days have been seasonable. Rain is greatly needed, the earth being so used in the hill, put it five or six inches one side of dry that seeds are very slow in vegetating. The blossoms and foliage of fruit and forest trees are about as forward as they were at this date last year, and some think the season earlier, hereabouts, than it was then. This is very encouraging, after the cold and unpromising weather which has prevailed for weeks. Farmers are very busy, the labors of seed-time fully employing the forces at command. Corn planting is nearly completed in this section, and the crop will probably be in as early as it was last season. The prospects are much more favorable at the close of May than could have been anticipated two or three weeks ago, and we congratulate all soil cultivators thereupon.

> THE SEASON IN THE WEST - Chicago, May 23, 1862.-The greater portion of the week ending to day has, here, been cold and wet. But this condition of things has not extended in all directions in this State or the West. Strawberries are now coming into market from lower Egypt—South Pass, and vicinity. At Champaign, the early planted corn is large enough to work; but farmers are in the midst of the planting eason. Crops of all kinds look well. The fruit prospect from all quarters is gratifying. A frost of the 19th caused some apprehensions, and did some damage in gardens in some localities, but we hear no complaint of injury to fruit. At this writing, the weather is delightful. From all quarters we hear gratifying reports of the sales of trees and plants; and the season for transplanting, though short, could not have been better.-C. D. B.

> GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR .- We understand that Col. B. P. Johnson, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, has made arrangements to visit England and attend the International Exhibition. We are glad to learn that Col. J. will attend to any agricultural business which citizens of the loyal States may desire transacted. As he was the Commissioner from this State to the great Industrial Exhibition held at London in 1851, where he occupied a prominent position and rendered essential aid to American exhibitors, his experience and influence must prove valuable to those who secure his aid and services at the present exhibition. We refer inventors and other exhibitors at the World's Fair, who have inquired of us for a competent agent in London, to Col. JOHNSON. He sails for England to-day—May 31st—and while there may be addressed to the care of W. V. MORGAN, Arundel street, London, W. C.

"King Cotton" coming North.—According to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of recent date, the amount of cotton already received at that port from the rebel States, and ginned for the benefit of the Government, is about 2,500,000 lbs. It also adds:—"Nearly 1,000,000 lbs. have arrived within the last ten days. Only one small lot has yet come from Florida, and that is to be ginned for the owner, a strong Union man. Over forty machines of the Macarthy and Brown patterns are now employed by the Government on its cotton in South Brooklyn. Great care is taken to preserve the seeds of the finest lots, to be sent to the ground from which they came and replanted

- Speaking of cotton, a correspondent of the N. Y. World, assuming that the war will be over by next midsummer, predicts:-"1. That at least six million bales of American cotton will be available for the commerce of the world before the following spring. 2. That owing to the American war an unusually large cotton product may be expected from India, Egypt, West Africa, Brazil, and the other cotton growing regions; and 3. As a consequence, that a cotton glut will succeed the cotton famine, and unusually low prices the high rates which have heretofore prevailed."

RAPID INCREASE OF SWINE.—Very few new married people are so abundantly supplied with meat as were the couple thus told about by Mr. W. Allen, of Bellefontaine, Ohio:-"Among the many marvelous things said about hogs of late, I have seen nothing that quite comes up to the history I wish to give of a little Suffolk sow owned by Mr. ROBERT WOODS, of Champaign county, Ohio. This sow, when a pig, was a present to a young couple just commencing married life and to struggle for themselves under somewhat adverse circumstances. This little sow has, however, nobly performed her part in the way of supplying them with that necessary staple, pork, for she had, between the 16th of March, 1861. and the 25th of February, 1862, (being 19 days less than one year,) 56 pigs-two litters of 16 each, and one of 24. She was not able, however, to raise them all, but as many as the proprietor saw fit to have with her look fine and thrifty. The smallest one of the first litter was raised as a pet, and killed at seven months old, weighing 222 pounds net. If any of the hog men among your numerous RURAL subscribers can beat this, we shall be glad to hear from them."

AN IMPORTANT WANT .-- An honest man is wanted as Commissioner of the new Department of Agriculture. Many desire the place-we have had some urgent appeals to "endorse" applicants—but it is doubtful whether the right man will be appointed. It is said the President has nominated Mr. NEWTON, present chief of the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office; but, believing him incompetent, we concur with a contemporary in hoping "the Senate will reject the nomination at once, and oblige the President to name some person who is honest and capable." If we are to have a distinct Agricultural Department, let it be managed by some one who understands and appreciates the wants and interests of the agricultural community.

MOVEMENT AND EXPORT OF GRAIN.-Immense quantities of grain and flour are moving to New York via the Erie canal, much of which is destined for export. The N. Y. Express says:-"If, when the canal opened in 1861, an average of 55s. 4d. in Great Britain stimulated an average export of two million per week from New York, it will not rot on our hands in 1862, with the average at 58s. 10d. To prove that these prices will attract our grain, it need only be said that six humdred thousand bushels of wheat freights were engaged on Tuesday in New York, May 20th. We have millions of bushels of grain to sell, and fortunately for us Great Britain must buy it, and if need be, pay in gold."

SORGHUM SUGAR .- We are indebted to C. CORY, of Lima, La Grange Co., Ind., for a sample of sugar of his manufacture which was awarded a premium at the recent Sorghum Convention at Adrian, Mich. It is one of the best samples of Borghum sugar we have ever seen. Mr. C. writes:—"On this subject (Sorghum) we feel assured that we are about out of the woods. The path now seems light and plain before us. We, in connection with multitudes of others, have got the first lesson, to wit., the culture of the cane and the manufacture of the sirup, almost perfect, and now entertain high hopes of securing nearly equal perfection in the manufacture of sugar. The specimen I send you is of our own manufacture from the Chinese cane."

IS THERE A LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO. ?-A Minnesota subscribers writes us for the address of a Live Stock Insurance Co., adding that he sees none advertised. We believe there is not, at present, any such company doing business in this country, those which were in existence some years ago having failed or ceased operations. If we are in error, will correct on receiving proper information.

GROVER'S DRAFT BRAM PLOW, advertised in this paper, is worthy the attention of the farming community. We gave a cut and description of this imprevement in the RUBAL of Nov. 16, 1861, and remarked upon its advantage in lightness of draft, based upon a trial we had witnessed. We understand the invention is meeting with much favor from farmers in sections of this and other States where it has been introduced.

SEVERE FROST IN INDIANA.—A friend writes us from New Carlisle, Indiana, under date of May 20th:—"We had a killing frost last night. My cherries, peaches, grapes, and, I think, strawberries, are all cut off, and almost everything above ground. Ice was found about a quarter of an inch thick."

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in this number are mainly such as will prove of interest to our readers. The announcements of improved implements, machines, etc., are especially seasonsble and worthy the attention of all interested.

SA PORTO - PARTIES

HORTIGULTURAL.

FRENCH TREE TOMATO.

More than a year since we gave a description of the Tree Tomato, from the French journals, and last autumn a more full account, from our experience the past season. We also furnished our readers with a correct drawing of a plant in fruit, from one of our specimens, and the only drawing we have ever seen of the new Tomato. Of the good qualities of this Tomato there can be no question. It is excellent, and our only fear is that it will prove rather late, which will be a serious objection to the grower for market, but not so great to the amateur. Many of the plants grown by us last year we gave to persons in the vicinity, and they have fruited in houses during the winter. The following is Mr. Hovey's opinion of this Tomato:

"This new and very remarkable variety of the tomato demands more than the passing notice we gave of it in our last volume. It had not then been fully tested; but it subsequently proved to be such a valuable acquisition that we believe we shall be doing our readers a real service in commending it to their especial notice, and urging its culture wherever the tomato is a favorite; indeed for mere ornament it is no mean addition to the flower border, where its dense bushy growth, thick dark-green leaves, and clusters of large fruit, render it conspicuous and attractive.

"It would be interesting to know the true origin of this variety; whether it was a mere accidental sport from the seed, or the result of some unknown fertilization, though probably the former; all we know is that it was found in a bed of seedlings, by M. Grenier, gardener to M. de Fleurieux, at the Chateau de Laye, France, whence its name. It differs essentially in habit, foliage, and growth, though the fruit is similar to some of the accidental seedlings now in cultivation, its nearest approach in size and appearance being to the Perfected tomato, so called though it is milder and better flavored than that variety; it is in fact one of the best, if not the best of all the tomatoes in its edible qualities.

"The Tomato de Laye, or Erect tomato, as it is called, in accordance with its growth, and to obviate the pronunciation of its French name, is very vigorous in its habit, with a straight stem, attaining the height of two to two and a half feet; remarkably stout, short jointed, with thick leaves, much crumpled, on very short petioles, and very dark green. It branches but little, the lateral shoots rarely extending more than six inches. The fruit, which is very large, regularly formed, and deep red, is borne upon the short branches in such compact clusters as to nearly hide the main stem; as many as fifteen ripe fruits having been counted upon one of our plants last season, giving them a really ornamental appearance.

"In cultivation it only needs a straight stout stake, two feet high, to which the main stem should be tied, like a dahlia, and the plants may be placed at two feet distance, without crowding, so dense is their growth. The fruit ripens as early as the common smooth red, and some days before the Perfected tomato, which, as we have stated, it more nearly resembles in form and size than any other kind.

"For pot culture it promises great advantages. growing erect and occupying but little room, forming, with a little training, a regular pyramid of leaves and fruit. Upon the approach of frost, if the plants are removed to the greenhouse, the fruit will continue to ripen, and a few plants will afford a liberal supply the winter through. It may in truth be called the perpetual as well as the erect tomato. A cultivator, who has an abundance of room in his greenhouse, informs us that his plants have continued to grow and ripen their fruit from October to the present time. Early in September the plants should be taken up carefully and potted in 8 or 10inch pots, shading them slightly for a few days till freshly rooted, when they should have the full sun and air. Before frost remove them to the greenhouse, where with due attention they will continue to grow and ripen their fruit.

The Erect tomato is a great acquisition, and lov ers of this healthy and excellent fruit will cheerfully award M. Grenier all the praise he so well deserves for his careful attention in preserving such a remarkable variety."

CARE OF NEWLY SET TREES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the troubles which have befallen us in consequence of the Southern rebellion, the Rochester nurserymen never did a better business than the past spring. All salable trees have been disposed of, and we presume this has been the case in other sections, showing that the farmers and fruitgrowers have faith in the stability of our government, and the ultimate reign of peace and good-will among the people. Many thousands, and perhaps millions, of dollars have been invested in trees and plants, the former being mostly purchased by the farmers of the country, who are turning their attention to the growing of fruit as a source of profit. We have no doubt that ninety out of every hundred of these trees will grow and ultimately produce fruit of most excellent quality, that will bring so much money to the cultivators as to cause them to wish they had embarked far more extensively in the enterprise,- that is, if they receive proper care and culture. And yet we fear that through neglect and mismanagement a great portion of these trees will die the first season; many more drag out a miserable existence for a number of years, and never produce a crop of fruit. This will be a great loss - a loss of the original cost, loss of time, labor and land. Those who have read the Rural for a number of years will not lack for knowledge, for we have given line upon line, and precept upon precept. It is too late now to say how to plant. This, however, we have said a score of times. But supposing the trees have been well planted in good, well-prepared soil, the next thing is to give them proper care the first season. Allow no crop to grow near the roots, and have nothing in the orchard except some hoed crop, and low growing, if possible, like potatoes. Even this, it must be remembered, exhausts the soil of food which the trees will require very soon, and therefore must be replaced by liberal manuring. If you are certain to have time to cultivate around the trees once in three or four weeks during the season, this will answer; but if there is any doubt about this, give a good cultivation, so as to make the earth very fine over and around the roots, and then mulch

See that every tree stands upright, and if there is the least danger that it will be shaken about by the wind, have it well staked. Of course the trees were

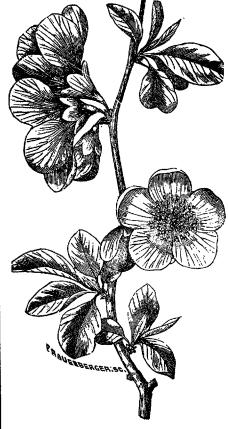
well with coarse manure.

if you see any tree that does not push out its leaves as freely as others, and that you have some fears of losing, prune again, very short, mulch, and then give a good watering, roots, trunk and branches. This will effect a cure generally in the most desperate cases. No one can afford to plant trees and have them die; it is a useless, expensive, and unnecessary operation, of which no sensible man should be guilty.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

THE apples are still in flower, with every prospect of an abundant crop. Pears, plums, cherries, and peaches are passing out of bloom, and as yet all is safe. We had a slight frost on the night of the 23d in some localities, but not enough to injure anything but the most tender plants. It is rather too dry for rapid vegetation, and many will be longing for their seeds to come up, but this is much better than cold rains.

The Tulips are passing out of flower, the Pansies are still gay as ever, and only a few of the earliest flowering shrubs are yet showing bloom. The Forsythia viridissima is one of the earliest and prettlest, and with its bright yellow flowers deserves popularity. The Japan Quince is becoming generally planted, but we seldom see the rose variety.



Those who have the scarlet should by all means obtain this sort. The Chinese Wistaria is a perfect beauty - the most superb climber we have. Its branches now are perfect wreaths of azure flowers. It grows rapidly after becoming established, and covers a large space.

The Dielytra spectabilis is one of our best herbaceous plants, and those who have not procured it should take a note of the fact and procure plants in the autumn. The Lilacs are coming into flower, but we have thus far noticed nothing new or remarkable. A few of the Spiræs are in bloom, but they will not be in perfection for a week or so.

THE DAHLIA AND ITS TREATMENT.

In another column will be found an inquiry from a correspondent who wishes information in regard to the culture of the Dahlia. We find a very good article in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by PARKER BARNES, Esq., a portion of which we transfer to our columns.

Soil.-My experience is in favor of a compost made of old black garden mold, stiff loam, and sandy peaty loam; trench the bed twenty inches deep; the finest flowers are produced with the least trouble in a rich soil; for the Dahlia is a gross feeder, though not fond of unrotted manure. Any garden soil will grow this flower; but by a little attention to the soil, a great improvement in both the quality and quantity of the bloom will be produced.

PLANTS AND PLANTING. -- My experience has shown that plants struck from cuttings produce the most perfect flowers, the blooms being less inclined to become semi-double than those borne on plants grown from tubers: the latter often produce very coarse flowers, and are always of a stronger growth. The cuttings should not be rooted so early as to become pot-bound before the time arrives to turn them into the border; if the roots are strong and numerous enough to keep the ball of earth from breaking, it will be sufficient. By the autumn, the tubers become large and solid enough to keep well during the winter, and in the spring the eyes break more freely.

The plants should be set three feet apart between the rows, and two and a half in the rows. Shade of every kind is injurious to the plants.

The ground being prepared by trenching as above directed, choose straight spruce poles, (which are the strongest and most durable,) and stake the whole bed; let the poles be seven and a half feet long, and be driven into the ground one and a half feet; then plant your Dahlias, one plant to each stake; the plant should be set about one inch lower than the surface of earth in the pot, if the plants have been struck from cuttings; if from tubers, place the crown of the tuber two inches below the surface. Dahlias may be planted from the first of May to July; those latest planted give the best flowers, though, of course, do not afford as early or profuse a display. Dahlias may flower too early, and the blooms be burned up by the hot summer's sun; then before autumn the plant is exhausted, and no good flowers are produced. A Dahlia should not begin to flower before the latter part of August; for cool nights are essential to the production of fine

The plants should be tied to the poles with soft bass matting, and should be carefully and frequently examined for this purpose; a high wind will often break the plant and destroy its symmetry and beauty.

PRUNING.—No arbitrary rule can be prescribed; the plant should never be allowed to become bushy with small branches, nor should severe pruning at any time be resorted to. Prune little but often, is a

pruning required, and experience alone will teach the amount beneficial to each.

Some varieties produce too many flower buds, and consequently all the flowers are small or imperfect; when the buds are small many may be removed to advantage; after they have attained any growth, however, this operation is of little benefit; in this, experience must also be the teacher.

INSECTS.—There are many insects injurious both to the stem, leaf, and flower of the Dahlia; I shall, however, only mention a few of those which prove most destructive in our climate.

The grasshoppers (Gryllidæ —,) do much damage to the blooms by eating off the lips of the petals. To remove them by hand is difficult and wearisome; the best remedy is to turn some turkeys or domestic fowls into the Dahlia plantation about the middle of August.

The striped squash bug (Galeruca vittata) and a small oval bug (Pentatoma ----) destroy many flowers; they live in the bloom and eat holes in the floral rays, seldom leaving the flower till it is ruined. The remedies for these latter are unknown; for the flower is destroyed by the application of lime, &c. Fine blooms, or those which promise well, may be protected by a covering of gauze or lace; but this is too expensive and laborious an operation to be performed in a large plantation.

WATERING-Is never beneficial to the plants, not even in dry weather, unless persistently continued; for it has a tendency to bring the roots to the surface, and when the water is withheld the plants suffer from the change. If the Dahlias are to be watered, the ground should be mulched with coarse litter of some kind, or sea weed; this will better retain the moisture, and will prevent the earth around the plants from becoming hardened. Syringing the tops with soft water is of advantage; let it always be done in the evening; care should be taken not to use very cold water.

WINTERING .- Take up the tubers soon after the frost has killed the tops; do not separate them, but pack them away in a dry cellar in dry loam, out of reach of the frost, till wanted for propagation in the spring.

BEST VARIETIES OF PEARS.

WORCESTER, Massachusetts, is one of the few towns that can boast of a flourishing Horticultural Society. At a recent meeting, which we find reported in Hovey's Magazine, several gentlemen present prepared lists of what they would recommend as the best eight varieties of the pear for cultivation for the market. The number of lists was ten; the whole number of pears recommended was 26, which are numbered about in the order that they hegin to be in eating:

Name. No. of votes
13. Buffum
14. Fulton
15. Marie Louise
16. Dovenne Defais
17. Urbaniste
18. Beurre d'Anjou
19. Dix
LATER AUTUMN AND WINTER
20. Duchesse
21. Le Cure
22. Lawrence
23. Glout Morceau
24. Winter Nelis
25. Iron
26. Easter Beurre

The eight having the most votes were — Bartlett. 9; Buffum, 7; Louise Bonne de Jersey and Duchesse, 6 each; Seckel and Beurre d'Anjou, 5 each; Rostiezer and Winter Nelis, 4 each.

A committee were instructed to prepare a list of eight varieties of the pear, such as they themselves would recommend as best for market cultivation; also, to state the manner of cultivation, whether on

pear or quince, and the soil adapted to each variety. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed to recommend the following eight pears, which are numbered in the order of their ripening, (p. mean-

ing pear rooms, d. duince of	1110):
1. Rostiezerp. 2. Bartlettp.	
3. Flemish Beauty p. 4. Paradise d'Automne p.	7. Duchesse
For four more varieties	, making a dozen marke

pears, the committee would add four autumn pears, numbered as they come into eating, viz.:

p. 3. Beurre Bose The committee did not undertake to report in

regard to the soil and cultivation specially adapted to each variety of the fruits above recommended. They, however, stated, in a general way, the conditions which they consider essential to the successful cultivation of nearly all pears. These are: 1st. High cultivation; especially of certain varieties, as the Seckel, &c.

2d. Very deen tillage. 3d. Underdrainage wherever the subsoil is clay,

hard-pan, or retentive in its character. 4th. Thinning-out of the fruit wherever there is a tendency to over-bearing.

5th. Protection from the wind. This is very important. The protection may be a high wall or board fence, or belt of evergreen trees, which, where the room can be afforded, is perhaps the best of all, being at once useful and ornamental.

Vice President John M. Earle, from the committee to report the "twelve best varieties of pears for domestic use." submitted the following list:

1. Beurre Giffardp. 7. Louise Bonne de Jersey q. The committee also reported a list of twelve

other pears for domestic use, should the first be

insufficient, as follows: 1. Belle Lucrative...p. or q.
2. Dearborn's Seedling...p.
3. Urbaniste...p. or q.
4. Glout Morceau...q.
5. Marie Louise...p.
6. Doyenne Boussock p. or p.
12. Doyenne de Comice...q.

HEDGE PLANTS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Horticulturist gives the following in regard to Hedge Plants:

"Do not plant the Osage Orange where the Isabella Grape has ever been winter killed. Last summer I saw at the extensive nurseries of Smith & Hanchett, of Syracuse, N. Y., the remains of a beautiful Osage hedge, killed the winter preceding. It was a model. Its death was a warning. Part of it had been taken up and replanted to Honey Locust. At the same place is a Honey Locust hedge of the same age; it stood the winter very well, not in the least injured. The Honey Locust takes about a year longer to form a hedge of the same size as the Osage, but it lasts. Mr. Beecher, of Erie, Pa., had a long Osage hedge killed the same winter. At the Syracuse Nurseries they have had the Honey Locust under trial for about six years, pruned before planting, so as to reduce the top; but good rule. Varieties differ as to the amount of and are well satisfied with it. They set the plants flower.

at eight inches distance in the row. None of the plants have died out, as predicted in Warder's "Hedges and Evergreens." Horticulturists are beginning to see that our country is very large, and it will not do to recommend a fruit for the United States, but for some particular section; so it is with Hedge plants. Where the Osage will stand the winters, it is probably, all things considered, the best plant we have."

There is something singular about the Osage Orange. We have seen it growing and flourishing on the prairies of Illinois where apple trees of fifteen years growth were killed by severe frost. Once we called on the late Dr. Egan, near Chicago, and he told us the lesson he had learned by the past severe winter was that the Osage Orange would endure any amount of frost, for while his orchard was destroyed the hedge that surrounded it was entirely uninjured. Then we have seen the Osage Orange injured here by the winter, or by some unknown cause, when the thermometer did not reach eight degrees below zero, and even when the Isabella vine was uninjured when exposed upon a trellis. All we can say is that the Osage seems to be unreliable in this section.

Korticultural Aotes.

AN AMERICAN APPLE IN ENGLAND .- A correspondent of the London Gardener thus speaks of a well known American apple:—"One of the best autumn apples we have met with for a long time is one called 'Mother apple,' introduced to this country from America, by Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth Though the fruit is new, the name is old, and care must therefore, be taken not to confound this variety with those that bear the same name in this country. A great objection to many of our best varieties of apples is, that they are difficult of digestion, and many who are fond of their flavor are debarred from the enjoyment by visions of future suffering It is therefore with pleasure that we hail the acquisition of any new variety that has not that objection. The flesh is vellowish white, remarkably tender, crisp, crackling, and very uicy. Juice so abundant as to flow freely out when the fruit is cut; very refreshing, and with a balsamic flavor. It is a first-rate dessert apple, ripe in October, and appears as if it would keep till Christmas. The tree seems well adapted for small gardens, and bears freely. Mr. Rivers cultivates it on the Paradise stock, in the form of small bushes; and when so grown, it cannot fail to be a favorite with every one who has space in a garden for a tree of such dimensions."

ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-The Executive Board of the Illinois State Horticultural Society met in Chicago last week. They resolved to hold an exhibition here, to com mence the 8th of September next, and continue one week. Bryan Halls have been secured for this purpose. The work on the premium list is not yet complete, but the Board meet again the 3d day of June, in this city, to complete it.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, Esq., Vice President of the above named Society, and an accomplished horticulturist, goes to Europe soon to study its horticulture and revel in the delights of its gardens.—C. B. B., Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTH PASS (ILL.) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- In a forme letter I spoke of the organization of this Society. I now learn that it is prospering finely, has rented rooms for six months, and is contemplating erecting a building of its own for its own accommodation — meetings, exhibitions, library, &c. You will hear more of its fruit, for they are live men in it.—c. d. b.

Inquiries and Answers.

EBEST TIME TO GIRDLE.—Will you, or some of the RURAL readers, please to give me some information as to the best time in the year to cut bushes and girdle trees to kill them? In our country it is quite difficult to destroy oak grubs by cutting them. Information on the above request will be thank. ting them. Information on the above request will be thank fully received by a RURAL reader.—C. G. C., Litch field, Mich

The best time, we judge, would be about the middle of June, or as soon as the plant or tree is in full leaf.

INSECT DESTOYING GRAPE BUDS.—Inclosed I send you specimens of an insect which is greatly injuring my grape vines by eating into the buds. It has not been previously noticed, but as last year's foliage and crop were very light, it probably was at work last spring. I inclose with the insects some of the buds on which they have fed. There is scarcely a whole bud left on the vines. What is the name of the insect? What can be done to prevent its ravages? An answer may interest others as well as myself.—A Subscriber, Lewiston, N. Y., 1862.

This insect we described in our issue of May 18, last year. It is the Grape Vine Flea Beetle (Graptodera chalybea.) A strong decoction of wormwood or of tobacco, if applied pretty freely, will check their ravages. Prof. HARRIS suggested the use of walnut leaves in the same manner.

ASTER SEED—DOUBLE.—Will you inform me through the RURAL how and when to save Aster seeds, so that they may be double next year?—R. C. N., Broadalbin, 1862.

Save seed from the best flowers. It takes the whole seaso to ripen, and therefore can be gathered only in the autumn and often frost destroys the flowers before the seed matures. Fall rains and heavy dews keep very double flowers wet the greater part of the time, so that they often rot, and the seed thus become destroyed. To make sure of good seed, the best way is to grow the plants in pots sunk in the earth, and in the autumn remove them to a conservatory or frame; but when good German and French seed can be obtained at from ten to twenty cents a package, the saving will not pay for the trouble The poorest flowers give the most and best looking seeds, as a general rule, and unless we exercise great care, in a little while we will have nothing but the poorest trash.

FULTON PEAR.—I have a pear on my grounds—a young tree—called the Fulton. I know nothing about it, and as I don't wish to grow anything but good kinds, my space being small, I would like you to give me some information as to its value.—PYRUS, Skaneateles, N. Y., 1862.

The Fulton is a very good pear. The following is Mr Downing's description:—"This American pear is a native of Maine, and is a seedling from the farm of Mrs. Fulton, of Topsham, in that State. It is very hardy, and bears every vear abundantly. Young shoots rather slender and reddish brown.

"Fruit below medium size, roundish, flattened. Skin, s first, entirely gray-russet in color, but at maturity of a dark cinnamon russet. Stalk one to two inches long, slender, planted in a narrow cavity. Calyx with long segments sunk in an uneven hollow. Flesh half buttery, moderately juicy, with a sprightly agreeable flavor. Seeds compressed. Octo

CULTURE OF THE DAHLIA.—I desire a few general directions concerning the cultivation of the Dahlia, which would be most gratefully received by myself and many others of the readers of the RURAL in this section. I wish more particularly to ascertain the best way of preserving them through the winter to insure sound bulbs in the spring, and the proper time for planting them in the spring, also, whether very rich soil is needed for them, or the contrary; and whether the cutting off of some of the smaller branches will insure more perfect blossoms? I have cultivated them for two years past with only poor success, having obtained short, stunted plants, with immense numbers of buds, but scarcely a perfect blossom. Any information upon the cultivation of this flower will be read with much interest. What is the postage rates upon flower seeds by mail. I have looked in vain to ascertain the rates according to the new law, and having failed, apply to you for the information.—MRS. E. G. SUMERISKI, East Randolph, N. Y., 1862.

We think you must have grown your Dahlias in a poor soil,

We think you must have grown your Dahlias in a poor soil or perhaps had them in flower too early. The Dahlia needs generous soil, and should flower in our cool, autumn weather. The hot sun of August injures the buds, and it is seldon good flowers can be obtained at that season. Only one flower ing stem should be allowed to grow from each tuber, and most of the side branches of this should be removed. Some times an insect, a Phytocorus, injures the buds, and a fev vears ago all the flowers in this section were destroyed by its ravages. For keeping the tubers, a cool, dry place is neces sary. If too damp, they will rot; and if kept warm, sprout, They are usually well preserved in dry sand.

Seed may be sent by mail at one cent per ounce, prepaid ecording to the new law, which has been in operation about a year. In another column will be found more specific direc tions for the culture of the Dahlia, which we hope will prove of profit to our correspondent and all lovers of this beautiful

Domestic Economy.

RHUBARB PIE, MARBLE CAKE, &c.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker: -- I send you a few recipes that I have tested:

RHUBARB PIE.—Cut fine enough of the rhubarb to fill the pie plate, and stew with very little water. Add one cup of sugar; two eggs, well beaten; the pulp of an orange; half a cup of sweet cream. This makes an extra nice pie. Cinnamon is very good as a condiment. For the crust, use the same quantity of lard as you do water; work the lard into the flour cold; then add the water, with a teaspoonful of salt. This is my recipe for the crust to any pie.

MARBLE CAKE.—Three cups of white sugar; one cup of sweet milk; one cup of butter; one half teaspoonful soda; whites of nine eggs; five cups flour. SPICE CAKE.—Three cups of very dark sugar; one cup of butter; one cup of sour cream; one teaspoonful soda; yolks of nine eggs; whites of two; one tablespoonful of alspice. First put a layer of spice, and finish with the same.

JELLY CARE.-Two and a half cups of white sugar; the same of flour; one of butter; seven eggs; nutmeg to taste. This will make six cakes if spread thin on a large cake pan. When warm, lay them together with jelly between. Square dishes are preferable to round ones with most persons, as the cake shows to a better advantage on the table.

Molasses Cookies .-- One cup of lard; two and a half cups of molasses; two teaspoonfuls soda; two eggs: one teaspoonful alum; one cup of sweet milk. New Orleans molasses makes nicer cake than other kinds.

JACKSON CAKE.—One cup of butter; two of sugar; three of flour; one of water; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; one of soda; five eggs; half pound of citron.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of flour; one pound of sugar; one pound of butter; ten eggs. Beat the yolks and sugar together, add the butter beaten to a cream, together with whites well beaten; flour; one pound of currants; one pound of raisins; half pound of citron; mace; cinnamon; and gill of brandy. Norwich, N. Y., 1862.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Having seen an inquiry in the RURAL for a recipe for making elderberry wine, I send you mine, which is very good. When the berries are fully ripe, gather and cut them close off the clusters, (so that as little of the stems will remain among the berries as possible,) and to each four quarts of berries add two quarts of pure water. Place on the stove in either a brass, copper, or tin boiler, bring to a boil, then strain through a thin cloth. Use a squeezer to get all the juice out. To each gallon of this liquid add three pounds of common brown sugar. Set over the fire again and bring to a boil. Skim off all that rises on the top, then set in stone jars until blood warm. To each gallon of liquid add three large tablespoonfuls of good hop yeast, or two of good, fresh brewer's yeast. Cover and set away in a moderate cool place until it ferments and settles, which will take four or five weeks, then pour off the liquor from the sediment, bottle, cork tight, set away in a cool place. In one or two months it is fit for use, but the more age the better.—C. P. J., York, N. Y., 1862.

GLOSSING LINEN.—Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that on new linen. This gloss, or enamel as it is sometimes called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazen receives as much strong starch as it is possible to charge it with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm, paraffine, or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed, the linen is laid upon the table and moistened very slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat-iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a peculiar heavy flat-iron, rounded at the bottom and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is pressed firmly upon the linen and rubbed with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. "Elbow grease" is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing linen.—Scientific American.

RECIPE FOR LIGHT DUMPLINGS .- After making up your bread the second time, take off a sufficient quantity for dumplings, and set it away until about an hour before dinner, then make them up in rolls as you would biscuit; sprinkle a little flour over your pie-board, and put them on it, far enough apart to allow for raising. Have ready a boiler with sufficient boiling water to steam them, place the steamer over it and put in some of the dumplings, so as not to touch each other, (see that the lid is placed on tightly,) and let them remain ten minutes; then remove them and put in others. Send them to table hot, to be eaten with cream and sugar, or butter and molasses.—Housekeeper.

POTATO PIE.-In perusing the RURAL of April 26th, I noticed a request for a recipe for a Potato Pie. Now I will give you mine. Take two quarts of potatoes, peal them, and cut the potatoes in two. if large; add one pound of beef or mutton, cut into pieces and put into a stew pan with pepper, salt, and about one pint of water. Let the whole stew until half done, then put them into a baking tin and put over them a good pie-crust made from lard or good suett, chopped fine, and have good gravey to put in when the pie is done enough. This is a good potato pie for a farmer's dinner.—M. S., Schenectady, N. Y.

CLEANING DISH COVERS. - Dish covers should always be wiped and polished as soon as they are removed from the table. If this is done while they are warm, it will be but little trouble; but if the steam is allowed to dry on them, you will find much difficulty in getting the tarnish off from the insides. When they are wiped and polished, hang them up in their places immediately.

LEMON JELLY .- Soak an hour, in a pint of cold water, one box of gelatine; take the juice of five lemons, rind of one, and one pound of sugar. Add these together, and turn on a quart of boiling water. Strain through a cloth, and set it in molds to congeal. Put it in a cold place, and let it stand over night.—S. M. M., Elbridge, N. Y., 1862.

FRYING MEAT.- To a teacup of milk add two eggs, stir in flour to a thick batter, let the meat fry until nearly done, then dip in the batter and fry

Padies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LITTLE JACOB'S THOUGHTS OF HEAVEN.

BY MISS M. HOUSE.

LITTLE JACOB in the doorway, Flaxen hair and soft brown eyes, Age of only four short summers Yet-if judged by his replies, Or his sage and wise reflections, As he stands there in the door With his hands placed in his pockets.-You would think him doubly four.

I had told him of the Savior Only a few hours before, How He loved the little children, How He blessed in days of yore; That, if only good, our JESUS At His coming would assign To each a robe of spotless beauty, Crowns that as the stars would shine.

Turning from his deep reflections, JAKRY said—" If Heaven's so high, How can JESUS take us up there? Will we, as the angels, fly?"
And I paused ere I could answer,— I so void of words and grace,-Glancing at the childish figure-At the little, earnest face.

"O, I've thought now how He does it," Joyously I heard him cry; "Gop can better come than JESUS-JESUS stays there in the sky. Gon comes down and gets the children, Takes them in His arms, and then JESUS, with some ropes and pulleys. Draws Him up to Heaven again.

I could scarce refrain from smiling At the little dreamer's thought. Yet withal its novel meaning It to me a lesson taught; That the way is not so easy But that we our strength must give-We ourselves must hold the "pulleys," Guide the "ropes," if we would live Catlin, Chemung Co., N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A RAINY DAY.

It makes me so blue, says one, I can't endure it. How dull, echoes another; the day is so long and cheerless when the rain is pouring. Well, we are neither blue nor dull, but unusually happy and cheerful upon a rainy day; yes, we really enjoy it—so cosily can we sit down beside our table, and read, write, or work as we list, without interruption. On such days cannot our hands do something, or our hearts devise means for sending cheerfulness and comfort into homes where, when the rain falls without, there is nothing within to give light or comfort? where little ones gather, cold and suffering, no hope of bright blossoms to charm their eyes, and no kind words of love to cheer their sad hearts? They long for the sunshine, that out in its warm embrace they may wander, and looking up to the blue sky enjoy such dreams as they never know beneath the miserable roof they call home, and which but half shelters them from the cold storms of winter or rain of summer.

But with the ordinary comforts of life how refreshing the sound of the rain, - to know the drifted snows of our long winter are wasted-to hear the roar of the rushing brook which has so long been ice-bound—to see the grass springing from the brown earth as by magic—to know in our garden the snow-drop has appeared, and tulips and hyacinths have come forth into life again, and soon many tiny flowers will open their petals for the rain drop and sunshine. The buds are reddening upon the maples, and soon spring will clothe the earth with beauty. All this the rain of to-day is forwarding. Across the way, from the barn-eaves, it is dripping, and just within the door stands a group of nice Polands, striving to re-adjust their fallen feathers. A mimic cataract is pouring from the spout into a trough, which is a substitute for a cistern. And still it comes down. O, we love to hear it falling on the window pane; we love to hear its wild soothing music. We can close our eyes and enjoy such delightful day-dreams as never visit us when the stillness of a calm, sunshiny day is around us. But on such as this, we can pass from the outer to the inner life, and, the entrance closed to mortal eyes. recall the scenes, commune with the hearts, and look upon the faces of "long ago." How dear, how pleasant they are to us? Time has wrought no change-they retain all the freshness of youth's spring-time; the glow of friendship and love is there, uncontaminated, unchanged by the discipline of life

We recall a rainy day in our childhood, when we teared the world would be drowned, so deluge-like the waters poured; but our fears were dispelled, for a pleasant voice said Gop had placed the beautiful rainbow in the clouds as a token he would not destroy the world again, and His word failed not, so we need not fear. How often have we fled to our "ark of safety"-father's arms-and felt secure, though a tempest were without. That smile upon us, those hands smoothing gently our hair, we felt secure and happy. Long since the smile became changeless, the hands were folded over the breast of the sleeper, and the gentle voice was hushed; but to-day we have dreamed of them-0, such beautiful dreams of our childhood-would they might last forever.

Our hearts, like the earth, are softened by the rain, and when we come from that inner sanctuary. where are communings held of which we may not speak, there are tears left upon its pure tablets. and glistening upon the bright pictures there enshrined. Night finds the rain still falling, yet are we not weary of its music.

But with pleasure list to thee, Soothing rain-drop minstrelsy. Softly on the garden mold, Louder on the clap-board old; La, la on the window pain, Tra, la, la, la it sings again. And a harp within our heart Murmureth an answering part, Which thy music may awaker When by lightest breath 'tis shaker Patter, patter, gentle rain, Kiss the loved one's lowly grave, On the hillside, on the plain, Sparkle in the crystal wave, Softly sing, and as to-night, We will listen with delight, Until slumber vails our eves And thy song in dream-land dies.

Bring your graces to the touchstone, to try their truth, rather than to the balance to weigh their

ngo Co., N. Y., 1862.

BELL CLINTON

OUR WOMEN AND THE WAR.

SACRIFICES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.-A good idea is advanced in the following from the McGregor Times. Speaking of a soldier who left his wife and child behind him while he went to the war, it says: We will always concede the meed of patriotism

and self-sacrifice to the man who leaves his home and business to save his country from threatening perils; but we contend that the fond wife who relinquishes her husband, and with her babe cheerfully accepts the doubled cares and utter loneliness of a three years' separation from him who is more than life to her, in all that goes to make up the sum of a patriotic heroism, is immeasurably above her companion. It is quite time the vast army of heroic, self-sacrificing women of this land should receive a just recognition for the important part they have enacted throughout this unhappy rebellion. There is one courage that goes to the battle-field; there is another which cheerfully yields everything in life worth living for upon the altar of its country.

A LITTLE HEROINE .- The following touching story of "what a little girl has done," is communicated to the Cleveland Herald. It is one of the prettiest things of the kind we have ever seen:

On the cars between Dunkirk and Buffalo, will be seen daily a pretty, delicate-looking girl, perhaps twelve or fourteen years old, who goes from car to car selting some little books of a religious nature, published by the American Tract Society. She first distributes through the car a printed bit of paper, bearing the signatures of three railroad Superintendents, and to this effect:

The bearer of this, Miss Flora E. Simmons, is an honest and industrious girl, and in every way worthy of your patronage. She supports herself and a sick mother from the proceeds of her sales.

After being thus introduced, she asks you to purchase one of the little books, price ten cents, and seldom does her request, made in a sweet, modest tone, accompanied by a winning smile, meet with a refusal. Completely won by her unaffected modesty, we drew her into conversation, by which we elicited the following facts, which makes Miss Flora a heroine in our eyes. During her leisure hours since the war commenced, our heroine has made five hundred and eighty pin cushions and knit twenty-two pairs of woolen socks, all of which she has distributed herself to Ohio soldiers in Western Virginia. She has now but just returned from a visit to Gauley Bridge, where she went to distribute books to the soldiers of the Ohio Seventh regiment. These books are gifts, which she is enabled to dispense by making a sacrifice of her time and strength, which, we fear, will prove too much for her delicate health. Her day's work ordinarily has been to sell on two trains, but her mother has, at her earnest request, allowed her to sell on three trains a day, and the proceeds of her sales on the third train is devoted to the soldiers. Thus does this noble little girl strive to soften the hardships of the defenders of her beloved country. We could gain nothing but these bare facts, but it requires no stretch of the imagination to believe that, to the rough soldiers far away from home and friends, this lovely girl appears like an angel light as she moves among them with her gifts.

A Noble Woman. -- Robert Brand, Esq., Mayor of Galena, in a report to a citizens' meeting, touching his duties in connection with the wounded men of Company I, Nineteenth regiment, at the late disaster on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, thus speaks of the noble conduct of Madam Turchin, the Colonel's wife, on that mournful occasion:

This report would be incorrect were I to omit the names of Col. Turchin and his heroic wife; the Colonel, for his care and attention in providing for his soldiers, and the facilities he extended in the performance of my sad duties to the dead. But to hear the wounded men speak of the heroic conduct of the brave Mrs. Turchin!-when the accident occurred - when the dead, dying, and mutilated, lay in one mass of ruin -- when the bravest heart was appalled, and all was dismay, this brave woman was in the water rescuing the mangled and the wounded from a watery grave, and tearing from her person every available piece of clothing as bandages for the wounded — proves beyond all question that she is not only the right woman in the right place. but a fit consort for the brave Turchin in leading the gallant sons of Illinois to battle. Such misfortunes bring forth heroic women, whose services may be frequently needed if this fratricidal war shall continue to the bitter end.

MRS. CAPTAIN RICKETTS.—From released prisoners who recently arrived in Washington, the Star learns that Mrs. Ricketts, who is confined in the building (in Richmond) in which her wounded husband and other of our wounded officers lay, is the object of much attention from Mrs. Jeff. Davis, Mrs. Joe Johnston, and others, who carry her various delicacies daily, all of which she in turn bestows on the sick and wounded around her. She also devotes all the time she can spare from her husband in his continued precarious condition to devoted attention upon the rest of the sufferers by whom she is surrounded, there being half a dozen such confined in the same room with Capt. R.

Mrs. Ricketts is a noble woman. On the terrible Monday after the Bull Run battle, and the moment she heard that her husband was wounded, she took the risk of crossing through the broken and scattered columns of our troops into the lines of the enemy, passing Stone Bridge, waiting upon her wounded husband in the hospital near there, and pressing on to Manassas and Richmond, where we hear of her as a true ministering angel. What is said of Mrs. Jefferson Davis we have no doubt is true, as she is naturally a kind-hearted woman, and was very much respected in Washington by all who knew her. We are glad to place these redeeming qualities as a partial offset to the wicked war and rebellion in which her husband figures as one of the chief actors.

NEVER marry an author. He is sure at some time or other to put you in his books, and the consequence is, you will come out, like those rare botanical specimens similarly preserved, as flat and as dead as possible. Not a fraction of color will there be left in you. There will only be the withered outline by which you will be able to trace your original beauty. In fact, a wife to an author is only so much book-muslin to enable him to dress up his characters with. To clothe others, the wretch does not scruple to cut up his own wife.—The Hermit of the Haymarket.

A COMPARISON.—The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the tall: and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows. - Walter Savage Landor.

Choice Miscellang.

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

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

BEHOLD the prairie, broad, and wild, and free; Ocean of emerald grass and golden flowers. 'Tis Gon's own garden unprofaned by man; There the sweet grass with its green finger points To Him who feeds it, with His hands in clouds. 'Tis there the rainbow-tinted flowers send up Incense from flaming cups of purest balm. There yellow bees hum out their drowsy songs Upon the bosom of the wild white rose There, striped with green and gold, the serpent glides With deadly venom 'neath a tongue of fire; And showers of insects fluttering in the air On gauzy wings so various dyed, they seem The happy offspring of the gorgeous flowers. Gay birds, like winged blossoms filled with song. Pour forth their roundelays from morn till eve. That jewel of the air, the oriole-There hangs his cradle on the lonely tree, And bland winds rock it with their unseen hands, And nature watches it with stars in heaven.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. LOVE OF HOME.

Ilion, N. Y., 1862.

IF ever household loves and affections are graceful things, they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and proud to home may be forged on earth; but those that link the poor man to his humble hearth, are of the true metal, and bear the stamp of heaven. The man of high descent may love the balls and lands of his inheritance as part of himself, as trophies of his birth and power; his associations with them are associations of pride, and wealth, and triumph. The poor man's attachment to the tenement he holds which strangers have held before, and may to-morrow occupy again, has a worthier root, struck deep into a purer soil. His household gods are of flesh and blood, with no alloy of silver or precious stones; he has no property but in the affections of his own heart; and when they endear bare floors and walls, despite of rags and toil, and scanty meals, that man has his love of home from Gop, and his rude hut becomes a sacred place.

Oh! if those who rule the destinies of nations would but remember this,—if they would but think how hard it is for the very poor to have engendered in their hearts that love of home from which all domestic virtues spring,-where they live in dense and squalid masses, where social decency is lost, or rather never found,-if they would but turn aside from the wide thoroughfares and great houses, and strive to improve the wretched dwellings in by-ways, where only poverty may walk,-many low roofs would point more truly to the sky than the loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt, crime, and horrible disease, to mock them by its contrast. In hollow voices from the workhouse, hospital and jail, this truth is proclaimed from day to day, and has been proclaimed for years.

In love of home, the love of country has its use; and who are truer patriots, or the best in time of need - those who venerate the land, owning its woods, and streams, and earth, and all that they produce, or those that love their country, boasting not a foot of ground in all its wide domain? Facts, now developing themselves in the great and fearful struggle for our national honor and existence. reply—the latter. True it is that many wealthy men are to be found in the army: the point we maintain is, that it is the laboring classes who form its bulk; men who appreciate and prize the boon of liberty; men who "know their rights, and knowingdare maintain."

Wautoma, Wis., 1862.

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

It came glimmering from its cloudless dome and stole a frozen water drop from the window pane; united, they ran down to earth together and sank into the dark mold. Ah, Mr. Sunbeam, you will gladly let go your hold on that water drop when the Ice King comes again in pomp and power. "Not so; I have married the ice drop, and for weal or woe we two are one. No sunbeam goes back to the fountain. The King of Day lavishes us upon your great earth. We found it a dark mass-a barren waste. What it is now we have made it. The changes are accumulated sunbeams. Take these, and earth is again the unclad sphere the first sunbeams

This true? This earth, with all its showy substance mere, sunbeams? The ripened wheat swayed in the breeze; sunlight bathed its graceful bending spires; it caught them, and gave a product of plump bushels of material sunbeams. The tall Indian corn laughed in its way as the golden yellow of the sun and the clear blue of the sky blended to artist green and threw their mantle over it, sharing with all the green pastures and sun-loving woods. And the corn caught the glow and stole its yellow for its own glorious cereal, and garnered its treasured beams for commerce.

A heaned measure of these were brought to the "still," and lo! in new form alcohol was their name. and a student took them to his garret and by their disenthralled "lamp-shed light" pored o'er the lore of other days,-the history of ancient sunbeams, without discerning that all that is wonderful in the past as well as present is but sunbeams materialized. Babylon and Byzanteum were to him wonderfully grand and mysterious. They were the sunbeam own kin's labor; coming from the source with the light by which the student read their chronicles.

Above the storm the bright sun shone. The storm -vapor sunbeams upward rising in marriage bonds with purest water. By wind-wings borne, it careered o'er the earth. Wind-sunbeams and air in unison, married into one. Onward they passed in cloudchariot, bearing to earth in other form mandates from the King on high, appointed "to rule the day." Wind, the sunbeams chariot. The cloud rolled on; sharp lightnings leaped from its black form with earth-shaking roar-mere bonded sunbeams doing a mission of the hour.

A laughing boy ran leaping hither -"I am my father's." "Thou art the sunbeams' which warmed thee into life," a voice replied. Coal crackled in the grate, burned and glowed

and steam in the lungs of the "Iron Life" made mortals wonder,-'twas sunbeams all. A lofty pine and towering oak were but sunbeams of other days fixed in mortal form for sunbeam

mortals. The ripened grape gave out its tempered juices-

man drank 'til drunken—mad from liquid sunshine. A circle sat at tri-daily meal and thanked the Gon who gave it for bread and meat-sunbeams from the "throne of Gop." And thus was Gop in all.

W. H. GARDNER. and the source of all. Amboy, Illinois, May, 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] MONEY MAKES THE MAN,

YES, "money makes the man," woman, and child. Why is'nt it just as well to speak it right out in plain English, as it is to act it, while you are all the time saying something else. It makes but little difference what a man does if he is rich-money covers a multitude of sins."

He may take the last dollar from his poor neighbor and turn his family into the street, he may squeeze sixpences, till they cry for mercy,-he may do everything that is mean and niggardly, but public opinion says "he is wealthy, that is the way he made his money, and I don't know but it is just as good a way as any."

Yonder young man, whose precedents one would blush to look over, who sips his brandy and drives fast horses,—who is there but he can associate with? Maneuvering mamas point him out as an excellent match. And why? Simply because he is rich? If he were poor he would be despised. It is true there are some in every community who look at things in their true light, and who measure men by their merit, but these few are not the majority. Money is the great magnet, and he who has the most of it exercises the most influence. It possesses great power, it gives character where there is none, it finds beauty where none existed before, it makes a mean man decent, it finds husbands for forlorn damsels, it leads rascals into the best of society, it wields magic power everywhere; in a word, "money makes the

OVERDOSING.

Dr. Holmes has little faith in homeopathy, but quite as little in the curative power of drugs, or the expediency of the large doses which many allopathic physicians give their patients. In his lecture on "Currents and Counter Currents," he uttered the following wholesome truths, which startled some of the faculty:

Invalidism is the normal state of many organisms. It can be changed to disease, but never to absolute health by medicinal appliances. There are many ladies, ancient and recent, who are perpetually taking remedies for irremediable pains and aches. They ought to have headaches, and backaches, and stomachaches; they are not well if they do not have them. To expect them to live without frequent twinges, is like expecting a doctor's old chaise to go without creaking; if it did, we might be sure the springs were broken. There is no doubt that the constant demand for medicinal remedies from patients of this class, leads to their overuse; often in the case of catharties, sometimes in that of opiates.

I will venture to say this, that if every specific were to fail utterly; if the chincona trees all died out, and the arsenic mines were exhausted, the sulphur regions burned up; if every drug from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdom were to disappear from the market; a body of enlightened men, organized as a distinct profession, would be required just as much as now, and respected and trusted as now, whose province should be to guard against the causes of disease; to eliminate them, if possible, when still present; to order all the conditions of the patient so as to favor the efforts of the system to right itself, and to give those predictions of the course of disease which only experience can warrant, and which, in so many cases, relieve the exaggerated fears of sufferers and their friends, or warn them in season of impending danger. Great as the loss would be, if certain active remedies could no longer be obtained, it would leave the medical profession the most essential part of its duties, and all, and more than all, its present share of honors; for it would be the death-blow to charlatanism, which depends for its success almost entirely on drugs, or at least a nomenclature that suggests them.

There is no offence, then, or danger, in expressing the opinion that, after all that has been said, the community is still overdosed. The best proof of it is, that no families take so little medicine as those of doctors, except those of anothecaries, and that old practitioners are more sparing of active medicines than younger ones.

HINT TO STUDENTS.

Human beings, in the course of their lives, go through many phases of opinion and feeling as to most matters: but there is no single matter in which they exhibit extremes so far apart, as that of confidence in themselves. Some who, as schoolboys, were remarkable for their forwardness, always ready to start up and roar out an answer in their class, and even at college were pushing, and quite ready to take a lead among their fellows, ten years after leaving the university have shrunk into very modest, retiring, and timid men. I have known several cases in which this was so, always in the case of those who had carried off high honors. Doubtless this loss of confidence is, in some measure, the result of growing experience, and the lowlier estimate of one's own powers which that seldom fails to bring to men of sense; but it may also be the result of a nervous system early over-driven, and a mental constitution from which the elasticity has been taken by too hard work, gone through too soon. If you put a horse in harness at three years old, he will do his work splendidly, if he be a good horse; but he will not do it long. At ten years old he will be a broken down, spiritless creature. It was taken out of him too soon; he is used up. And the cleverest young men at the university are often the same. By the time they are two-and-twenty, you have sometimes taken out of them the best that will ever come. They will probably die about middle age; and, till then, they will go through life with little of the cheerful spring. They will not rise to the occasion, they cannot answer the spur. They are prematurely old, weary, jaded, cowed. O that the vile system of midnight toil at the universities, both of England and Scotland, were finally abolished. It directly encourages many of the race to mortgage their best energies and future years to sustain the reckless expenditure of the present. It would be an invaluable blessing, if it were made a law inexorable as those of the Medes that no honors should ever be given to any student who was not in bed by eleven o'clock at the latest.—Frazer's Mag.

INFLUENCES. - In the education of youth, we save the filings of gold and the dust of diamonds. from rashness and despair.

Musings. Sabbath

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorken] THE AUTUMN OF THE SOUL.

BY MINNIE MINTWOOD.

I HEAR a moaning in th' air, Solemn, and sad, and low, Like the dying dirge of the summer's breeze, Pressing the harp-strings of the trees, When its pulse is growing slow.

Tis but the echo of my soul! Stricken, barren, and cold .-A requiem for flowers that died. Flowers I had worn in my soul with pride,-Jewels of wealth unteld!

Oh, blackened and dead remains Sad souvenirs of yore, Sweet loves all blighted, joys all dead: Of Hope, there's deep Despair instead, Darkness forevermore!

Oh, cheerless soul of mine! Bereft of Hope and Faith,-There comes a spring-time to the soul, A reaching of the spirit goal, A Life beyond the Death. Hillsdale Farm, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1862.

THE CHRISTIAN'S SENSE OF SIN. Ir you can carry the feeling with you when you

pray, that you are really approaching a loving Father, and approaching him as sons and heirs, asking the pardon of sin, it will not make you hate sin any the less, but it will make you admire the Savior more, and love our Father also yet more. There is no real, deep, poignant sense of sin until you have a deep, joyous sense of God as your father. When the moral law discloses your sins. you feel and see them; but there is a rising and rebellious feeling in your inmost heart that impels you to think the law too severe, the legislator too exacting. But when you draw near to God, and see your sins in the light of a Father's face, you feel that your sins have been ingratitude, and that you have smitten, not a king, a sovereign, a legislator, but a parent. And hence, when the prodigal felt where he was, and whence he had fallen, and what he was, the deepest spring of penitence in his heart was in that bright recollection in his memory, "Father." And hence he said, "I will arise and go to my father," holding fast his paternal and filial relationship; and seeing his sins only the more beinous because they were sins not against a master, but against a father. The Christian will ever have the deepest sorrow for sin, the deepest sense of its heinousness, while his deepest impressions of that sin are pregnant with hope; whereas the natural man's deepest conviction of sin drives him nearest to despair. A Christian's sense of sin carries him to our Father; an unregenerate man's sense of sin carries him away from our Father.—Dr. Cumming.

SELFISHNESS IN PRAYER.—Even in prayer we may grow selfish, hence the Savior teaches us to say "Our Father," and carries the plural all through the model he gives us. Often we need to forget ourselves, and especially when we think our case at the worst, and have fallen into a perfect bewilderment of doubt. At such a time, to seek and to dwell upon suitable objects of prayer outside of us, is like emerging from a confined, dark chamber, to the living freshness and glorious prospect of the mountain's brow. The heart expands as it takes in its brother Christians and its brother man, as it pleads before God the woes of a race of fellowbeings, as it wrestles with him for the fulfillment of his great promises to the church, and breathes forth, in varied forms, the petition, "Thy kingdom come." -American Presbuterian.

THE love of God is the essence and perfection of religion. It is the love of all sublime and beautiful things; the love of all high thoughts; the love of all lofty purposes; the love of all noble feeling; the love of all elevated principles; the love of all holy and generous affections; the love of all magnanimous deeds. He, then, that has added to his permanent possession one image of beauty and nobleness, one sound principle, one just thought, one generous sentiment, one pure aspiration, one holy feeling, one right act, one unclouded gleam of truth, has taken no inconsiderable step towards the statement of that love of God, which, while it is the perfection of religion, is also the perfection of

HOLINESS NOT EMOTION .- Seek holiness rather than consolation. Not that consolation is to be despised, or thought lightly of; but solid and permanent consolation is the result rather than the forerunner of holiness; therefore, he who seeks consolation as a distinct and independent object, will miss it. Seek and possess holiness, and consolation (not perhaps often in the form of ecstatic and rapturous joys, but rather of solid and delightful peace) will follow, as assuredly as warmth follows the dispensation of the rays of the sun. He who is holy must be happy.— Upham.

PRAYER .- Prayer, to make it accepted, requires neither genius, eloquence, nor language; but sorrow for sins, faith, and humility. It is the cry of distress, the sense of a want, the abasement of contrition, the energy of gratitude. It is not an elaborate string of well-arranged periods, nor an exercise of ingenuity, nor an effort of the memory; but the devout breathing of a soul struck with a sense of its own misery, and of the holiness of Him whom it is address ing; experimentally convinced of its own emptiness, and of the abundant fulness of God.

BENEFIT OF AFFLICTIONS. - Afflictions are designed to impress the mind with its religious obligations, and lead men to Christ. If improved by Christians, they will contribute to their holiness, their activity and zeal, and their advancement in the divine life. If improved by those who have been before indifferent to their souls' interests, they will lead them to repentance, and to the devotion of their hearts to God in faith and affection. There is a voice in the providence of God which speaks with solemnity, and which it is dangerous to disregard.-Christ. Intelligencer.

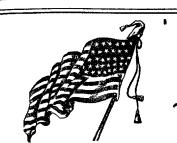
THE school of the cross is the school of light; it discovers the world's vanity, baseness, and wickedness, and lets us see more of God's mind. Out of dark afflictions comes a spiritual light.

We should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. Faith in virtue, should give heed to the minutest influences, as we truth, and Almighty goodness, will save us alike

STRAYING AND MAYING.

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT



"This is the price of Liberty. 'Eternal vigilance and care;' Sustain the star flag of the free, Our Union-represented there No traitor shall, with recreant hand, Remove it from its place on high-The symbol of our native land, Which might the world in arms defy!"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 31, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Richmond - The "Situation."

THE city of Richmond by the last census, had a population of thirty-eight thousand souls, but the great influx of civil and military official refugees from the other parts of the State has probably raised it, of late, to a much higher figure. It is situated at the head of tide water, at the lower falls of James river, one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. The city occupies a most picturesque situation, being built on Richmond and Shockoe hills, which are separated by Shockoe creek and surrounded by beautiful scenery. It is regularly laid out and well built, the streets, which are lighted with gas, crossing each other at right angles. On Shockoe hill are the State Capitol and other public buildings. The Capitol is an imposing edifice, and contains in its central hall Houdon's celebrated statue of Washington. On the east side of the square is the Governor's mansion, now occupied by the drunkard and traitor Letcher. Jeff. Davis resides in a private mansion, which was purchased for him by the rebel Government. The city has many fine public buildings, six banks, thirteen newspapers, and twenty-

churches Jeff. Davis worships. The falls of James river afford immense water power, and there are very extensive factories, including four cotton and about fifty tobacco factories, flour mills, rolling mills, forges, furnaces machine shops, &c., the latter of which, and particularly the Tredegar Iron Works, have been of immense service to the rebels in turning out ordnance and material of war. The annual exports of Rich mond before the rebellion, reached to near \$7,000, 000, and its imports three-quarters of a million; but since it had the honor of being the rebel capital, its foreign commerce has been extinguished. Vessels or gunboats drawing ten feet can ascend to within a mile of the city, at a place called Rockets, from which the rebel capital could be conveniently shelled. Vessels of fifteen feet draught can ascend to Warwick, three miles below. A canal has been built around the falls, and above them there is navigation for over two hundred miles. The James river and Kanawha canal, intended to extend to Covington, is completed for 200 miles.

three churches. In one of the three Presbyterian

Richmond has very extensive railroad communieations, being the terminus of five roads, running to Fredericksburg and the Potomac, (now in our hands,) to West Point and the York river, (in our hands,) to Petersburgh and Norfolk, (partly in our hands,) to Dansville, Va., to Jackson's river, by the Central Railroad, and from these the connections lead all through the Southern States. Opposite the city are the two towns of Spring Hill and Manchester.

Richmond was founded in 1742, became the Capital of the State of Virginia in 1779, and in June, "Confederate States of America," whose Congress assembled there on July 20. Its history since then is only too familiar to the country. Around the city are various hills extending a great distance, on the most important of which fortifications were erected last summer, in the days of "On to Richmond" cry. What fate may now await the city depends upon Jeff. Davis and his army.

Having thus given a description of the rebel canital, it may be well to view the field, and each can then estimate the probabilities of success on our part, and appreciate the difficulties under which Maj.-Gen. McClellan must necessarily labor. Mr. Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, writing from the Federal Camp, says:

"At a moderate estimate, the Confederates had at Yorktown eighty or ninety thousand men. These have retreated beyond the Chickahominy; and, so far as can be ascertained, are now occupying the region lying between that river and the James, ready to concentrate upon Richmond, where is a reserve of some 10.000 men, to increase their force to about 100,000. To these are now to be added the 15.000 falling back from Norfolk; Jackson is credited with ten or fifteen thousand; 20,000 have been in the neighborhood of Gordonsville, under Gustavus W. Smith, and Holmes and Whiting are reported on the Rappahannock with 40,000 more. A portion of these forces may be already with the army from Yorktown, and I hear of Gen. Whiting having been in the engagement at Williamsburg.-But it is probable that the rebels have upward of 175,000 men now in Virginia; so located, that with their control of the railroads, they can concentrate them in less than a day upon Richmond.

To oppose this force, we have McClellan's army, now moving toward Richmond, on a line parallel with the Chickahominy, on the north of that stream - the rebels being opposite him, on the south. Then we have McDowell at or near Fredericksburg, sixty miles to the northward; Banks at Staunton, one hundred and ten miles to the north-west; and Burnside moving up from Suffolk, seventy or eighty miles to the south-east. Before each of these detached commands the rebels have forces holding them in check, and ready to withdraw at the proper moment upon Richmond to meet McClellan - destroying as they go the railroads and bridges behind them, and leaving the three other Generals to make such progress as they can toward a junction with the main army here.

As Mr. Stanton assumes the direction of military movements, he can doubtless tell what arrangements have been made for bringing these forces on STRAYING AND MAYING.—THE RISING SUN.

To be sung rapidly, and in such a speaking manner as is adapted to narration



[From ASAPH, a collection of Sacred and Secular Music, by Lowell and William Mason.]

in time to assist McClellan, should the emergency require it. But it is only just that it should be borne in mind that Gen. McClellan no longer has such control of these several detachments as will enable him to secure their unity of action. Each is an independent corps, responsible directly to the War Department, and acting under the orders of the Secretary. With what has been done upon this Peninsula, and what is yet to come, Gen. McClellan is to be accredited, but beyond that, not. A little consideration will show that his situation is even now one tasking the best efforts of generalship. He needs to be cautious and wary, and the country should be prepared to await his movements—counselling no haste, giving expression to no unthinking clamors of impatience. Results may follow speedily; they may be delayed. Let us be prepared for either. The campaign in Virginia draws near its close. For months it was for the defence of our own Capital; now it is for the possession of that of the rebels. Here is progress; let it prophesy for the future.

The Confederates are reported to have been actively engaged strengthening their defences in front of Richmond for some weeks past, commencing the work ten days or a fortnight before evacuating Yorktown. Their fortifications extend from within half a mile of Richmond to a point on the Chickahominy, fifteen miles from the city. The land in that vicinity is undulating, except about the river, where it is low and boggy, compelling the use of bridges of considerable length to cross the stream, which is no size in itself. It is believed that political considerations will induce them to oppose to the last our entry into Richmond, though a point further away from the water courses would give them a much stronger position, when they would have nothing to fear from our gunboats. The destruction of the Merrimac and our possession of James river will not lessen their dread of these, and for this reason some are inclined to believe that they will evacuate Virginia. But such a course would in itself be equivalent to a defeat.

The President on Gen. Hunter's Order.

IT will be seen by the following document that President Lincoln repudiates the order said to have been issued by Major-General Hunter, commanding the Department of the South:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a Proclamation of Major-General Hunter, in the words and figures fol-

Headquarters Department of the South, } Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.— The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the United States. it becomes a military necessity to declare them under marital law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martlal law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these States—Georgia Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as Slaves, are, therefore, declared forever free.

Major-General Commanding.

E. W. Smith, Acting Ass't Adj't-General.

And whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States have been supported by the control of the Control proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention, on the part of Gen. Hunter, to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration. I further make known, that whether it be competent for me, as commander-inwhether it be competent for me, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity, indispensable to the maintenance of the Government, to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These

are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies in camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint-resolution, to be substantially as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State an earnest expression to compensate it for its inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by a large majority in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation, to the States and with loop-holes for musketry.

people most interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States, now, I carnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above partisan and personal politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisec. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of Heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the Providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. people most interested in the subject matter. To

affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

The Principal Battles of the War.

THE official reports from Pea Ridge and Pittsburg Landing enable us to show the Federal losses of killed and wounded in all the principal battles since the commencement of the war, as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Bull Run, July 21	482	1,011	1,493
Springfield, August 10	263	721	984
Ball's Bluff, October 21			
Somerset, January 19	_ 39	208	247
Roanoke Island, February 8	. 50	222	272
Fort Donelson, February 16		500	1,500
Valverda, N. M., February 21	62	140	202
*Pea Ridge, March 8		972	1,175
Hampton Roads, March 9		50	335
Newbern, March 14		466	557
Winchester, March 23		300	400
Pittsburg Landing, April 6-7		7,882	8,617

Of those wounded at Pittsburg, it is stated that 300 have since died, and the entire loss by this last battle is put down at 13,763, including the missing.

As these figures represent only a portion of the whole number on the Federal side who have fallen in this war, to say nothing of the thousands who Maj.-Gen. McClellan: have died from exposure and disease, and as the mortality in the rebel army no doubt more than doubles this aggregate, (though they have not had so many soldiers in the field,) some imperfect data are at hand whereby to compute the terrible destruction of life among the citizens of the United States: but nothing upon which to calculate the stupendous guilt of those who were instrumental in bringing on the country this great calamity. That is left for posterity to determine.

*Including the missing, 1,851.

Description of the Forts at New Orleans

FORT JACKSON, which is by far the stronger work, is a regular pentagonal bastioned fortification, having two fronts bearing on the river, and three on the land side. The land fronts have each a glacis and covered way, and the channel is commanded by a battery of twenty-five guns. A wet ditch, from forty to seventy feet wide, surrounds the main work on the river, and a similar ditch, one hundred and fifty feet wide, the land fronts. There is also a wet ditch, six feet deep, and thirty feet wide, around the channel-bearing fronts, having each eight casement guns, which are the only casemated ones in the work. The ditches are defended by 24-pounder howitzers at either flank. The parapet is carried across the gorge of the bastion, so that there is no flank parapet defense. The bastions are only arranged for musketry fire from the walls. The main work of the lower battery mounts, in the aggregate, one hundred and twenty-five guns, of which one hundred bear on the channel. There was a one-story brick citadel within the fort, having two tiers of loop-holes for musketry defense, the walls of which are five feet thick. The entrance to the work is by a wooden bridge on the west side, connected with a draw bridge ten feet wide.,

Fort St. Philip consists of a main work and two attached batteries, which bear respectively up and down the river. The principal work is irregular in form, having seventeen faces. It is surrounded by a wet ditch six feet deep, and from twenty to thirty feet wide. At the foot of the glacis is a ditch from seventy to one hundred and forty feet wide. There is a glacis and covered way entirely around the fort. Outside of the principal ditch is another, which was dug to furnish earth for the levee, and this is twenty feet wide and four feet deep. Fort St. Philip mounts one hundred guns, of which seventy-five bear on the channel. All the guns are mounted en barbette. The scarp works have been strengthened by relief arches, which are pierced

Both forts are built of brick. The guns of Fort | divisions through many a grown wood, passed many Jackson are 25 feet above the level of the river, and those of St. Philip 19 feet. The guns of the outer batteries of both forts are 14 feet above the river. When the rebels took possession of these forts there were only 26 guns mounted, none of which were of larger caliber than 32-pounders. All the carriages were poor. The plans for completing these forts were stolen from the Custom House at New Orleans just after the rebellion broke out, and the works were finished in accordance with the original intention. From center to center of the forts the distance is three-quarters of a mile, and the river between them half a mile in width.

John K. Duncan, who commanded these strongholds, was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, from Ohio. He graduated in 1849, fourth in his class. He was appointed to the artillery corps and stationed at Eastport, Me., afterwards in Texas. He received his commission, and accepted a position as Chief of Artillery in Wall's liberating army in Northern Mexico. Afterwards he became connected with Major-General G. W. Smith, of the rebel army, ex-Street Commissioner of New York, and Brig. General Mansfield Lovell, also rebel, in Quitman's fillibustering expedition. Next he became Smith's clerk during his superintendence of the Marine Hospital at New Orleans, and when Smith vacated the office he succeeded him. In 1858, when New Orleans attempted to reform her municipal affairs by establishing a Vigilance Committee, Duncan was chosen leader of the organization. Subsequently he was appointed State Engineer of Louisiana, and he held this position up to the time when he accepted his General's commission.

Gen. McClellan's Advance—Further Particulars.

We gather from various sources the following interesting details of the advance of our army under

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing from the "Bivouac of the 55th N. Y. Regiment, near West Point, Va., May 12th," says, although the telegraph has given the chief particulars of the battle at Williamsburg, there are some incidents connected with it which, though of minor importance, will greatly interest the friends of those New York boys who heroically fell on the field of battle. As stated in my previous letter, the march made by our troops antecedent to the battle was one of the most trying of the war. The rations of the men had also given out, and it was too much even for horse flesh. to bring up the food in time for the advancing columns to refresh themselves before they went under fire. Hence, no doubt, the disadvantages under which Hooker's division labored, who engaged the enemy from an early hour of the day until 2 P. M., when they were repulsed, though every man, fighting as he did against superior numbers, covered himself with glory. Gen. Peck's Brigade then came up and were, during more than two hours, subjected to the most galling fire, yet holding their ground against overwhelming numbers, they succeeded in steming the tide of the battle until the heavy re-enforcements under Gen. McClellan coming up, a most brilliant victory was achieved by our combined forces.

When on the early morning of Tuesday we occupied the fields of Williamsburg, a scene presented itself which no one engaged in the battle of the day before can ever forget. We naturally expected to find the field strewn with rebel dead. This was no surprise to us, but, though we had heard of the atrocities committed by our foe upon our wounded. very few of us, indeed, ever placed full reliance in these accounts until on that Tuesday morning we saw with our own eyes how true, alas! these accounts have been. I know at the battle of Williamsburg the rebels in the evening broke the necks of two Union soldiers, who had been wounded during the day. They twisted the leg off another man, who had it broken already in battle. Some of our Union wounded we eventually saw bayoneted to a fence. How desperate must be the cause which inspires its defenders with such diabolical passions? History will record, however, the most agreeable contrast of the manner in which their wounded are treated by our army. When on Tuesday last we visited their wounded, no distinction could be noticed in the manner of their treatment and that of our own men.

On Friday, the 9th inst., at daybreak, the "onward" march to Richmond began. The day was warm and beautiful. We left Williamsburg at about 7 A. M., Smith's division leading the advance, ours (Couch's) following. We continued to march by ing in it this morning just after sunrise, with the

old-fashioned homesteads and numerous negro cabins. Many traces of the rebels' hasty flight from Williamsburg met us on the road, viz: tents hastily abandoned, broken trunks, carpet bags, muskets, dead horses, etc., etc. We marched all day until 6 P. M., when we bivouscked in an open field, having made the distance of seventeen miles. On Saturday the weather was again very hot. Gen. McClellan, with his whole staff, passed our bivouac at early morning, riding ahead with a body of cavalry. We soon followed. The march was very fatiguing, the roads being very dusty. Still, we halted very often, and all kinds of reports, such as "skirmishing going on at the Chickahominy," etc., etc., reached us, and at 2 P. M. we halted and bivouacked five miles on the left of West Point. At night, as far at the eye could reach, camp fires were visible. It being moonlight, it was one of the grandest sights imaginable the soldiers all singing patriotic songs around their fires. Now and then reports of victories on our right or left would come in, and the air resounded with thousands and thousands of patriotic hurrahs. Sunday was kept as a day of rest, and much did the men need and deserve it. The excitement on Monday night, when news reached us that Norfolk had been taken and the Merrimac blown up, is indescribable. Though tattoo had sounded, the bands in the several regiments gave us some patriotic airs, and it was near midnight before the thousands of loyal hearts retired to needed rest.

On the 14th inst., the correspondent of the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser, writing from "Dr. Macon's Farm, near the Pamunkey river," remarks:-This place is exactly twenty-one miles from Richmond, and was last night occupied by the retreating rebels. Their pickets are this evening within two miles of us, but constantly falling back before our advance. It was expected from the nature of the ground, which commands the road for some distance, that there would be a spirited skirmish here before we obtained possession, but nothing of the kind occurred, and our boys are beginning to despair of the rebels making any stand in Virginia. Nothing has occurred to-day at this point of the advance. Since last Friday the enemy has been kept in sight, and to-day has been no exception to the rule. We are camped in good quarters on a fine old farm of 1,800 acres, where every care has been taken to preserve the property of the owner, who has not left his place like the majority of the residents on our line of

EXPERIENCE OF THE SOLDIERS. - None of the men lying around us have slept in a house for the last two months. Their fare is rough, but they grow hardy if not fat under it, and now all look forward to their speedy arrival in Richmond, where they expect to enjoy at least one day's rest after the heavy marches of the past week. But much of their labor lies before them.

THE ROADS. - Since leaving Williamsburg the roads have been hard and dry under a hot sun-in excellent condition-and the wagons could advance with comparative ease, but the rain of to-day, which threatens to continue throughout the night, also promises to reduce the roads to the original condition of all Virginia roads—a stiff clay, which will let a wagon wheel down for a foot or more, and when once down will stick to it. Still, even in such weather, the army is not idle; every day it presses the enemy more and more "to the wall."

THE POSITION.-May 16, 1862.- We have been detained here for the past two days by a pouring rain, which has made all army movements extremely difficult, and this morning the roads are so terribly cut up that it seems almost impossible to advance, but with a bright sunshine we are in hopes that we will soon be on the move.

Our position is on one of the most beautiful estates in the neighborhood; the house is placed on a gentle hill side, commanding a fine view of a rolling country. Looking from the lawn to the northeast, the prospect is eminently pleasing. About a mile away is the Pamunkey river, of which glimpses through the trees here and there add greatly to the beauty of the view. The country lying between is well wooded, but here and there lie fields of wheat and clover just becoming green. To the right of the house is a fine garden with roses in full bloom, honeysuckles creeping over the cedars, and a great profusion of early flowers. It is a charming spot, undisturbed by the troops, for sentinels are placed all along the fence and at the gate. Not a rose has been plucked, not a vine is broken, and when walk-

flowers fresh from yesterday's rain, and humming birds hovering around the honeysuckles, it was hard to realise that an army was bivouacked within easy | forded. call and that the pickets of an enemy were but two

THE MY TO

The correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post dates "Twenty miles from Richmond, May 17th," and says:-My quarters last night were with Gen. Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry, at Prospect Hill, near the point where the railroad crosses Black Creek, and three miles from the crossing of the Pamunkey river. Gen. Stoneman has occupied the advance position since the departure from Yorktown. The country from this place to the Chickahominy has been cleared of the rebels, and in fear of our pursuit they have burned the bridges and retired to parts unknown. We have not yet followed them to their boasted line on the Chickahominy.

Yesterday Gen. Stoneman, accompanied by some companies of cavalry, made a reconnoissance toward the river at a point between the railroad line and nearly to Bottom's Bridge, finding the enemy's guns in position and some infantry to support them. He afterward proceeded in force to take the battery, but the enemy hastily retreated after throwing a few

FIFTEEN MILES TO RICHMOND. - A reconnois sance was made to-day five miles further towards Richmond, leaving but fifteen miles of woodland and stream between our forces and the rebel capital. It is probable that the army will immediately break camp and follow.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED .- The white population in the vicinity of New Kent Court House are regaining confidence and returning to their homes, finding that peaceable citizens are secure in the presence of our forces. Many of them converse freely upon the war, but express the hope that "Confederate notes will never be below fifty per cent. discount "-from which remark it is to be inferred that their secessionist proclivities are not yet eradicated. In fact, peace is expected as soon as we occupy Richmond.

The farmers are making preparations to plant and sow the same as ever, and it will be highly necessary, for the country is drained of everything eatable, or that will feed horse flesh. Not a pig, cow, horse, mule, or sheep, or poultry of any kind, has been saved from the ravages of the Confederate government and their army.

PRICES.—The stories of high prices are in some instances not applicable to this country, but in others they are applicable in the extreme. Salt is sixty dollars per sack, and no Confederate notes are taken in payment. Groceries of all kinds are extremely high; boots are twenty-five and fifty dollars per pair, and few are to be had. Corn and wheat, however, are no higher than in New York. Bacon is from forty to fifty cents per pound.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PLANTERS. - There is a growing feeling of security among the planters as they become acquainted with our army, and but for the petty depredations of a few lawless soldiers a very favorable impression of the Northern people would be left upon the minds of those who have been taught to hate them. A member of the Virginia Legislature, E. T. Lacy, who lives here, tells me that the Legislature will have no members from the counties north of Richmond, and that a quorum will hardly be present from other parts of the State. He thinks that Virginia is virtually gone, and believes that the Confederate Government have removed everything from Richmond, and intend to give up the city without firing a gun; and that the only defence the rebel army is making now is to enable it to get safely across the river, and not let us press too closely upon its retreat.

The people are loud and bitter in their curses of the rebel leaders, and of South Carolina and Massachusetts. "If," said Mr. Lacy, "we could push South Carolina and Massachusetts out to sea, and let the hot-heads eat one another up, it would be a blessing to the country." The New England soldiers are not at all liked in Virginia; they fight too well.

THE COUNTRY.—The country along the Pamunkey is fertile, and has fine mansions, but in the interior, through the entire peninsula, the land wears a desolate and unfruitful aspect. Ten miles and as the high hills and mountains rise on the below, near the Chickahominy, I saw a free negro colony, containing a population of about three hun- ter, on the eastern slope of which this deadly drama dred persons. The only rebels seen in the vicinity yesterday were straggling soldiers, deserters and | thousands above and below, who cheered as either others, to the number of about one hundred, who had hidden, and were waiting the approach of our army. They report that there is no rebel army this side of the Chickahominy, excepting a few companies of cavalry, who are staying behind to pick up stragglers and watch our advance.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE. - Bottom's Bridge is fifteen miles from New Kent and the same distance from Richmond. The bridge has been destroyed, together with one below and two above that point. The stream, however, can be forded, except at high water, but the country is low and swampy, both below and above, and offers a good place for defense.

Gallant Exploit in Western Virginia.

WE copy from the New York Tribune the following account of a gallant movement performed by the combined forces of Generals Milroy and Schenck, in Western Virginia:

When Stonewall Jackson was defeated by Shields at Winchester, he swore a mighty oath that in less than sixty days he would break up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, if it cost the lives of 60,000 men, himself included. Since then, Stonewall has met with many obstacles, and just now is being circumvented by Generals Schenck and Milroy.

While McClellan was held by the army in Yorktown, nearly all the rebel forces in Virginia were concentrated there. When the evacuation became necessary, these armies were at liberty to select other lines of operation, and Jackson was furnished with 14,000 of the very best on hand, and told that he could execute his oath. The only obstacle in his way was Gen. Milroy, with about 4,000 men at McDowell. Gen. Banks warned Gen. Fremont of the proposed move some days in advance; but Fremont had only Gen. Schenck in command of a small brigade at Moorefield, engaged in making ferries and building bridges destroyed by bushwhackers.

Gen. Schenck was ordered to push on to the relief of Milroy as rapidly as possible. The prospect was not flattering. To cross the south branch of the Potomac at Parkersburg, looked as if it would take up all the time necessary to make the reserve available. Gen. Schenek is not the man to hesitate. He might lose a few lives and some wagons, but that was better than the loss of Milroy's entire brigade. So he tumbled his command into the only ford that seemed available. The water was three feet deep, the current furious, and bottom covered with huge

wagons jolted. To miss the track either way was to get into deep water; but the stream was at length

General Schenck pushed on, and when beyond Franklin, while about selecting a camping ground, he received a dispatch from Gen. Milroy, informing us that the enemy, some 14,000 strong, had made their appearance in his immediate neighborhood, and would undoubtedly attack at daylight next morning. This was received at 3 o'clock, and at a place some 22 miles from McDowell. Gen. Schenck ordered on some 1,500 men, with the cavalry, and DeBeck's artillery, determined to reach McDowell, to take part in the fight, if he could not relieve

There is something very impressive in a night march. The solemn tramp of the silent men, made musical by the regular click of the canteen, as it strikes against the bayonet; the ugly, obstinate rat tling of the artillery, as it jolts along, as if conscious of its power, and scorning to be quiet; the dim outlines of hills on either side, between which the masses move on; all go to make up a scene one does not readily forget. Hours wore on, without interruption, other than short rests on the roadside, or the dashing by of staff officers, carrying commands or encouraging the men. These last were in light marching order. The heavy knapsacks had been laid aside, and the good fellows stepped regularly along as if fatigue were impossible. At daylight they were within ten miles of McDowell, and by ten A. M. entered the town. As our troops emerged from the gorge upon the plain of the town. the long line of the rebels was seen filing down the road of the mountains opposite. The scene was exhilerating. The little army, expecting to be overwhelmed by superior numbers, had watched out the long hours in weary anxiety, and now, when the dear old flag appeared, cheer after cheer went up the mountains, to which our men responded heartily while falling to the right and left, as the artillery rattled in on double quick to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner from the band. This was not without effect. The rebel army checked its march, taking possession of the mountain brow, where it looked impudently down upon its proposed victims.

General Schenck and Milroy agreed that, with their small army and entire lack of forage, McDowell was not tenable. How to get out in the face of a superior force was the question to solve. They determined upon a bold move, and that was, instead of waiting to be attacked, to march out and assail the enemy. After fighting long and hard as they could, they determined to withdraw at dark. The enemy had to be checked, and a bold attack was the only means.

To this end the tents already struck were packed in wagons, the trains sent off, and at 2 o'clock four regiments, consisting of the 75th, 82d, 32d, and 3d Virginia, entered the pass up which the road winds, and soon re-appeared, marching up the bare slope, upon the crest of which the enemy had formed in line of battle in anticipation of the threatened attack. So soon as our friends emerged from the laurel and pine that covered two-thirds of the mountain, the rebels opened upon them. From the length of the enemy's line, I gathered that there were about 6,000 in position, and their fire was rapid, heavy, and continuous. To use a common phrase, the fire was murderous. At every volley men fell, killed and wounded. I had seen volunteers under fire, and knew how difficult it was to keep them to their work, and expected every moment to see these break and run. But they did not. For two long hours they stood out boldly, and returned a fire when nothing could be seen but at intervals the head and shoulders of some rebel loading and firing at will.

For two hours these brave fellows worked their way manfully up the mountain side without once flinching. They were much relieved during the last hour by a piece of artillery which Captain Hymen had in position upon an eminence that gave him command of the right wing of the rebel forces.

No battle was ever fought with such surroundings. This long range of lofty mountains overlook the plain on which stands the town of McDowell, at the foot of the one known as Cow Pasture Mountain, he whole make up an amphitheawas being enacted, as if for the entertainment of the side seemed to gain the advantage. I saw the dear old flag slowly winning its way up the slope.

As night fell upon the scene the summit was gained, the firing ceased, and our troops were called off in good order. In one sense of the word it was a victory. We had gained our object. The rebels did not dare to follow our retiring troops; and instead of annoying our rear, they were busy all night preparing for the fight they were satisfied we would renew in the morning. That night we gathered up our wounded and fell back slowly, without annoyance, until we reached Franklin.

So much for so much history of what energy and pluck can accomplish. Milroy, with his little brigade, seemed at one time fated to annihilation; but the courage and enterprise of General Schenck brought him off in triumph.

Items and Incidents.

RETURNS FROM THE SOLDIERS .-- Adams' Express takes north daily, from Fortress Monroe, from \$25,-000 to \$75,000, money forwarded by the troops to their families. This, of course, only happens after a visitation by the paymasters. It is most creditable to the moral character and strong habits of the Union soldiers. How much money do the rebels send home for the support of their families?

PLEASANT FOR THEM.—Messrs. Mason and Slidell will have the comfort of reflecting that while they are engaged in representing the Southern Confederacy abroad, their homes are in possession of the United States Government. Mason's residence is near Winchester, and Slidell's is in New Orleans.

COOLNESS AND COURAGE. The 32d (German) Indiana Regiment has been noted for its gallantry, and in the late battle near Pittsburg Landing showed the greatest bravery and coolness: -- " As a proof of the latter, I will mention," says Colonel Willich, "that when their firing became a little wild,' during the last charge, I stopped the firing and drilled them in the manual of arms, which they all went through as if on the parade ground; they then opened a deliberate, steady and effective fire."

THE value of the rebel property captured on the high seas by our cruisers is immense. It is said that the Government's share of the prize money resulting from the sale of the vessels and their cargoes will be sufficient to pay for all the vessels purchased for the navy. Commodores Alden and McKean will receive about \$100,000 each as their share of the stones, over which the poor horses stumbled and I spoils, and many seamen will receive over \$500 each.

MR. JOHN F. MONROE, the Mayor of New Orleans, the Boston Transcript learns, was formerly engaged in the clothing trade in New York, and afterwards conducted the same busines in New Orleans. About two years since he was suspected of sympathy with the North, and at that time published a card indignantly repudiating the charge.

THE REBELS FINDING OUT THE TRUTH. -- An editorial in the Richmond Examiner of the 23d ult. denounces the rebel Secretary of War for deceiving the Southern people by asserting that a great victory was gained over the National forces in the two days' fight at Pittsburg Landing. The editor states that all the evidence collected on the subject goes to show that the Confederates were badly defeated, and as an evidence of the fact, he quotes Beauregard's own letter to Gen. Grant, the day after the battle, asking the latter, who was in possession of the field, for permission to bury his (Beauregard's) dead.

ECLIPSING OLD HICKORY. - One of the rebel Tennessee papers thinks that General Lovell had an opportunity to "eclipse Old Hickory" at New Orleans. So he had; and he did it. Only Lovell was the dark body and Jackson the light one. The compliment was extremely ambiguous.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT. - A letter from an officer in Fort Jackson, in the New Orleans Bulletin, states the Federal fleet, in its attack upon that fort, averaged one shell every twelve seconds, or five a minute, for nearly seventy hours.

MUSTN'T TALK SAUCY .-- Gen. Burnside recently issued the following Order to the people of North

"Whoever, after the issue of this order, shall, within the limits to which the Union arms may extend in this Department, utter one word against the Government of the United States, will be at once arrested and closely confined. It must be distinctly understood that this Department is under martial law, and treason, expressed or implied, will meet with speedy punishment." meet with speedy punishment."

It is a fact that there is a pretty fair supply of United States Treasury Notes in this city. It is a fact that they are sold and greedily bought up at fifty cents on the dollar, and it is also a fact that a certain class of traitorous individuals are exceedingly anxious to enter largely into the trade. Now these are significant facts; and the first question that occurs is, where do these notes come from, and why are the shavers so eager to enter into the trade?—Richmond Enquirer.

Repulse of Gen. Banks.

JUDGING from the action of President Lincoln in taking possession of the railroads of the United States for military purposes, (see Washington intelligence,) and the proclamation of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in ordering the militia of that State to report in Washington immediately, we have met with some serious disaster. What that is, we are unable to conjecture at the present writing, Monday A. M. We give such particulars as have reached us relative to the repulse of Major-General

STRASBURG, Virginia, May 24. STRABBURG, Virginia, May 24.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Col.
Kenly's command of infantry and cavalry has been
driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in
killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's
force is estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, and is reported
as falling back on Front Royal. He probably
occupied the place this morning.

N. P. Banks, Major-General.

Kenly's force consisted of the 1st Maryland regiment and a squadron of cavalry. While the fight was progressing, some New York cavalry came to their assistance. The fight commenced at twelve o'clock, and continued till night, when the infantry succeeded in surrounding them. The first fight and repulse took place east of the Shenandoah, and finding the force too great, Kenly retreated to the west side, destroying the principal bridge. He made another stand on the west side of the river, and mowed the rebels down with shell and grape. They fired, in all, nearly two hundred rounds. Kenly received a musket shot in the neck during the first attack, but continued on horseback until the close of the day, when he was placed in an ambulance perfectly exhausted. The last fight took place about four miles this side of Front Royal, his effort being to fall back in order, expecting re-enforcements momentarily from Gen. Banks.

A member of Knapp's battery who escaped, says the Maryland regiment fought with indomitable bravery, and that Col. Kenly led them on frequently to bayonet charges. He also says that on the third approach, Ashby displayed a white flag until within pistol range, when Col. Kenly ordered his men to cease firing. The white flag was then thrown down, and the enemy rushed on our troops, cutting and slashing, and refusing all quarter. Lieut. Dushave and Major Miller are both reported wounded and

HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURGH, May 25, 2.40 P. M. Headquarters, Martineburgh, May 25, 2.40 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:—The rebels attacked us this A. M. at daybreak, in great force. Their force was estimated at 15,000, consisting of Ewel's and Jackson's divisions. The fire of the pickets began with the light, and was followed by artillery until the lines were under fire on both sides. The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, until two regiments broke line and fell back. We were ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reenforced on the other side, and continued their march to Martinsburgh, where they arrived at 2 P. M.,—a distance of twelve miles. Our trains are in advance, and will cross the river in safety. Our entire force engaged was less than 4,000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's brigades, with two regiments of cavalry under Gen. Hatch and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were re-enforced by the 15th Maine, which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

N. P. Banks, Major-General. To Hon. E. M. Stanton:-The rebels attacked us

Headquarters, beyond Martinsburgh, May 25, 5.45 P. M.

May 25, 5.45 P. M.

A prisoner captured this P. M., says the rebel force in our rear is to be strengthened—that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force. We all passed the Potomac safe—men, trains and all. I think of making a march of thirty-five miles.

N. P. Banks, Major-General.

Dispatches received by the War Department, state that Gen. Banks has fallen back on Harper's Ferry. The enemy are reported to be in large force, and many reports state that the rebel force has left Richmond and moved north to take the offensive. Our troops are being rapidly re-enforced. Rumor says that Gen. Jackson is advancing to the support of Ewell and Johnston, and there are also statements that there is still another force behind him. Prompt measures have been taken to meet the emergency, if truly reported.

The following was received at the War Department at 11 P. M. on the day of date:

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 26, 4 P. M. To the President:—I have the honor to report the safe arrival of my command at this place last evening at 10 o'clock, and the passage of the fifth corps across the river to-day with comparatively little loss. The loss of men in killed, wounded and missing in the different combats in which my command

has participated since my march from Strasburgh on the morning of the 24th, I am unable now to report, but have great satisfaction in being able to represent that, although serious, it is much less than might have been anticipated, considering the very great disparity of forces engaged and the long matured plans of the enemy, which aimed at nothing less than the entire capture of our force. Details will be forwarded as soon as possible.

My command encountered the enemy in constant succession of attacks and well contested engagements at Strasburg, Middleton and Newton, and a point along between those places, and at Winchester. The force of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, with very strong artillery and cavalry supports. My own force consisted of two brigades—less than 4,000 strong, all told—1,500 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns and 6 smooth bores.

brigades—less than 4,000 strong, all told—1,500 cavalry, 10 Parrott guns and 6 smooth bores.

The substantial preservation of the entire supply is a source of gratification. It numbered about 300 wagons. On a forced march of 53 miles, 38 of which were performed in one day—subject to constant attack, in front, rear and flank, according to its position, by the enemy in full force—in the panics of teamsters, and mischances of river passage of more than 300 yards, with slender preparations for ford and ferry—I lost not many more than 30 wagons. A full statement of this loss will be forwarded forthwith.

Our troops are in good spirits and occupy both

Our troops are in good spirits and occupy both sides of the river.

N. P. Banks,

Major-General Commanding.

Department of the East.

GEN. BURNSIDE has seized all the Commissioners of the town of Edenton, N. C. — T. J. Bland, A. J. Glover, H. A. Bond, F. L. Roberts-and taken them to his headquarters at Newbern. The fifth Commissioner was not arrested, being confined to his bed by sickness. They are held as hostages for the safe return of Mr. White, a Union pilot, who was seized by the Confederates while on a visit to his wife at Edenton. It is alleged that these Commissioners connived at Mr. White's arrest, though they stoutly deny any complicity with the matter, and insist that they had no power to prevent it. Gen. Burnside intends to send one of the Commissioners to Raleigh, whither Mr. White has been conveyed, to demand his release. The Confederates threaten to hang Mr. White, and Gen. Burnside intends that all the Commissioners shall be executed in like manner in case the Confederates execute their threat.

There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Council still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Wool had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Gen. Wool sent up a proclamation to Norfolk, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands—so soon as they acknowledge the supremacy of the Government they will enjoy its fostering aid; but while they remain in their present rebellious mood, they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He also assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

Most of the stores are now open, and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing. As far as can be ascertained no one is now willing to receive Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of the Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. Government notes are received with great avidity.

The Union men of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express their sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirits around them.

Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 800 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk. The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come there for loyal people, was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life is so great and prices so high that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and ovsters.

From the forces under McClellan, now in front of Richmond, we have received the following telegrams:

TUNSTALL'S STATION, May 21.—The pickets of the enemy were driven across Bottom's Bridge yesterday by the troops advancing in that direction. They attempted to regain the post by the fire of their artillery, but failed. Our batteries opened, shelling the woods on each side of the road. The advance under Gen. Stoneman reached New Bridge yesterday, within eight miles of Richmond, but found no enemy in force this side of the Chickahominy, which at that point dwindles down to a small creek. Six pieces of artillery were found posted upon the opposite bank, but his purpose being not to bring on an engagement, he retired one mile from the bridge, and encamped during the day. While driving in the enemy's outposts he had one man killed and three wounded. The whole army moved this morning early.

McClellan's Headquarters, ten miles from RICHMOND, May 23.—Our troops crossed the Chickahominy yesterday, both at Bottoms and Railroad bridge, and now occupy a position one and a half miles beyond. A few of the enemy's pickets only were seen in front of the advance, under Gen. Stone man, at New Bridge. A strong guard of the enemy is still visible on the opposite side of the creek. Their presence will not interfere with the crossing of our troops when the proper time comes.

A large number of men have been detailed for building a number of bridges at different points on the creek.

A balloon ascension made to-day by Prof. Lowe, gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand. From the best information that can be ascertained, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the Federal troops. The advance of the Federal army now being within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow in order that the main body shall come up to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the capital of Rebeldom.

Washington, May 24.—A dispatch to the War Department states:

Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville seven miles from New Bridge. The 4th Michigan about finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed. Our loss ten killed and wounded, the remainder falling back to the railroad. The 33d N. Y. regiment were the first to enter the village. The houses showed unmistakable evidence of the accuracy of our artillery, some of them being riddled in a dozen

places Col. Mason, of the 7th Maine, was slightly injured

by the explosion of a shell. Gen. Stoneman sent two squadrons of the 8th Illinois cavalry, under Maj. Clendenin, three miles further up the river, and caused to be destroyed the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. Mechanicsville, which is now occupied by our troops, is five miles from Richmond. Gen. McClellan and staff visited the newly acquired section of country this afternoon,

HEADQUARTERS, SUNDAY, May 25th. - General Negly's brigade is now encamped five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. To obtain this position they were forced to engage the rebel Gen. Stuart, with his brigade, composed of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The officers engaged suppose the rebel loss to be between 50 and 60 killed. A number of their dead were left on the field.

There is nothing of interest from the vicinity of Richmond to-day. Contrabands who come in say the inhabitants of Richmond are leaving as fast as they can for Dansville. All those capable of bearing arms are compelled to remain. Very few soldiers are in the city, all being in their camps.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

During the week various rumors have been in circulation to the effect that the President had determined to issue a new call for volunteers. The number required has been stated at all figures from 50,000 to 100,000. It now seems that the lowest estimate has been decided upon. This is to fill up regiments which have been thinned out by sickness and wounds, and to form a reserve under drill for the future, which may be ready at the decisive moment and points.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed George F. Dennison, from the neighborhood of New Orleans, as Special Agent and Acting Collector, to open the port at the earliest practicable period, in order to carry out the President's proclamation.

Collectors will be appointed for Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C., as soon as proper persons can be selected; the object of the Secretary being to procure the services of those resident in the South, and who, in addition to efficiency, will be acceptable to all parties concerned.

The following is a copy of the instructions transmitted to the various Collectors of Customs:

mitted to the various Collectors of Customs:

Treasury Department, May 23.

Sir:—In pursuance of the provisions of the proclamation of the President, made during the blockades of Beaufort, Port Royal, and New Orleans, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, pertaining to entry at those ports, no articles contraband of war will be permitted to enter either of said ports, and you will accordingly refuse clearances to such vessels bound to those ports, with any such articles on board. Until further instructed, you will regard as contraband of war, the following articles, viz:—Cannon, mortars, firearms, pistols, bombs, grenades, fire brick, flints, matches, powder, saltpeter, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, sulphur, helmets, or bounding caps, belts, saddles and bridles, always excepting the quantity of said articles, which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and those who compose the crew, cartridge bags, and the material for percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, resin, sail-cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, masts, ship timber, tar and pitch, military persons in the service of the enemy, dispatches of the enemy, and articles of like character with those especially enumerated. You will also refuse clearances in all cases when in your judgment there is ground for apprehension that any goods, wares, or merchandise shipped at your port will be used for the said of the insurgents.

You will be especially careful on applications for clearance, to require bonds, with sufficient sureties, for fulfilling faithfully all conditions imposed by law or departmental regulations, from shippers of the following articles to the ports opened, or to any other ports from which they may easily and are probably intended to be re-shipped in aid of the existing rebellion, viz:—Liquors, coals, iron, lead, copper, tin, brass, telegraph instruments, wire, porous cups, platina, sulphuric acid, zinc, and all other telegraph materials, marine engines, screw propellers, paddle-wheels, cylinders, crank TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 28.

The Post-master General has accepted the tender of Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New York, to carry the mails to New Orleans, and Key West mails will also go by Government transports, sailing from New York.

It has been ascertained from an authentic source that expenditures of the Government from April, 1861, to the present time, have not averaged one million per day. This may be considered a refutation of the exaggerated reports on the subject.

News from abroad is healthful. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been the creation of the desire of the secessionists, and are un-

founded in tact. Permission has been given to state facts in regard

to the French Minister's visit to Richmond. He had no instructions from his Government, nor had it the least knowledge of his intention. M. Mercier, conversing with Secretary Seward, expressed his regret that he could not see Richmond and judge for himself about the views and expectations of the insurgents. Mr. Seward said he could go without any objection from this Government; that he wished every foreign minister would go and see for himself how hopeless the insurrection was. M. Mercier went unofficially. He heard and saw for himself; of course in no way acting or speaking for his Government, or compromising his relations toward the United States. The President was previously consulted, and approved of his going. When he returned he called immediately on the Secretary, and afterwards upon the President, and communicated to them frankly his impressions received. He allowed no one in Richmond to say anything to him that he should not be at liberty to communicate to Seward, and he neither communicated to the rebel leaders anything from this Government, nor anything from them to the Government. He held no official communication with any one, nor did he permit himself to receive official attentions. M. Mercier's whole conduct in the transaction was discreet, loyal, and friendly.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning, says that the city is intensely agitated by the intelligence from the Valley of the Shenandoah, (see "Repulse of Gen. Banks" in another column,) and the rumors and speculations increase the excitement,

The President has issued the following order to railroad corporations:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862 By virtue of the authority invested by act of Congress, the President takes military possession of all the railroads of the United States, from and after this date until further orders, and directs that the respective railroad companies, their officers and servants, shall hold themselves in readiness for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war as may be ordered by the military authorities, to the exclusion of all other business. By order of the Secretary of War. I. M. C. Meigs.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Empire Agricultural Works—R & M. Harder. Grover's Patent Swing Beam Plow—Alling & Co. Fresh Seeds—H. C. White, Agent. Burnham's Subsoil Attachment—Burnham & Pierce. Produce and Commission Merchants—Lessey & Lyma Sugar Evaporator and Cane Mills—Matthew Long.

The News Condenser.

- The taxable property of Cincinnati is worth \$91,000,000. __ Butter has been sold at auction in Virginia, at \$1.25 per

pound -The Norfolk Navy Yard is not to be rebuilt; so, at least, the newsmongers tell us.

- The enterprising people of Troy are already preparing to

rebuild the burned district. - A four-inch plank, 107 feet in length, was recently turned

out at a saw mill in Oregon.

- Thirty acres of pine forest in Lawrence, Mass., were burned over on the 11th inst.

- There remain now in the hands of the enemy only two

forts of the least importance. — The total number of buildings destroyed at Troy, N. Y.,

by fire on the 10th, foots up 671. - During April there left Liverpool a total of 24 ships, 8,512

steerage and 207 cabin passengers. - Citizens of Florida, now at Washington, tell the President

that slavery must be abolished there. - About 300 acres of woodland in the west part of Ware Mass., were burned over on the 10th.

- There have been recently quite a number of serious fire in the timber land near Hornellsville.

- Specials to the Chicago papers assert positively that Gen Sterling Price was killed at Farmington. - Some villain raised a secession flag over the Theologica

Seminary, at Auburn, last Tuesday night. - Sherman Kimberly, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in

Pike N. Y., on the 8th inst., aged 84 years. -Gen. Halleck is said to have peremptorily ordered all

newspaper correspondents outside the lines.

- The legality of the Fugitive Slave Law in the District o Columbia is to be tested in court in a few days.

- Com. Farragut is a native and resident of Tennessee. He entered the service in 1810, and is 65 years old.

-The Galena is considered a failure by gentlemen who

have arrived in Washington from the Peninsula. - The loss by the Troy fire is over \$3,000,000, on which

there was an insurance for a little over one-third. - Wm. H. Wheeler, of Litchfield, Conn., had in his door-

yard, the 15th of May, a snow drift four feet high. - The Ohio Legislature refused to pass a law allowing the

troops of that State to vote while at the seat of war. - There is talk of a recess of the House from the 28th until

the 2d of June, in order to put the Hall in summer trim. - A little dead contraband was found in a bale of cotton

on Tuesday week, at the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y.

- Capt. Asahel Newcomb, aged 83, one of the pioneers of the Holland purchase, died in Pike, N. Y., on the 5th inst.

- The New York subscription to the Worden testimonial amounted, on Thursday of last week, to the sum of \$5,902.

- One hundred and eighty-two graduates of Harvard University are serving in the army and navy of the United States. - One of the advantages the rebels in Memphis are reaping

from the rebellion is the privilege of paying \$22 per barrel for flour.

- Four new rams, for use on the Mississippi, have arrived at Cairo, and six more are expected to be soon ready for - Austria has sent two naval engineers to America to

inspect the Monitor and Merrimac, and the new coast fortifi-- There are now in operation in Buffalo nearly 20 elevators,

which have been erected at a cost of between \$600,000 and \$800,000. - A number of choice horses and sheep have been shipped

from Boston within the last week, to the order of parties in Australia. - On Saturday evening week, a new and dangerous counter

feit \$5 bill on the Bank of America made its appearance in New York.

- A large number of Germans are about to emigrate to this country, and will settle in Illinois, Wisconsin, and

- Nearly \$30,000 have already been contributed outside of the city of Troy for the relief of the poor sufferers by the fire in that city.

- Hon. Edward Stanley, the newly-appointed Governor of North Carolina, is in Washington, and will speedily depart on - Malcom Ives, correspondent of the New York Herald, is

released from Fort McHenry—no proof of treason being found - A magnificent offer has been made by the Confederate

authorities to all who may enlist in their navy-a share of the prize money.

- Gen. McClellan has issued very stringent general orders forbidding, under extreme penalties, any interference with - Mr. A. Moore, of Newstead, Eric Co., has a cow which

has given birth to three bull calves, now three weeks old, and in fine condition. - An army medical board will assemble in Washington

June 1st, for the nomination of applicants for admission into the medical corps. - Anonymous letters have been sent to nearly all the Union

men of Fredericksburg, threatening their lives and property after our army leaves.

- The shipment of cotton from Arkansas North has commenced. A lot left Osceola, in that State, some time since and more will soon follow.

— In 1860, more than 50,000 postage stamps were found in letter boxes and mailsbags in London, rubbed from their places

- Over 3,000 of Sterling Price's deluded followers have left his army and returned to their homes in Missouri, considerably wiser if not better men.

- The Government has taken measures to obtain redres from the Sultan for the recent cold-blooded murders of American missionaries in Turkey. - There is a magazine at Yorktown which has not yet been

opened, every one fearing that some secret spring will blow it up. It will be undermined. - Major Scott, of the Postoffice Department, takes to New

Orleans 16,000 foreign letters, which have accumulated within the last two or three months. -- Eleven hundred dollars in cash have been collected in St.

Louis for John Davis, the man who set on the powder to keep the sparks from falling into it. - A young lady in Barre, Mass., recently killed ten black

snakes, several of which measured five or six feet in length, in the pasture near her residence. -The Auburn Advertiser says: "Never, within our

recollection, has Cayuga Co. given greater promise of rich harvests to come than at present." - The Cincinnati Commercial says that the production of

molasses in the West during the coming season will be equal to the wants of home consumption. - Eighteen of the most eminent surgeons in Connecticut

have volunteered, at the call of Gov. Buckingham, to visit any battle-field and do professional duty. - James Hampton, of Bingham, Maine, has, within three

weeks, buried his whole family, eight in number, the victims of that dreadful scourge-diphtheria. - Friday night week the paint works of Waldron & Co., in

Brooklyn, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Insurance, \$23,000.

- Addie Nutting, aged two and a half years, daughter of Leander Nutting, of Mason Village, N. H., died on Saturday week from eating matches. She had eaten nearly 90 matches.

A A A A

Special Notices.

THE CURE FOR STAMMERING.

PAMPHLETS (new edition) describing Bates' Appliances. the New, Scientific, and only known means for the permanent Cure of Stammering, can be obtained, free of Express H. C. C. MEARS, by addressing No. 82, Broadway, New York.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, MAY 27th, 1861. FLour is unchanged in rates.

GRAIN-Wheat, Corn, and Rye are at last quotations. Oats have declined slightly. Barley has advanced 2@5 cents per

Burrier is becoming more plenty and choice roll will bring only one shilling per pound. Firkin packed is worth but 11 cts. Potatoes are being shipped somewhat extensively, and the range is from 50 to 63 cts. per bushel, as to quality and variety. HAV is slow of sale and prices have fallen off \$1 per tun.

Rochester Wholesple Prices.

ויי	Rochester wh	Oleanie Littes
	Flour and Grain.	Eggs, dozen 10@10c
	Flour, winter wheat, \$5.25@6.25	Honey, box 12@14c
٠, ا	Flour, spring do, 4.75@5.00	Candles, box 91/2/2010c
'	Flour, buckwheat 0.00@0.00	Candles, extra 12(a)12c
	Meal, Indian 1.12@1.12	Fruit and Roots.
2	Wheat, Genesee 1.00@1.25	Apples, bushel 50@87c
-	Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Do. dried 12 tb. 404%c
	Corn, old 50@00c.	Peaches, do 14@16c
. 1	Corn, new 50@00c.	Cherries, do 14@16c
ıt	Rve. 60 lbs 39 bush 63@65c.	Plums, do 10@12c
	Oats, by weight, 36@38c.	Potatoes 50@63c
	Barley 56@70c.	Hides and Skins.
٠, ١	Barley 56@70c. Buckwheat 00@00c.	Slaughter 4%@5c
"	Beans 1.25@1.63	Calf 7@8c
-	Ments.	Sheep Pelts. \$0.50@2.00
	Pork, mess \$11.50@12.00	Lamb Pelts 25c@50c
8	Pork, clear 13.00@13.50	Seeds.
4	Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.50@ 4.00	Clover, medium, \$4.25@4.50
	Beef, cwt 4.00@ 6.00	_ Do. large, 6,00@6,25
L,	Spring lambs, each 1.25@ 1.75	Timothy 1.50@2.00
	Mutton carcass 405%c	Sundries.
-	Hams, smoked 6@7c.	Wood, hard\$3.00@5.00
ı	Shoulders 4@5c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
	Chickens 8@9c. Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50
	Turkeys 9@10c.	Coal, Pittston 5,50@5.50
_	Geese	Coal, Shamokin 5.50@5.50
n	Ducks & pair 38@44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c Salt, bbl \$1.50@1.56
	Dairy, &c.	Sart bp1
	Butter, roll 1214@00c.	Hay, tun 9.00@14.0
11	Butter, firkin 11@11c.	Straw, tun 5.00@6.00
	Cheese 6%@7c.	Wool, ₩ tb 35@45c Whitefish, half bbl. 3.25@3.50
	Lard, tried 6%@7c.	
of	Tallow, rough 5@5%c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.50@5.00 Trout, half bbl 3.25@3.50
^	Tallow, tried 7@7 c.	1 110 fr (* 11 str. 1201 2.50 (32.50

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 26.—FLOUR—Market steady and may be quoted ac better with a fair business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$4,30,34,40 for superfine State; \$4,505,48,50 or extra State; \$4,304,40 for superfine State; \$4,505,48,50 or extra State; \$4,305,44,60 for superfine State; \$4,505,40,50 or extra State; \$4,305,44,60 for superfine Setate; \$4,505,45 for or extra round hoped Ohio, and \$5,206,50 for trade brands do., the market closing steady. Some sales of choice extra State were made at \$4,70. Canadian flour may be quoted 5c better, with a more active business doing Sales at \$4,505,47,50 or spring, and \$4,806,25 for winter extra Rye flour continues quiet and steady at \$3,003,4,15 for infarior to choice. Corn meal is in moderate demand and prices steady. Sales at \$3,15 for Brandywine and \$2,20 for Jersey.

Grain—Wheat market may be quoted steady at an advance of 1c, with a good demand for export or home consumption.—Sales Chicago spring at 8503,10; tonated cited at \$1,053,10; milky suited club at \$8,031; to the suited state of the suited

HOPS—Intere is a steady pair demand for brewing, and, with a reduced stock, prices are firm; asles 350 bales, at 12,2186 for ordinary to choice new, and 7,210c for 1800.

BUJFFALO, MAY 26—FLORE—The market rules quiet with only moderate demand for home and interior. Sales Saturday extra Indiana at \$4,50; Illinois and Wisconnin \$4,20,4,75, latter for choice baker; choice extra Wisconnin at \$4,50; latter for choice baker; choice extra Wisconnin at \$4,50; latter eding.—The wheat market on Saturday opened with a better eding. Sales amber Iowa at 90c; amber Michigan at \$1,07; Manitowes, going at \$25; prine No. 2 Chicago ging at \$6c; No. 1 Milwankee club at \$6c. There were several other transactions made, the market closing firm, holders acking an advance of 2 to 3 cents. Corn—The market steady at a shade easier prices Sales new at 324c; Toledo out order at 30c; old at 35c; old and new mixed at 34c. Oats—The stock here small. Prices easier; sales at 34c. There is only a moderate demand for distilling purposes, city use and through shipment. Retailing at 336,33c. Barley—The market guiet and inactive; Chicago nominal at 56c, and Canadian at 68c/90c. No sales. Rye—The market quiet and inactive; Chicago nominal at 56c, and Canadian at 68c/90c. No sales. Rye—The market guiet and inactive; Chicago nominal at 56c, and Canadian at 66c.

SERDS—Timothy dull, inactive and nominal at \$1,75 for Canadian; \$1,876/20.20 for good to choice. Peas—Common Canadian at 60c. SERDS—Timothy dull, inactive and nominal at \$1,75 for Canadian; \$1,876/20.20 for good to choice Balgian held at \$2,256/20. Clover quiet; demand light. Nominal at \$4,876/20.50, for good to very choice small, and \$6,00 for large.—Flax seed nominal at \$1,500 for leavy. Mess Reef at \$9,00 for city packed. Hams at 6c for plain, 7½c for do sacked, and 7c for sugar cured. Shoulders in dry salt at \$4/c. Smoked shoulders at \$4,000 for light, and \$1,150 for heavy. Mess Reef at \$9,00 for city packed. Hams at 6c for plain, 7½c. White Fish and Trout at \$2,763,00, for new in half bbl

TORONTO, MAY 24 — FLOUR—Nothing doing in Flour.
GRAIN—The street market yesterday was exceedingly dull which is accounted for by the extreme inclemency of the weather. Fall wheat, of which there were about 500 bushel offered, sold at prices ranging from 90c to \$1. Spring wheat—about 200 bushels sold at 80c to 85c. Barley nominal, at 70c to 73c. Oats nominal, at 45c to 48c. Peas, of which the receipt

ere small, at 55c to 58c	_
Butter. Fresh 42 lb	12%(@15
Eggs. 🛱 dozen	808
Chickens. ₩ pair	30(0,50
Butter, Fresh & 16 Eggs, \$\pi\$ dozen, Chickens, \$\pi\$ pair Turkeys, each	75@75
Potatoes, good samples. 22 bushel	75(a)80
Hay 🎓 tun	20.00@20.00
Hides	4.50(20.00
Sheepskins	1.20@1.60
Calfskins, 29 th.	8/08
Calfskins, 袋 tb, Tallow	5.50@6.00
	277-1

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 21.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality,		\$8,50@9,00
Ordinary quality,		8,00@8,50
Common quality,		7,50@8,00
Inferior quality,		6,00@7,50
	COWS AND GALVES.	
First onality	9.4	5.00@50.00
Ordinary quality		0.00@45.00
Common quality.		0.00(235.00
Inferior quality	2	5.00(5)28.00
	VEAL CALVES.	-,00-0,00
First quality	7 MAIN CALLY MG. 20 1%	K @KVa
Ordinary anality	df 4 f	41/05
Common quality		4 644
Inferior quality		3 64
-		J @1
Dalman amalière	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	er oome oo
Ordinary		4,25@5,00

Inferior		8.00(4)2,00
Interior,		2,00@3,00
C 6-3	Swine	0440004
Corn-red,		5%@5%c
QO. Ngnt		2/4(03/46
Suu-led,		3% @3%0
ALBANY, MAY 26-	-BEEVES-The receipts are	a again larg
nearly 4.300 having be	-BEEVES -The receipts are en brought down during th	e week Thi
was 800 more than was	expected, or is needed, and	vet the mai
ret opened at an adva	nce equal to at least 1/c 20 1	h live weigh

ket opened at an advance equal to at least 1/2 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ ib, live weight—in a few instances 1/2 \$\overline{\text{P}}\$ ib better was realized. Sales, how-

ver, were slow.		,
PRICES - The following are the	ruling rates,	but the market
oses rather weak:		
	This week.	Last week.
Premium,	5 @5%c	474@5 c
Extra,	4%@4%c	4%@5 c 4%@4%c
First quality.	3%@4%c	3 1 0 4 6
Second quality	⅓3@3¾c	8`~@8\/e
Third quality,	2%@2%c	21/4@21/4c
Comment of the commen	C 41	

SREEF—The receipts are heavy for the sesson, and the market is quite weak at a decline of *4@3/c #1 to from last week's rates. Hous—The asking prices range from 3/c to 3/c #1 to, and for choice extra fit \$3.5 #100 hs. but there are none here that will realize the outside figure.—Aldes and Argus.

realize the outside figure.—Allas and Arpus.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 21.—At market, 281 Cattle, about 250 Beeves, and 51 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARRET BEEF.—Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stail-fed Oxen) \$6,500,675, first quality, \$6,00,000; second do, \$575,000; third do, \$4,000,000; ordinary, \$—0—.

WORKING OXEN, \$7 pair.—\$90,0150.

COWS AND CALVES.—\$25, \$376,022.

STORES.—Yearlings, \$—0—; Two years old, \$00\$,000; Three years old, \$21,022.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1500 at market. Prices in lots, \$2,2503,-50 cach; extre, \$4,000,550, or 4 665 \$2 lb.

SPEING LAMBS.—\$3,500,400.

HIDES.—\$6,645¢ \$7 lb.

TELINS.—\$0,5002,00. Calf Skins.—80,90 \$7 lb.

VEAL CALVES, from \$3,000,400.

BRIGHTON, MAY 24 — At market, 700 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores 1,500 Sheep and Lambs, 1200 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$6,7%,00,00; first quality, \$6,50@ 0,00; second do, \$6,00@,00; third do, \$5,25@,00.

WORKING OXEN—\$90, \$120,0135.

MILICR COWS—\$49,00\$61; common, \$20,021.

VFAL CALVES—\$4,000,5,50

STORBS—Yearling, \$0,000; Two years old, \$19,021; Three years old, \$22,023.

1d, \$22/223.
HIDES - 6@6% c \(\text{A} \) ib. Tallow - 6@6% c.
PRITS - \$1.50(22.00 each. Calf Skins - 8@9c \(\text{B} \) ib.
SHEFF AND LAMES - \$2.00(3.55) c. extra, \$4.60(3.50)
SWINS - Stores, wholesale, 3% (35 c.; retail, \$4.66 c. Spring

THE WOOL MARKETS.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22—Market steady, with fair inquiry for native fleece and foreign descriptions; the sales are 100,000 fbs. domestic fleece, at 430,48c. for ½ to full-blood Merino and Saxony, and 600,52c for small lots of selected Saxony; 30,000 fbs. California, 220 bales Cape of Good Hope; 50 do. unwashed Smyrna; 100 do. Donskoi, and 120 do. Mestizona, on private terms.—With regard to the New Clip, we have little information as yet of an interesting character, other than that the growers are asking pretty high rates, which the prosperity of mannfacturers would seem to warrant, but much will depend on the future course of manufacturing agents, speculators, and dealers. If they should seek for wool in the interior, as in former years, they certainly will be obliged to pay a round price, but if they wait till the wool is shorn off the sheep, and permit it to seek a market, they will be sure to get it at its value. We quote:

market, they will be sure to get it at its value	. We quote:
Saxony Fleece % tb. American full-blood Merino	48/7/89
American full-blood Merino	45.046
American Native and quarter Merino	49 5/44
Extra pulled Superfine pulled	44(7)47
Superfine pulled.	40(0)45
Lamb's pulled	000@00
Lamb's pulled. California fine, unwashed.	25(@30
Peruvian washed Valparaiso unwashed	30@32
Valparaiso unwashed	13@15
MODEN American Merino innweshed	01/2009
South American Mestiza unwashed	24@26
South American common washed	12@14
South American Entre Rios do	23(@25
South American unwashed	9@12
South American Cordova washed.	25/2027
Cape Good Hope unwashed	
East India washed	25@35
African unwashed	16(2)20
African washed	30@34
Mexican unwashed	12@14
Texas	00@00
Smyrna unwashed	12@18
Smyrna washed	
	N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, MAY 22.—At the decline noticed in our last, there has been an improved demand and the sales of the week foot up 36,000 fbs. including 16,000 fbs. extra and fine fleece at 44@45c. and 10,000 fbs. super pulled at about the same figures.—Journal. HUFFALO, MAY 26.—Wool—The market rules quiet, and the deliveries as yet have been small. A few bales have been sold at 30c for common, and prices range from 30/240c for common to fine. Pelts—Guiet and nominal at \$1.57/4, \$1.50, \$2,00/22,25 each, according to the size and quality.—Courier.

DETROIT, MAY 21.—One of our city buyers has taken 3,000 ths. at 38@Atc. It is supposed the market will begin at about 40c. for nne, or that it will at least soon reach that figure. Farmers will probably lose nothing by waiting until the market has at least fairly opened.—Tribune.

BOSTON, MAY 22. -The following are the rates for the

Week:		
Saxony and Merino, fine,47@51	Texas.	00@00
Full blood	Smyrna, washed.	20(4)32
% and % blood48(a)46	130. unwashed	12@22
Common. 41@43	Syrian	12(2)06
Pulled, extra,	Cape.	21(0)21
Do. superfine	Crimes.	11/020
110 NO. I	Rhanos Avros	31(5)40
100 No. 2 006/000 1	Partirian weehed	80/-28
Western mixed, 35@43	Canada.	00(5)00

Died.

In Marion, of scarlet fever, April 28th, 1862, CHARLIE ALBERT, only child of Josian G. and Mary T. Peters, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 9 days. AT Rush, on the 14th inst, of that insiduous disease, consumption, Miss ANN ELIZA THOMPSON, aged 27 years.

New Advertisements.

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

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

ESSEY & LYMAN Produce and Commission Merchants, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BEANS, PEAS, EGGS. Dried Fruits, Clover and Tinothy Seed, Live Geese Feathers, Itc.,

NO. 68 MAIN ST., BUFIALO, N. Y.

E. N. LESSEY.] [N. B. LYMAN. GEO. C. WHITE, Esq., Pres. White's Bak, Buffalo.
A. J. Rich, Esq., Fres. Bank of Attics. do.
D. D. T. Moore, Esq., EditorRural New-Yorker, Rochester.

FOUND AT LAST

Burnham's Subsil Attachment. Patented August 27, 1861.

FARMERS have long sought a simple, cleap, and durable sub-oiler, and it CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED. This new and valuable soller, and it can now be surplied. Into new and variable invention can be attached to any ordinary plow, and pulverizes the soil to any required depth. Secont and description on first page of this paper. This ATTACHMENT

has been introduced in Cortland and Goodaga Counties, and is highly approved by farmers and nursrymen having it in use. WM. Brown SMITE, of the Syracuse Nurseries, prefers the Attachment to ordinary subsoil plows, and has substituted it therefor. We can refer to many practial men who are using this improvement for testimony as to it value. For references and full particulars, send for a circular. Price of the Attachment only \$5. FolTown, County or State Rights, address

BURNHAM & PIERCE,
Home, Cortland Co., N. Y.

Home, Corland Co., N. Y.,
or FLOWER & WENER, Syracuse, N. Y.,
who keep the Attachment constantly a sala TRESH SEEDS, FRISH SEEDS.

Buffalo Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 247 MAIN STREET, BUFALO, N. Y.

I have pleasure in inviting attention to a superior stock of VEGETABLE AND FLOVER SEEDS.

Referring to past success I feel warraged in assuring Gardeners and Amateurs that I can furnish quie as good Seeds as can be obtained abroad, or purchased of unnown and irresponsible peddlers. My papers are larger, freshe and better than those left at stores to be sold by dealers ling out of the city, and who are unknown to purchasers. I un constantly ordering Seeds from the best houses in New Yor, Boston, and Philadelphia, and can fill orders for special wans and latest novelties, on shortest notice. No effort shall bewanting to supply reliable Seeds in all the departments. Als FRUIT, SHADE, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Shrubs, Vines, Green-House and Beddig-out Plants, in all variety. A very superior stock of importe and American Flower Seeds, including those grown by Mr. Robert Comes of this city, and which have no successful riva here or elsewhere. PACKAGES OF FLOW: R SEEDS,

of 25 different varieties, including the hoice Asters, Balsam Pansy and Phlox, and one of Double Zania, for One Dollar. **ES Sent free of postage. I. C. WHITE, Agent.



ROVER'S PATENT DRAFT BEAM, FOR DRAWING PLOWS OF LL KINDS—The use of this improvement is warranted to lesen the ordinary labor of Plowing to both man and beast, frona quarter to a third, as attested by many practical farmers, analso by the dynamometer, of which the following is a speciene:—Of two tests, had on the farm of Mr. Charles B. Potter st.dams Basin, in Ogden, Monroe Co., N. Y., on the 19th and 23d nst., on three different Plows, all drawn by oxen and held by one disinterested person, and worked as nearly alike as possible. On the first day, present Charles B. Potter, Henry S. Potte, D. P. Strunk, and P. Alling; 2d day, present C. B. Potter, D.P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 2d day, present C. B. Potter, D.P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling; 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling, 4d day, present C. B. Potter, D. P. Strunk, S. M. Short and P. Alling, 4d day, the dentical same Plow, with Grover's Attachment, drew only 4d Ps.!

Plows with this Attachment are manufactured and sold by the subscribers, and also by D. C. AlliNG, of Rochester, N. Y. who owns some 2d Counties in Western and Coural N. Y. Likewise made and sold by R.D. FIELD & TATT, Whites Corners, Eric Co. N. Y., and by I. THOR & H. L. GREEN, of Jacksonville, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Alling & 64-15t.

SUGAR EVAPORATORS

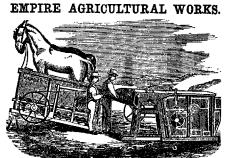
AND CANE MILLS.

Having received a number of letters from different States. making inquiries for Sugar Machinery, and having thorough practical experience with Sorgho machinery, the subscriber has consented to devote his personal attention through the summer to the selection and forwarding of Evaporators and Sugar Mills. Send for Circular.

MATTHEW LONG, 646-01

Beech, Licking County, Ohio.

BUY THE BEST AT THE



THE undersigned manufacture Changeable Endless Chain RAILWAY HORSE-POWERS,

COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS, Threshers, Separators, Wood Saws, &c. These Powers produce more power with less elevation, and are operated with greater ease to the team, than any other, requiring very slow travel of horses, being only about 1½ miles per hour, when doing a good fair business, which is 400 to 500 bushels of Oats per day, or half that quantity of Wheat or Rye.

THE THRESHER AND CLEANER

R. & M. HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

Self-Raking Reaper and Mower, Is the best and most economical Harvester of Grain and Grass yet invented. Only one hand is necessary to manage it, and it requires less labor to bind after 1t than after the best hand-

THE NEW YORK

rakers.

It is simple and durable, not liable to get out of order, and the saving in labor by the self-rake alone will pay for the entire machine before it is worn out.

All the gearing is hung on an iron frame, and the cutter-bar is made of steel.

For Circulars and other information, apply to the manufacturers.

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & ALLEN, Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y

HOWARD'S NEW MOWER Mower and Reaper

FOR 1862. FOUR SIZES — cheap—durable — light draft—free from clog-ging, and perfect in their operation, either in cutting grain or

SEND FOR CIRCULAR giving full description and cuts of machine.

N. B.—I have leased the right of A. W. Morse to use his PATENTED LEVER or hoister, by which the finger-bar of a Mowing Machine is raised and lowered, therefore farmers will not be subject to prosecution by said Morse for using this valu-

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



SMITH & WINEGAR'S PATENT, WITH LA TOURRETTE'S IMPROVEMENTS.

The above engraving represents a Drain Tile Machine which has been used for years, and, with its recent improvements is undoubtedly the best and most durable Tile Machine in America. It performs the whole labor of grinding the clay, screening it to free it from gravel, and presses it in tile at the same operation, and may be propelled by either water, steam or horse-power. It makes all sizes and shapes of tile and pipe, from 1½ to 12 inches, and molds 100 rods of 2 inch tile per hour. The machine is simple in construction, durable, (being made of iron,) and not lable to get out of order. In the great essentials of Simplicity, capacity and Durability it has no equal. It was awarded the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1850, which award was approved by a special committee of practical tile makers appointed by the State Board of Agriculture at the special request of interested parties, who were dissatisfied with the decision of the first committee.

For further particulars, or illustrated circular, address

A. LA TOURRETTE, Jr., Agent,

PREMIUM WATER PIPE. Made by Wycoff's Patent Boring Machine.

Banded and Tested, and Warranted to bear any required head of Water. The Cheapest and Carrying Water to Railroad Tanks; for Distilleries, Breweries, Steam Pipes; for Chain Pump Tubing: for Carrying Water from Springs to Dry Fields and Farm Buildings, and for Water Courses of every description.

THIS pipe is made of pine timber, in sections 8 feet long, connected by a socket or square shoulder joint, perfectly fitted by machinery, so as to be water tight. The size of the timber de pends upon the size of the bore. The smaller the timber the nore perfectly it becomes saturated, which is the chief cause of its wonderful durability. The most common size for ordinary use is 14 inch have

This is usually made of scantling 31/2 inches square, which is sufficiently strong to bear any reasonable head. We can fur nish any amount of testimonials and references as to its practical value, but will simply give a few, as follows:

I have in use between two and three thousand feet, and consider it the cheapest form of aqueduct that has been introduced to the public, both for capacity and efficiency. If well laid, I think it quite as durable as iron or lead. T. C. PETERS. Darien, N. Y I am entirely satisfied with the working of the wooden water pipe, and cheerfully recommend it to any one desiring a good, cheap water course, which is durable, easily laid down, and will deliver the water at the lower end just as clear and pure as it is at the fountain.

Paris, N. Y.

I am satisfied that it is, the cheapest, best, and most durable vater pipe in use.

I. H. SUTHERLAND.

I then put on the entire power of the wheel, which I am sat-isfied was equal to a head of water of more than three hundred feet on the pipe, and let it run all night, without bursting. Elmira, September 3d, 1859. ANSON C. ELY.

Elmira, September 3d, 1859.

Elmira, September 3d, 1859.

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 its cost every year. New York Tribme.

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 curiosity 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 been used, as the best that can be made for the purpose. It is cheap, durable, and not liable to get out of order. 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 circumstances; and for this purpose, all orders should state the number of feet head under which the pipe is to be used:

1067 of reet fleat and a mater water water by the series per foot.

2 ' ' ' 4 ' ' 6 ' ' 10

2 ' ' ' 6 ' ' 10

3 ' ' 6 ' ' 10

" 10 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 undersigned, at No. 109 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y. L S. HOBBIE. Rochester, N. Y., May, 1862. P. S.—The small size, (1½ inch bore, 3½ inches square, with-out 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. I. S. H. MPORTANT TO FARMERS

0 F 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 ibs., cash, in New York or Boston.)

"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:—

in his Report upon artificial manures, through the 'Gountry Gentleman," "American Agriculturist," "Genesee Farmer," and "New York Observer," March, 1862, says:—" 'RHODES' is the 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 Phoe 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

results than Dr. Pugn 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.

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

Very Respectfully, G. A. LIEBIG, Ph. D. "RHODES" IS THE MOST CONCENTRATED MANURE OFFERED IN THE MARKET, REQUIRING LESS PER AGRE TO PRODUCE A GROP, BEING A PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE LAND. This po-

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

An application of 100 to 200 ibs. per acre of this Standard Ma-

nure, 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

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

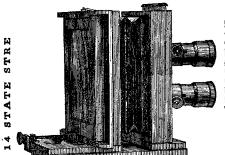
> Office and Warehouse, 82 South Street, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. ALSO OF HENRY E. MORING.

NEW YORK.

[4t

GEO. A. MOORE, No. 64 Main St., Buffalo; N. Y. 10.000 AGENTS 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.

E644-tf WM. VAN MARTER.



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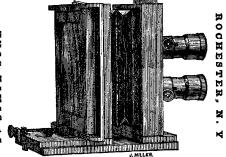
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OUR BOYS GOING TO THE WAR. BY MRS. E. M. OLMSTED.

THE WYENDYO

As down the red October hills The swollen torrents leap their rills, Past broken flumes and waiting mills With rushing noise, and to hand, with parting thrills,

Not fierce to hate but strong to dare, They hunt the traitor in his lair;-The loneliest cot has one to spare

Sweep forth our boys.

From home's sweet joys: The fondest heart still breathes the prayer, God speed our boys!

No hireling from Oppression's hold, No lawless mob in rapine bold, No patriot cast in Freedom's mold With base alloys; Fresh from the mint, earth's finest gold. Our sterling boys!

What hopes, what faith engird them round, What songs of cheer to heaven resound, What prayers that peace may yet abound, Each heart employs;

While tears fall on the hallowed ground Where sleep our boys.

One thought, one prayer to Him all-wise. At morn and evening sacrifice, Till Freedom, stooping from the skies, Her wings shall poise. And one victorious anthem rise, God bless our boys!

The Story-Teller.

A STORY OF COUNTERPARTS.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

A QUIET, uneventful life was mine until I left the shelter of my father's roof in Gorham, and accepted the desk of book-keeper in the wholesale clothing establishment of Shears and Prescott, in the busy little city of Weston. But there, one fine afternoon in October, just in the midst of Indian summer, I invited Lillie Prescott, with whom I was very nearly in love, to walk in the park with me. Her little hand, in its delicate primrose-colored glove, rested on my arm, her black eyes were lifted to my face. I felt particularly tender and confidential. and at peace with all the world. We were speaking of the gorgeousness of the distant hills, clothed as they were in their mantles of crimson foliage, when I was brought to a stop by hearing my name pronounced in a tone neither sweet nor agreeable. "Mr. Smith, I'll just trouble you to stop a minnit!"

I looked up. A woman of fifty or thereabout effectually blocked up the sidewalk before us; indeed, her proportions were colossal. If ever I have seen the personification of indignation, I saw it in her expressive countenance.

"Madam!" I exclaimed, retreating a little from the battery of flashing eyes which she brought to bear upon me.

"You needn't madam me," cried she, waxing redder. "I'll just trouble you to settle this little bill." And she thrust an ominous piece of paper before my eyes, which read, substantially:

RICHARD SMITH TO MRS. JULIANA DIGGINS, DR.

I returned the bill to her. "I owe you nothing, madam. I never saw you

before in my life." "You needn't lie to me!" cried she, setting her arms a-kimbo. "I hain't kept a genteel boarding-

house fifteen years for nothing, sir! You'll either fork over on the spot, or I'll take the law!" "Take it," remarked I; "you're welcome to it!"

"You think to sarse me, young man! Remember what you promised! I'll have you took up for it as shure as my name's Diggins! I'll larn you better than to deceive a trusting widder woman in that way, you desateful hypocrite!"

Madam, you insult me! I—"

"Oh! it looks well for such as you, to stand on your dignity! Mighty lofty, all at once! You've forgot the cream flapjacks I used to make you, and the kisses you used to give me every evening after the rest of 'em was gone to bed! You've forgot the half-dozen shirts I made you, and never charged you a cent! You've forgot that you solemnly promised that you'd marry me last Tuesday morning! You've forgot that, have you?"

"Yes - yes -- I never! -- no!" stammered I, dropping Miss Lillie's arm in consternation.

"Do you dare to deny it?" cried she in a rage. "Yes; forever and a day afterward!" I roared out. "Do you think I would marry an old termagant like you? I'd sooner wed my grandmother!" I saw the fire flash up in her eyes. The widow

was waxing dangerous. I dodged the reticule she aimed at my head, and fell over backward as she charged upon me with her half-mourning parasol. Miss Lillie turned and fled. I thought discretion the better part of valor, so I leaped over a garden fence near at hand, and was immediately attacked by a large watch dog that sprung out of a kennel near by. I seized a dahlia pole, and, hurling it at the belligerent, made good my escape by fording a duck pond and reaching the next street, from which

I hurried home at the best pace I could command. I was resolved that I would not remain in Weston a day longer. Evidently there was in the city some other Richard Smith, for whose notorious self I was mistaken. I penned a hasty note to my employersgiving my reasons for leaving them - packed my trunks, paid my board, and, marking my baggage "Richard Smith, New Hampton," I entered the cars for the locality specified on my trunks. In selecting New Hampton as my destination, I had no definite purpose in view; but in a place of its size I had no Alice. doubt of being able to secure some lucrative situation, and the office of "Boots" was better, if I could be left unmolested, than the station of President, if I must lose my identity, and be attacked by viragos in the streets.

It was near noon of the next day when the train whirled up to the depot at New Hampton. I alighted, and was hastening down the platform to look after my baggage, when I saw a young lady, in a brown silk walking-dress, earnestly regarding me. As she caught my eye, she threw up her vail and sprang toward me. As the vail swept back, it revealed the loveliest face I had ever looked upon. I had never dreamed of anything half so beautiful. In involuntary admiration I stood still. She threw herself into my arms - her arms fell around my neck - her velvet cheek touched mine - and such a kiss as she planted full on my lips. My face was in a blaze. I felt as if I had been stewed in honey, with lavender for flavoring. She repeated the kissthe munificent little angel! - exclaiming:

"Dear, dear Richard! How delighted I am that vou have come at last!"

I was dumb. My mouth was sealed up with the sweetness of her kisses. I dared not speak lest I should dissolve the spell.

"We have been expecting you for four whole days. Only think what a period of suspense!" went on the soft voice of the lady, as, clasping my hand, she drew me unresistingly to a phaeton in waiting. There, make yourself easy. I'm going to drive. Isn't it pleasant to be waited on, Richard?"

The arch brown eyes sought mine, as, drawing up the fur-lined robes, my companion shook the reins over the white horses, and we were whirled rapidly

"Papa is so anxious to see you once more, Richard; but his rheumatism is worse to-day, and he could not drive down. William is absent on an errand for the bride. But I would come. I wanted so much to be the first one to greet you, dear Richard. Alice is so beautiful! and so deeply, beautifully happy! Richard, you ought to be the most grateful man alive!"

"I — I — believe I am!" exclaimed I, as reaching up her sweet face, the little enchantress favored me with another kiss, which, this time, I repaid, with compound interest, and then blushed boiling hot to

At this moment the phaeton stopped at the door of a fine old mansion on an aristocratic street; and, mechanically, I alighted and lifted out my companion. The hall door was flung open. The clasping hand of the young lady drew me within the vestibule; her musical voice called softly at the door of a boudoir.

"Alice, Richard has come!"

Instantly the door flew open, and a dark-haired, beautiful woman came forth. She gazed at me an instant with unutterable tenderness, and then embraced me, with a mingling of fervor and shyness absolutely bewildering. Verily, I was a favored individual. An elderly gentleman, supporting himself by a cane, now came forward and saluted me. calling me his "dear son," and cutting short everything I attempted to say by his joyful volubility.

The folding-doors separating the sitting-room and parlors were thrown apart. I heard the subdued hum of voices, the rustling of heavy silks, and, waiting in the alcoved arch in an east window. I saw a clergyman in gown and bands. The elderly gentleman took the hand of the dark-haired Alice and placed it in mine.

"Take her," he said, with emotion, "and may God prosper you. We will have the most important thing first, and dinner afterward. The guests are already getting impatient."

I glanced at Alice's dress. It was bridal white; and her beautiful hair was crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms. The sight gave me a tremor. I felt weak and faint. My pallor must have alarmed Alice, for she clutched my arm wildly, and gazed into my face with painful anxiety.

"What is it, Richard? Are you ill? Merciful heaven! Helen, look at him! He is ill!"

"It is nothing-nothing!" I gasped. "Only, I cannot marry you! I-"

"Oh, heaven!" cried Alice, in horrified dismay; and seeing she was about to fall, I flung my arm around her for support. At this moment the hall door was opened, and, turning at the sound, I saw, with my own eyes, my second self enter the room! My exact counterpart. Richard Smith, number two. His fierce eyes took in the scene at one swooping glance. He rushed toward me with a wild ejaculation, and, tearing the half-fainting Alice from my arms, he planted his firm grasp on my throat. I

put my hand on the same locality of his body. "What are you doing?" he thundered in my ear.

"What are you doing?" I thundered, in response. "Your life shall pay the forfeit!" he exclaimed, with mad violence. "The man who has dared to win Alice Hereford's love shall die!"

"Gentlemen," interrupted the sweet voice of her whom they called Helen, "be patient; there is some mistake. Which of you is named Richard Smith?"

"I am," replied I.

"I am," replied my counterpart. "But which of you is Richard Smith, the son of

Archibald Smith?" "I am," said my second self.

"And I am not," said I; "my father was named Helen looked at me a moment, half in doubt,

evidently, how to treat me after what had occurred. Finally she held out her hand. "I beg your pardon, Mr. Smith; it was all a care-

less mistake of my own. Can you forgive me?" I thought of the kisses she had given me, and wished the same mistake might be made over again, though I was wise enough not to make known my

wish. "Let me explain," she continued, frankly. "We were expecting my brother Richard home from the South, where he has been some four or five months past, and were quite sure that he would arrive on the train which brought you. He has been some years engaged to Miss Hereford, and the marriage ceremony was to take place immediately on his arrival. I went down to the depot to welcome him, and because of the striking similitude in your respective personal appearance, I mistook a stranger for my brother. That is all. Brother Richard, Mr. Smith is entirely blameless of any wrong. We gave him no time for explanation. Let me present you

to each other as friends." My counterpart shook hands with me, and begged my pardon for dislocating my neck-tie. I granted it, and begged his pardon for committing a like depredation on his neck-tie. And then, at a sign from the elderly gentleman, we all walked into the drawing-room, where, in a brief space of time, my counterpart was made the husband of his blushing

The acquaintance so singularly begun with the Smith family, soon ripened into friendship, and became one of the most precious of life's blessings to me. Helen Smith had kissed me, and she could not forget it. If a man can get a woman to think of him - it hardly matters in what way - he has a claim on her; and so it was in my case. I believe that I never met Helen but she blushed at the memory which stole over her. Three months after our first meeting, she kissed me again and called me Dear Richard." And this time she was well aware that she was not addressing her brother.

Is it a fortunate, or an unfortunate thing, to have a counterpart? When I think of the boarding house-keeper, I say, "No;" but when I look at Helen and recall the circumstance of our introduction, I am accustomed to answer, "Yes."

MANY men mistake the love for the practice of virtue, and are not so much good men as they are the friends of goodness.

REMARKABLE LATTER DAY PROPHECY.

THE Philadelphia Press publishes the vision, or prophecy, of Joseph Hoag, and states that it is so remarkable in the accuracy of some of its details, that were its authenticity not attested by the most respectable and reliable living witnesses, we should hardly credit it. The predicted "civil war," now on the threshold of fulfillment, is not more singular than are several other features in the vision which have been verified. As much as six months ago, a Quaker gentleman in this city, well acquainted with the history of this "vision," also with some of the children of its venerated author, expressed to us a desire to see it published in the Press. We have been at some pains to ascertain certain particulars respecting this remarkable man, some of which we here give as introductory to his prophecy.

Joseph Hoag was an eminent minister of the Gospel in the Society of Friends. At the date of his subjoined vision, in 1803, this society was a unit, the division in it not having occurred until 1827. After the separation, Hoag affiliated with the orthodox branch, in which connection he continued until his death in 1846, at the age of eighty-five. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and lived for several generations in the State of New Hampshire, although he was born in Duchess Co., N. Y., but early in life removed to the home of his ancestors. In his services as a minister he traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is well remembered by a large number of the elder members of the Society of Friends in this city as a very gifted and spiritual-minded minister. Those who knew him best say that he was a man of great piety and very correct life and conversation from his youth; also, that his spiritual perceptions were very deep and clear, so much so that he was often favored with a sense of the condition of other people without outward knowledge, and in many instances, known to persons still living, foretold circumstances which occurred long afterwards, and of which he could have had no knowledge when he predicted them. A journal of his life exists, in which the author says, " Hoag was a man of good understanding, retentive memory, and a mind seasoned with grace. His conversation was truly instructive. He appeared most conspicuous in the gift of the ministry, and the spirit of prophecy." The following is JOSEPH HOAG'S VISION,

transcribed by his daughter—who is still living—in the year 1805, since which time many duplicate MS copies have been made and preserved by members of the Society as a curious, interesting, and, as the sequel has shown, an amazingly premonitory docu-

"In the year 1803, in the eighth or ninth month, I was one day alone in the field, and observed that the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed its bright-

"As I reflected upon the singularity of the event, my mind was struck into a silence the most solemn I ever remember to have witnessed, for all my faculties were low and musually brought into deep silence. I said to mysel, what can all this mean? I do not recollect ever before to have been sensible of such feelings. "And I heard a voice from Heaven, saying:--'This

which thou seest is a sign of the present coming times. I took the orefathers of this country from a land of oppression, I planted them here among the people of the forst; I sustained them, and while they were humblel blessed them and fed them, and they became a numerous people. But they have now become proud and have forgotten me, who nourished them aid protected them in the wilderness, and are runting into every ambition and evil practice of which he old countries are guilty, and have taken quietule from the land, and suffered a dividing spirit to ome among them - lift up thine eyes and behold!' And I saw them dividing in great heat. The division began in the churches on points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian Society, and wenthrough the various religious denominations, andin its progress and close its effects were the same. Those who dissented went off with high heads and tainting language, and those who kept to their original sentiments appeared exercised and sorrowful. And when the dividing spirit entered the Societyof Friends, it raged in as high degree as in any Ihad noticed or before discovered. and as before, thee who separated went off with lofty looks and tainting, censuring language. Those who kept their anient principles retired by themselves. It next ameared in the Lodges of the Free Masons; it broke ut in appearance like a volcano inasmuch as it se the country in an uproar for a

time. "Then it enterd politics throughout the United States, and did no stop until it produced a civil war. An abundance of clood was shed in the course of the combat; the fouthern States lost their power, and Slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchil power sprang up, took the Government of the states, established a national religion, and made all societies tributary to support its expenses. I saw them take property from Friends. I was mazed at beholding all this, and I heard a voice prclaiming:- 'This power shall not always stand, butwith it I will chastise my Church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers; thou sees what is coming upon thy native country, for theiriniquities and the blood of Africa the remembranceof which has come up before me.

"This vision isyet for many days. I had no idea of writing it for rany years, until it became such a burden that for my own relief I have written it."

SEVEN GOOD MAXIMS. - To gain a permanent reputation—Endavor to BE, rather than to APPEAR

To gain extensve usefulness - Seize the present opportunity, gree or small, and improve it to the

To govern children (and men too)—Commend them oftener that you blame them.

To be a successul reprover — First convince men by substantial deds of kindness that you love them. To have influece with the public - Take a positive rather than negative position.

To be always ontented - Consider that you will never in this lifece free from annoyances, and that you may as well bear them patiently as fret about

To enjoy all that this world has to give - Set not your heart upon t, but make God your portion.

GOOD RULES FOR ALL. - Profane language is abominable. Laid laughing is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offenive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies is contemptible. Slandering is devilish. Ignorance is disgraceful, and laziness is shameful. Avoid all the shove vices, and aim at usefulness. Never be ashumed of honest labor. Pride is a curse. Keep good company.

Wit and Kumor.

PRENTICEANA.

THE Richmond Whig calls Jeff. Davis "a clod." clod should be something above Jeff.

It seems that Jeff. Davis' coachman has run away

from him. Well, Gen. McClellan can drive him. AT Manassas we taught the rebels how to run,

and they have been practising the lesson ever since. THE rebels are the opposite of Achilles. His danger was in his heels. Their whole safety is in theirs.

THE flowers that bloom most abundantly in the Southern Confederacy at this time are the "pinks of

ALTHOUGH General Wool entered Norfolk with Mayor Lamb, it is not to be presumed that he was Lamb's Wool. Now that the Merrimac is destroyed, the rebel

navy is reduced to one steamer, the Nashville, and one tug, the "tug of war." GEN. BEAUREGARD says that the confidence of the rebels is in God. But don't they begin to sus-

pect that their confidence isn't reciprocated? JEFF. Davis has appointed a fast day. If fast days are days when fast runs are made, the rebel

Confederacy has more of them than any other people WE don't know or believe that the rebel leaders will ever become Christians, but we guess that a

before long. THE rebel Confederacy has enacted free trade. It is like a spider in a corked and sealed bottle, generously declaring unrestricted intercourse with the

good many of them will be "under conviction"

whole world. THE Confederate papers are longing for "Yellow Jack" as an ally to rebellion against the Federal troops. Does the Confederacy intend to send Commissioners to negotiate?

THE rebels profess to gather fresh hopes from their awful defeats. . If their Confederacy were to die to-morrow, they would swear that death is the very healthiest condition possible.

THE rebel Confederacy may hate bitterly to submit to the Constitution, but she must do it. The pill, however bitter, must go down her throat and do its work-it has engaged its passage.

An account of the Pittsburg battle says that the Mississippi brigade "dashed like a fierce wave upon our left wing." That brigade may have been a big wave, but its subsequent motion was a big waver.

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 29 letters. My 1, 6, 16, 8, 27, 9, 22 is a town in France My 4, 18, 6, 17, 15, 25, 23 is one of the United States My 13, 24, 8, 6, 5 is a river in France. My 12, 3, 28, 20, 1, 25 is a city in Europe. My 29, 18, 4, 8, 6, 9 is a river in England. My 17, 3, 2, 27, 25 is a city in Italy.

My 7, 27, 12, 10, 21 is a county in Maine. My 26, 11, 10, 5, 3, 6, 27 is a river in South America My 19, 15, 6, 18, 13, 2, 8 is a river in Canada. My 7, 14, 3, 23, 18 is a mountain in the United States. My whole is the name and place of residence of a humorou

St. Armand, C. E., 1862. S. P. H.

Answer in two weeks

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA. I AM composed of 50 letters.

My 4, 3, 11, 47, 22, 46 was king of My 15, 80, 37, 45, 3, 36, 16. My 1, 9, 24, 4, 44 was an 7, 33, 18, 8, 40, 12, 36 poet.

My 17, 7, 8, 33, 14, 6, 31, 21, 32 was an 26, 1, 43, 50, 30, 40, 48, 36. 37, 11, 47, 15, 84, 85, 46. My 10, 2, 3, 9, 16, 28, 19 commanded the 49, 44, 30, 14, 1, 2, 13. My 5, 20, 42, 19, 41, 38, 29 is a town in Great Britain.

My 25, 44, 27, 23, 13 was a Greek poet. My whole is a couplet from the Lady of the Lake. Ithaca, N. Y., 1862. VEUVE.

Answer in two weeks

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

My kite is 360 feet high. At the moment I have given it 700 feet of string, I send two "messengers"—one to the kite. and another to the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the kite to the horizon. They are to reach the same perpendicular in the same time. Required the ratio of their respective elocities, 1-7 being allowed for the sag of the kite string and one for the curvature of the earth.

Westfield Academy, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 644. Answer to Geographical Enigma:-He that by the plow

vould thrive, must either hold or drive. Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:-Uncle Sam's Foote i Answer to Mathematical Problem: -. 01570796 + inch n

econd.

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[From the New York Daily World, Feb. 15, 1862.]

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

[From the New York Daily Times.]

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

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Chairman of the President and Follows of Harvard College

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

TERMS IN ADVANCE: Two Dollars a Year. - To Clubs and Agents as follows: Three Copies one year, for \$5; Six, and one free to club agent, for \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$15.

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