TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.]

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 4.3

# ROCHESTER, N. Y., — FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 628.

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

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his per sonal attention to the supervision of its various department 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 realously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducte that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agri-cultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# AGRICULTURAL.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

BEFORE us we have an inquiry from a young farmer, the substance of which is:- "How can I improve in my system of farming, so as to raise larger crops, or in some way to make farming more profitable? I think I do as well as most of my neighbors, and have no desire, and no particular reason to complain, yet I barely earn a respectable living, as the reward of hard labor and constant care, and I have many times thought that the same amount of capital and energy in any other kind of business would yield more satisfactory results."

He who earns a respectable living in these times,

has certainly no particular reason to complain, and then the care of the farmer is nothing compared with that of men in other pursuits. His thought is only just enough to keep the brain in tone, and he knows nothing of the harassing, desponding care,the life-consuming anxiety,—that makes existence almost a burthen. Then, few farmers know how much they obtain from their farms. As a general thing, agriculturists are not very skillful accountants. If a merchant makes three thousand dollars a year in business, and expends for family support, &c., twenty-five hundred, he gives his business credit for the full three thousand. If he keeps horses, and rides at pleasure and convenience, he knows this and other luxuries cost money. The farmer lives on the products of his farm, rides to church and to fairs, and on pleasure excursions, possesses every convenience for comfort and pleasure, and enjoys most of the luxuries of life; in fact, obtains a support that in some of our large cities would cost three or four thousand dollars a year. At the end of the year, when he sells off produce, stock, &c., he has but a few hundred dollars left, and then he concludes that farming is unprofitable and won't afford much over a decent living. He has heard or acquaintances, perhaps merchants, making three or four thousands, or more, in a year, and feels dissatisfied at his small gains; but forgets to inquire how much of this is saved, or how much was lost last year, or the last panic, and what security there exists in regard to the future. Business men know what value to place upon safe and permanent investments. Any wise capitalist would rather invest at three per cent. interest when there was no doubts in regard to safety, than run great risks at three times this rate. In this respect, the farmer has the advantage over all other classes. Seed-time and harvest never fail, for they are controlled by a higher law, and not subject to the caprice or ignorance of man. The agriculturist may well congratulate himself on the safety of his position, for though his gains are not rapid, they are sure; and though he meets with losses, they are not great nor embarrasing. The wheat midge or the rust may injure the grain, the rot destroy the potatoes-some seasons are very dry and others extremely wet, and crops suffer-but these losses are only partial, and usually confined to one of many crops upon which he depends for profit. The loss, too, is one of anticipated profit, and not of capital invested, for under the most unfavorable circumstances, enough is annually saved to pay for the outlay of money and labor. Then the causes which injure his crops affect those of his neighbors also, and generally extend over a large district of country, and the natural consequence is an increase of price, which makes up to some extent for the diminution in quantity. The loss may be inconvenient, or even annoying, but it brings no crushing calamity that

The inquiry, how can I improve in my system of farming, is the most important that the farmer can make, and one which he should keep constantly before his mind. He who does so can hardly fail to make constant progress. A knowledge of a disease is said to be half a cure, and a mind alive to the necessity of improvement, will rest satisfied with nothing short of the good for which it craves. We 'could not of course specify in what way our corre-

destroys hope and darkens a whole life.

but we can give a few general rules, that may be useful to him and others. The farmer conducts his business, not for pleasure, or honor, but for profit. That system which yields the best returns for the capital and labor invested, is the best system, no matter whether it corresponds with the practices of others or the teachings of books, or not. If for every day's labor, costing the farmer seventy-five cents, a dollar's worth of corn, or wheat, or meat, can be produced, of course the more labor used the better. If enough can be thus employed, the farmer may fold his arms and live on the profit, notwithstanding the old maxim about holding or driving. The farmer's head, if he has a good one and makes good use of it, is of more value than his hands. Of course there is no objection to the farmer working as hard as any man on the farm, if in doing so he does not neglect the necessary head work, by not giving himself time to think. A man can be hired to do as much labor for a dollar a day as any owner of a farm can do, but at what price can he get his thinking done? Who can he hire to do his managing, and at what price? He who tries the experiment will find it a very costly operation. Many a man prides himself on the amount of labor he does, who perhaps by this excessive toil incapacitates himself for a wise and judicious management of his business, and thus loses much more than he gains. What would be thought of the wisdom of the merchant who, to save the wages of a porter, spent nearly the whole of his time and strength in hauling boxes and bales. Many soldiers in the ranks can no doubt fight as bravely and successfully in that position as Gen. McClellan, and yet the General, in his position, is of more value, no doubt, to the army, than a dezen or perhaps a hundred regiments. How ridiculous then would it be for the General to give up his position and take a place in the ranks, or to waste the greater part of his time in doing work that ten thousand other men could do just as well. The farmer is the general in command of every living thing on the farm. He must marshall his forces for a successful struggle for large and profitable crops. He will meet with many enemies to be conquered, many difficulties to be overcome, but by a wise and skillful generalship he will conquer, and peace and plenty reward his efforts. Next week we will continue the subject, and show where American farming, as a general thing, needs improvement.

without more knowledge of his present practice;

# EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE

## Substitute for Roots and Hay.

WE think in this country we have made a great hay and grain, but in Europe they are endeavoring to find some economical substitute for both. At a recent discussion of this subject before a Farmer's Club, a very successful feeder said that few farmers know the value of straw, and were more care taken in the harvesting and preparing of it for cattle, it would play a much more important part in the economic feeding of stock than it does at present; any description of straw I consider to be of little value when given in its long or natural state; it must be cut and mixed up with hay, roots, meal, &c., to make it palatable, and when so treated, goes a long way to supply any deficiencies. In describing the system of preparing food, he said:-"I will detail the plan I pursue now, and which, I think, is one that enables me to keep one-third more stock than on the dry system. The corn or meal I use is ground, and hen boiled; the chaff is placed in layers of about six inches in thickness, in large cisterns; upon this chaff a thin coating of pulped or cut roots is spread, and upon the roots a portion of the boiling mucilage is poured, to which, atter being slightly mixed, is added more chaff, roots, and mucilage, until the cistern is quite full. It is then left for twenty-four hours, in which time fermentation takes place; and, with three parts of straw and one of inferior hay, one pound of linseed meal, half a bushel of roots per head per diem, I have had eighty head of store cattle all winter that have kept in good condition, thriven, and done well. With fattening cattle, the proportion of hay is greater; and I generally commence with four pounds of meal or cake, and gradually increase to eight pounds, which quantity I rarely, if ever, exceed. My mixture usually consists of one pound of linseed to four pounds of barley, lentils, or other corn meal; it boils down and makes a much better mucilage. Upon one hundred and twenty acres of roots, one hundred of upland hay, eighty of pasture hay, I never had less than two hundred and fifty head of cattle all winter; eighty fat ones sold at Christmas, and I shall get rid of eighty more before this month is up; eighty store cattle, &c., and over one thousand sheep. I hesitate not to say, had it not been for the consumption of straw, I could not have kept much more than half the number. Cotton-seed cake is much used in this neighborhood. I prefer it when things are at grass, or receiving large quantities of roots. Most of the meal, I find, answers better when mixed with linseed meal than when used alone."

On the subject of cooking food Mr. McCulloch said, experiments he had tried demonstrated the superiority of cooked over uncooked food, as an auxiliary of roots. "By merely boiling the same spondent could improve in his system of farming, quantity of bean meal (four pounds,) instead of be powerless without the bird."

giving it raw, an equal result is produced by 71 cwt. of mangels as by 84 cwt.; and with Swedes, the cooking of the auxiliary bean meal makes a saving over the raw meal of 27 cwt. of Swedes; or, to put the value of the cooked food in another light, it appears that an ox fed on turnips alone, consumed daily one hundred and fifty pounds of Swedes, while one with four pounds of raw bean meal consumed daily one hundred and thirty pounds of Swedes; and another, with four pounds of bean meal cooked, consumed one hundred pounds of Swedes; the four pounds of raw bean meal being an equivalent of twenty pounds of turnips; while, by merely cooking it, it became equal to fifty pounds of turnips. So simple a process must recommend itself, by the above surprising and satisfactory results, to every feeder of live stock."

The wire worm is exceedingly destructive in many parts of Europe, as here, and the best mode of exterminating them is a question of considerable importance. They have done great mischief to the wheat and other grain crops, for several years past, as well as to potatoes and turnips. Peruvian guano is found to be offensive to the worm, and either effects their destruction, in a great measure, or drives them away. The Scotch Farmer says:-"If the grain crops are sown in rows, the attacks of wire worms can be greatly mitigated by hoeing them in spring as soon as the attacks of the vermin are observed. Harrowings will so far have a similar effect, if the crops have been sown broadcast. The mischief in this case having been already done, such operattions as harrowing and hoeing will cause the remaining live plants to tiller out and fill up the blanks. They also serve to keep down weeds of all kinds, and allow the thinned plants to grow more vigorously. Rolling is of great advantage to the

Potatoes are also a favorite food of the wire worm, and they are aften found burrowed out of sight in the tubers. So much is this the case that gardeners trap them by slices of this esculent. They sometimes ascend within, and destroy the stems of potatoes, and their depredations are often considerable in dry weather. Guano applied to the crop when planted is the best preventive of their attacks. The sets should not be cut, but planted whole, when the ground is loose and dry.

Wire worms, however, have done more harm to the

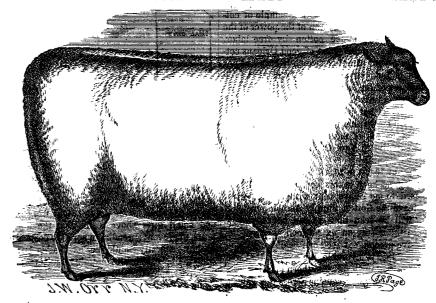
turnip crop than all others put together. They cut off the young plants when only a few days above the ground, and large portions of fields are at once cleared. Even when the numbers are not so great as to do this, they will gnaw at the roots of the plants after being newly thinned out. Crows are very partial to feeding on wire worms, and they can distinguish by the eye, what no farmer can, every plant having one at its roots. To obtain the insects, these birds will frequently tear up, in a short time, large patches in newly singled fields of turnips, to the great loss of the owner. Farm-yard manure and bone dust rather encourage the insects to come to the roots. Peruvian guano, in the case of the turnips, is by far the most useful agent as a vermindispeller, if rightly applied. After the land is otherwise thoroughly prepared for the crop, guano should

be sown broadcast over the level surface, and then ridged up with the double-mold plow. This will bring seed and manure as closely together as is desirable. This method has been found completely successful in preventing the attacks of wire worms on turnips, when other portions, dressed with farmyard manure and bones, were quite destroyed."

# Destruction of Small Birds causing Alarm.

For several seasons, and particularly the last, there was found to be a scarcity of breadstuffs in France. This state of things caused great alarm, and memorials were presented from some of the denartments to the Minister of Agriculture, the Legislative Chamber, and the Emperor. An elaborate report has been made on the subject, in which the destruction of small birds is charged with being one of the leading causes of deficient crops. The destruction of the small birds has gone on increas ing, and in a corresponding ratio has proceeded the increase of those insects and reptiles which prev or the crops of grain and all kinds of vegetable food; and on these insect tribes the small birds live. To that degree of alarm has the public mind been brought, that inquiry and investigation have been instituted, and have demonstrated the fact that the destruction of the beautiful feathered songsters may, if continued, lead to something like positive famine. This document has been translated and is being circulated in England, to aid in arresting the wanton destruction of birds in that country. It was the subject of a paper recently read before the Natural History Society of Reigate, from which we cut the

"Although the sparrows levy a small contribution on the farmer's grain, yet the far greater portion of their food is from injurious insects, and the whole of the food they give their young is from the tribe of insects. At the beginning of the world man would have succumbed in the unequal struggle if God had not given him in the bird a powerful auxiliary, a faithful ally, who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing - in fact, against his enemies of the insect world man would



WEBB SOUTH-DOWN BUCK "MASTER FORDHAM."

WHEREVER delicious, juicy, rich mutton is prized, | quite popular, among breeders in this country. the South-Downs will be favorites, and we believe their more general dissemination over this country will make mutton far more popular than it now is, and reduce the consumption of pork—a consummation much to be desired. In the RURAL last year we gave a group of Improved South-Down Ewes, from the celebrated stock of Jonas Webb, of England, imported by J. C. TAYLOR, of Holmdel, New Jersey, and now we present a portrait of a choice buck, owned by the same gentleman. The South-Down has long been a favorite mutton sheep in England, and those bred by Mr. WEBB have become the most famous, selling and renting for almost fabulous prices. The Improved South Downs are also becoming favorably known, and

One of the most valuable flocks is that of Mr. TAY-LOR, who has devoted nearly twelve years to its establishment, and paid extraordinary prices for stock animals - his aim being to obtain the best of Mr. Webb's selected stock. Last year he purchased 'Reserve," Mr. W.'s best ram, and has a fine lot of lambs from this celebrated animal. Previous to Mr. WEBB's recent great sale, Mr. T. applied to him for his best yearling and two year old buck. expressing a desire for such as Mr. W. would keep for his own flock, if he were to continue breeding. Mr. WEBB selected No. 89, which was knocked down to Mr. TAYLOR, in the public sale, at 260 guineas, or one thousand three hundred dollars, the highest price ever paid for a South-Down buck in England.

At a late agricultural meeting at St. Gallen, in Switzerland, Baron von Tschudi, the celebrated Swiss naturalist, dwelt on the important services of birds in the destruction of insects. Without birds, said he, no agriculture and vegetation are possible, They accomplish in a few months the profitable work of destruction which millions of human hands could not do Half so well in as many years; and the sage, therefore, blamed in very severe terms the foolish practice of shooting and destroying birds, which prevails more in Italy, recommending, on the contrary, the process of alluring birds into gardens and corn fields. Among the most deserving birds he counts swallows, titmice, redtails, etc. In a flower garden of one of his neighbors three tall rose trees had been suddenly covered with about two thousand tree lice. At his recommendation a marsh titmouse was located in the garden, which in a few hours consumed the whole brood, and left the roses perfectly

The small birds have rapidly increased in most sections of this country during the past ten years. No man now would be seen carrying a gun for the destruction of little birds, or shooting anything less than a pigeon, or partridge, or snipe. The consequence is we lose some of our cherries and other fruits, but the curculio and other destructive insects are fast disappearing.

# WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

# THE RIGHTS OF KING COTTON.

AGRICULTURE was introduced in Illinois with the first French settlers in 1682. These French settlements were not made for agricultural purposes, but as trading posts. The fertility of the soil, however, and the ease with which it could be cultivated. invited the culture of grain; and wheat was for a number of years the only grain produced. Wheat and flour were exported to France; also wine, made from the native grape. Apples and pears were also cultivated to a considerable extent; and it is asserted that there are pear and apple trees near these old French villages which are more than a century old. and now yield fruit of a more excellent quality than many of the more modern popular varieties.

These French traders were not skilled in agriculture, and no progress was made in it up to the time of the wresting of this territory from British dominion in 1778 by General George Rogers CLARK. American settlements were rapidly made thereafter, up to the time of the war of 1812. Corn became a staple, and both corn and swine were exported. But even after 1778, up to 1790, there is no record of marked progress in agriculture; and the writer can find nothing to establish the fact that cotton had been cultivated at all up to the lastnamed date. In that year (1790) a company of emigrants, from Hardy county, Va., settled near New Design, and were the first who improved agriculture in this State. They introduced sheep-husbandry, manufactured linseys, and cultivated flax and cotton—the latter most—and wove it into tobacco extensively - not much for export, but for their own consumption and for traffic with the Indians.

Thus it will be seen that cotton has long been a ing of course upon the character of the season. It

staple in this State. It was grown as a staple for domestic manufacture, in a large portion of the south half of Illinois, until the manufactured goods became so cheap and the pecuniary condition of the settlers such as to render it unnecessary and unprofitable. But it may safely be asserted that more or less cotton has been grown and matured in this State each year during the past sixty years. There is abundant testimony establishing the fact. Within three years the writer has seen a half acre of almost mature bolls in Union county; and he has in his possession a single boll, matured in 1859 or '60, in lank nonnty There is documentary enough, and living witnessess to add to it, if necessary, to prove the right—the pre-emption right of King Cotton to a foothold on Illinois soil. During the past year considerable quantities of it have been grown. During the present year a large area will be planted, if seed can be obtained. The Federal Government has promised to aid in securing seed for planters.

Now, if cotton is to be cultivated, it is important that those who engage in its culture should do so intelligently. It can be grown on Illinois soil, because it has been. The writer has before him a mass of testimony from Illinoisans, gathered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, from which are obtained the following facts and assertions. There are forty-eight different witnesses.

1. Of the Soil best adapted to Cotton Culture.—Of those who say aught of the soil, two believe the best crops can be grown on prairie sod, freshly turned over; one has grown it equally well on old and new land: two think it best on new land; one believes it a sure crop on fresh-turned sod: one thinks it does best on timber; and one on high, sandy land. This testimony may be said to establish but little; but from what the writer has gleaned, it is apparent that the plant can be grown on almost any soil; but for the purpose of early maturity, and to secure an extended picking season, the dry, light soils should be chosen for the more northern latitudes.

2. Preparation of Soil.—The testimony before us leaves us in the dark on this subject, nearly. It seems that the most successful crops were obtained by turning the prairie sod over and planting upon it at once — some in drills, giving it culture similar to corn, with plow and hoe; others using the hoe alone. There can be little doubt, from what we know of the nature of the plant, and its habit of growth, together with the importance of early maturity, that thorough preparation will pay, and is important.

3. Kind of Seed used.—The seed first planted by the early immigrants was brought from Kentucky and Tennessee. The plant (Gossypium herbaceum,) is herbaceous and of course an annual in this State. But the planters do not seem to have failed to grow what seed they needed to plant; and I find no record of experiments to establish the utility of "changing seed.'

4. Time of Planting.—The testimony before me, in a majority of cases, fixes the time of planting at the 1st to the 10th of May. Some planted the last of April clothing. Both French and Americans cultivated and others succeeded in getting ... good crop when compelled by insects to replant the last of May. The picking commenced the last of August, and continued through September and October, dependTWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XIII. NO. 4.3

# ROCHESTER, N. Y., - FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

{WHOLE NO. 628.

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

RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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

CHAS, D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.

BEFORE us we have an inquiry from a young farmer, the substance of which is: - "How can I improve in my system of farming, so as to raise larger crops, or in some way to make farming more profitable? I think I do as well as most of my neighbors, and have no desire, and no particular reason to complain, yet I barely earn a respectable living, as the reward of hard labor and constant care, and I have many times thought that the same amount of capital and energy in any other kind of business would yield more satisfactory results."

He who earns a respectable living in these times,

has certainly no particular reason to complain, and then the care of the farmer is nothing compared with that of men in other pursuits. His thought is only just enough to keep the brain in tone, and he knows nothing of the hardssing, desponding care,the life-consuming anxiety,—that makes existence almost a burthen. Then, few farmers know how much they obtain from their farms. As a general thing, agriculturists are not very skillful accountants. If a merchant makes three thousand dollars a year in business, and expends for family support, &c., twenty-five hundred, he gives his business credit for the full three thousand. If he keeps horses, and rides at pleasure and convenience, he knows this and other luxuries cost money. The farmer lives on the products of his farm, rides to church and to fairs, and on pleasure excursions, possesses every convenience for comfort and pleasure, and enjoys most of the luxuries of life; in fact, obtains a support that in some of our large cities would cost three or four thousand dollars a year. At the end of the year, when he sells off produce, stock, &c., he has but a few hundred dollars left, and then he concludes that farming is unprofitable and won't afford much over a decent living. He has heard or acquaintances, perhaps merchants, making three or four thousands, or more, in a year, and feels dissatisfied at his small gains; but forgets to inquire how much of this is saved, or how much was lost last year, or the last panic, and what security there exists in regard to the future. Business men know what value to place upon safe and permanent investments. Any wise capitalist would rather invest at three per cent, interest when there was no doubts in regard to safety, than run great risks at three times this rate. In this respect, the farmer has the advantage over all other classes. Seed-time and harvest never fail, for they are controlled by a higher law, and not subject to the caprice or ignorance of man. The agriculturist may well congratulate himself on the safety of his position, for though his gains are not rapid, they are sure; and though he meets with losses, they are not great nor embarrasing. The wheat midge or the rust may injure the grain, the rot destroy the potatoes-some seasons are very dry and others extremely wet, and crops suffer-but these losses are only partial, and usually confined to one of many crops upon which he depends for profit. The loss, too, is one of anticipated profit, and not of capital invested, for under the most unfavorable circumstances, enough is annually saved to pay for the outlay of money and labor. Then the causes which injure his crops affect those of his neighbors also, and generally extend over a large district of country, and the natural consequence is an increase of price, which makes up to some extent for the diminution in quantity. The loss may be inconvenient, or even annoying, but it brings no crushing calamity that destroys hope and darkens a whole life.

The inquiry, how can I improve in my system of farming, is the most important that the farmer can make, and one which he should keep constantly before his mind. He who does so can hardly fail to make constant progress. A knowledge of a disease is said to be half a cure, and a mind alive to the necessity of improvement, will rest satisfied with nothing short of the good for which it craves. We could not of course specify in what way our corre-

without more knowledge of his present practice; but we can give a few general rules, that may be useful to him and others. The farmer conducts his business, not for pleasure, or honor, but for profit. That system which yields the best returns for the capital and labor invested, is the best system, no matter whether it corresponds with the practices of others or the teachings of books, or not. If for every day's labor, costing the farmer seventy-five cents, a dollar's worth of corn, or wheat, or meat, can be produced, of course the more labor used the better. If enough can be thus employed, the farmer may fold his arms and live on the profit, notwithstanding the old maxim about holding or driving. The farmer's head, if he has a good one and makes good use of it, is of more value than his hands. Of course there is no objection to the farmer working as hard as any man on the farm, if in doing so he does not neglect the necessary head work, by not giving himself time to think. A man can be hired to do as much labor for a dollar a day as any owner of a farm can do, but at what price can he get his thinking done? Who can he hire to do his managing, and at what price? He who tries the experiment will find it a very costly operation. Many a man prides himself on the amount of labor he does, who perhaps by this excessive toil incapacitates himself for a wise and judicious management of his business, and thus loses much more than he gains. What would be thought of the wisdom of the merchant who, to save the wages of a porter, spent nearly the whole of his time and strength in hauling boxes and bales. Many soldiers in the ranks can no doubt fight as bravely and successfully in that position as Gen. McClellan, and yet the General, in his position, is of more value, no doubt, to the army, than a dozen or perhaps a hundred regiments. How ridiculous then would it be for the General to give up his position and take a place in the ranks, or to waste the greater part of his time in doing work that ten thousand other men could do just as well. The farmer is the general in command of every living thing on the farm. He must marshall his forces for a successful struggle for large and profitable crops. He will meet with many enemies to be conquered, many difficulties to be overcome, but by a wise and skillful generalship he will conquer, and peace and plenty reward his efforts. Next week we will continue the subject, and show where American farming, as a general thing, needs improvement.

# EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE

# Substitute for Roots and Hay.

hay and grain, but in Europe they are endeavoring to find some economical substitute for both. At a recent discussion of this subject before a Farmer's Club, a very successful feeder said that few farmers know the value of straw, and were more care taken in the harvesting and preparing of it for cattle, it would play a much more important part in the economic feeding of stock than it does at present; any description of straw I consider to be of little value when given in its long or natural state; it must be cut and mixed up with hay, roots, meal, &c., to make it palatable, and when so treated, goes a long way to supply any deficiencies. In describing the system of preparing food, he said:-"I will detail the plan I pursue now, and which, I think, is one that enables me to keep one-third more stock than on the dry system. The corn or meal I use is ground, and hen boiled; the chaff is placed in layers of about six inches in thickness, in large cisterns; upon this chaff a thin coating of pulped or cut roots is spread, and upon the roots a portion of the boiling mucilage is poured, to which, after being slightly mixed, is added more chaff, roots, and mucilage, until the cistern is quite full. It is then left for twenty-four hours, in which time fermentation takes place; and, with three parts of straw and one of inferior hav. one pound of linseed meal, half a bushel of roots per head per diem, I have had eighty head of store cattle all winter that have kept in good condition, thriven, and done well. With fattening cattle, the proportion of hay is greater; and I generally commence with four pounds of meal or cake, and gradually increase to eight pounds, which quantity I rarely, if ever, exceed. My mixture usually consists of one pound of linseed to four pounds of barley, lentils, or other corn meal; it boils down and makes a much better mucilage. Upon one hundred and twenty acres of roots, one hundred of upland hay, eighty of pasture hay, I never had less than two hundred and fifty head of cattle all winter; eighty fat ones sold at Christmas, and I shall get rid of eighty more before this month is up; eighty store cattle, &c., and over one thousand sheep. I hesitate not to say, had it not been for the consumption of straw, I could not have kept much more than half the number. Cotton-seed cake is much used in this neighborhood. I prefer it when things are at grass, or receiving large quantities of roots. Most of the meal, I find, answers better when mixed with lin-

On the subject of cooking food Mr. McCulloch said, experiments he had tried demonstrated the superiority of cooked over uncooked food, as an auxiliary of roots. "By merely boiling the same spondent could improve in his system of farming, quantity of bean meal (four pounds,) instead of be powerless without the bird."

seed meal than when used alone.'

giving it raw, an equal result is produced by 71 cwt. of mangels as by 84 cwt.; and with Swedes, the cooking of the auxiliary bean meal makes a saving over the raw meal of 27 cwt. of Swedes; or, to put the value of the cooked food in another light, it appears that an ox fed on turnips alone, consumed daily one hundred and fifty pounds of Swedes, while one with four pounds of raw bean meal consumed daily one hundred and thirty pounds of Swedes; and another, with four pounds of bean meal cooked, consumed one hundred pounds of Swedes; the four pounds of raw bean meal being an equivalent of twenty pounds of turnips; while, by merely cooking it, it became equal to fifty pounds of turnips. So simple a process must recommend itself, by the above surprising and satisfactory results, to every feeder of live stock."

The wire worm is exceedingly destructive in many parts of Europe, as here, and the best mode of exterminating them is a question of considerable importance. They have done great mischief to the wheat and other grain crops, for several years past, as well as to potatoes and turnips. Peruvian guano is found to be offensive to the worm, and either effects their destruction, in a great measure, or drives them away. The Scotch Farmer says:-"If the grain crops are sown in rows, the attacks of wire worms can be greatly mitigated by hoeing them in spring as soon as the attacks of the vermin are observed. Harrowings will so far have a similar effect, if the crops have been sown broadcast. The mischief in this case having been already done, such operations as harrowing and hoeing will cause the remaining live plants to tiller out and fill up the blanks. They also serve to keep down weeds of all kinds, and allow the thinned plants to grow more vigorously. Rolling is of great advantage to the

Potatoes are also a favorite food of the wire worm, and they are aften found burrowed out of sight in the tubers. So much is this the case that gardeners trap them by slices of this esculent. They sometimes ascend within, and destroy the stems of potatoes, and their depredations are often considerable in dry weather. Guano applied to the crop when planted is the best preventive of their attacks. The sets should not be cut, but planted whole, when

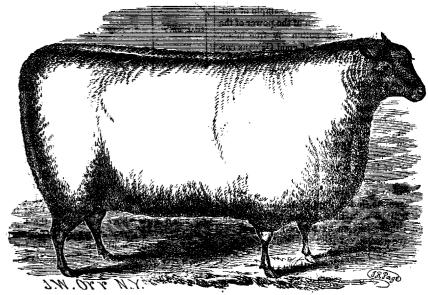
the ground is loose and dry. Wire worms, however, have done more harm to the turnip crop than all others put together. They cut off the young plants when only a few days above the ground, and large portions of fields are at once cleared. Even when the numbers are not so great as to do this, they will gnaw at the roots of the We think in this country we have made a great plants after being newly thinned out. Crows are very partial to feeding on wire worms, and they can distinguish by the eye, what no farmer can, every plant having one at its roots. To obtain the insects, these birds will frequently tear up, in a short time, large patches in newly singled fields of turnips, to the great loss of the owner. Farm-yard manure and bone dust rather encourage the insects to come to the roots. Peruvian guano, in the case of the turnips, is by far the most useful agent as a vermindispeller, if rightly applied. After the land is otherwise thoroughly prepared for the crop, guano should be sown broadcast over the level surface, and then ridged up with the double-mold plow. This will bring seed and manure as closely together as is desirable. This method has been found completely successful in preventing the attacks of wire worms

## yard manure and bones, were quite destroyed." Destruction of Small Birds causing Alarm.

on turnips, when other portions, dressed with farm-

For several seasons, and particularly the last, there was found to be a scarcity of breadstuffs in France. This state of things caused great alarm. and memorials were presented from some of the departments to the Minister of Agriculture, the Legislative Chamber, and the Emperor. An elaborate report has been made on the subject, in which the destruction of small birds is charged with being one of the leading causes of deficient crops. The destruction of the small birds has gone on increas ing, and in a corresponding ratio has proceeded the increase of those insects and reptiles which prey or the crops of grain and all kinds of vegetable food and on these insect tribes the small birds live. To that degree of alarm has the public mind been brought, that inquiry and investigation have been instituted, and have demonstrated the fact that the destruction of the beautiful feathered songsters may, if continued, lead to something like positive famine This document has been translated and is being circulated in England, to aid in arresting the wanton destruction of birds in that country. It was the subject of a paper recently read before the Natural History Society of Reigate, from which we cut the

"Although the sparrows levy a small contribution on the farmer's grain, yet the far greater portion of their food is from injurious insects, and the whole of the food they give their young is from the tribe of insects. At the beginning of the world man would have succumbed in the unequal struggle if God had not given him in the bird a powerful auxiliary, a faithful ally, who wonderfully accomplishes the task which man is incapable of performing - in fact, against his enemies of the insect world man would



WEBB SOUTH DOWN BUCK "MASTER FORDHAM."

Wherever delicious, juicy, rich mutton is prized, | quite popular, among breeders in this country. the South-Downs will be favorites, and we believe their more general dissemination over this country will make mutton far more popular than it now is, and reduce the consumption of pork—a consummation much to be desired. In the RURAL last year we gave a group of Improved South-Down Ewes, from the celebrated stock of Jonas Webb, of Engfand, imported by J. C. TAYLOR, of Holmdel, New Jer ey, and now we present a portrait of a choice buck, owned by the same gentleman. The South-Down has long been a favorite mutton sheep in England, and those bred by Mr. WEBB have become the most famous, selling and renting for almost fabulous prices. The Improved South-Downs are also becoming favorably known, and

One of the most valuable flocks is that of Mr. TAY-LOR, who has devoted nearly twelve years to its establishment, and paid extraordinary prices for stock animals - his aim being to obtain the best of Mr. Webb's selected stock. Last year he purchased "Reserve," Mr. W.'s best ram, and has a fine lot of lambs from this celebrated animal. Previous to Mr. WEBB's recent great sale, Mr. T. applied to him for his best yearling and two year old buck. expressing a desire for such as Mr. W. would keep for his own flock, if he were to continue breeding. Mr. WEBS selected No. 89, which was knocked down to Mr. TAYLOR, in the public sale, at 260 guineas, or one thousand three hundred dollars, the highest price ever paid for a South-Down buck in England.

At a late agricultural meeting at St. Gallen, in Switzerland, Baron von Tschudi, the celebrated Swiss naturalist, dwelt on the important services of birds in the destruction of insects. Without birds, said he, no agriculture and vegetation are possible. They accomplish in a few months the profitable work of destruction which millions of human hands could not do half so well in as many years; and the sage, therefore, blamed in very severe terms the foolish practice of shooting and destroying birds, which prevails more in Italy, recommending, on the contrary, the process of alluring birds into gardens and corn fields. Among the most deserving hirds he counts swallows, titmice, redtails, etc. In a flower garden of one of his neighbors three tall rose trees had been suddenly covered with about two thousand tree lice. At his recommendation a marsh titmouse was located in the garden, which in a few hours consumed the whole brood, and left the roses perfectly

The small birds have rapidly increased in most sections of this country during the past ten years. No man now would be seen carrying a gun for the destruction of little birds, or shooting anything less than a pigeon, or partridge, or snipe. The consequence is we lose some of our cherries and other fruits, but the curculio and other destructive insects are fast disappearing.

# WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

# THE RIGHTS OF KING COTTON.

AGRICULTURE was introduced in Illinois with the first French settlers in 1682. These French settlements were not made for agricultural purposes, but as trading posts. The fertility of the soil, however, and the ease with which it could be cultivated. invited the culture of grain; and wheat was for a number of years the only grain produced. Wheat and flour were exported to France; also wine, made from the native grape. Apples and pears were also cultivated to a considerable extent; and it is asserted that there are pear and apple trees near these old French villages which are more than a century old, and now yield fruit of a more excellent quality than many of the more modern popular varieties.

These French traders were not skilled in agriculture, and no progress was made in it up to the time of the wresting of this territory from British dominion in 1778 by General George Rogers CLARK. American settlements were rapidly made thereafter, up to the time of the war of 1812. Corn became a staple, and both corn and swine were exported. But even after 1778, up to 1790, there is no record of marked progress in agriculture; and the writer can find nothing to establish the fact that cotton had been cultivated at all up to the lastnamed date. In that year (1790) a company of emigrants, from Hardy county, Va., settled near New Design, and were the first who improved agriculture in this State. They introduced sheep-husbandry, manufactured linseys, and cultivated flax and cotton-the latter most-and wove it into clothing. Both French and Americans cultivated tobacco extensively - not much for export, but for their own consumption and for traffic with the Indians.

Thus it will be seen that cotton has long been a ing of course upon the character of the season. It

staple in this State. It was grown as a staple for domestic manufacture, in a large portion of the south half of Illinois, until the manufactured goods became so cheap and the pecuniary condition of the settlers such as to render it unnecessary and unprofitable. But it may safely be asserted that more or less cotton has been grown and matured in this State each year during the past sixty years. There is abundant testimony establishing the fact. Within three years the writer has seen a half acre of almost mature bolls in Union county; and he has in his possession a single boll, matured in 1859 or '60, in nok county enough, and living witnessess to add to it, if necessary, to prove the right—the pre-emption right of King Cotton to a foothold on Illinois soil. During the past year considerable quantities of it have been grown. During the present year a large area will be planted, if seed can be obtained. The Federal Government has promised to aid in securing seed for planters.

Now, if cotton is to be cultivated, it is important that those who engage in its culture should do so intelligently. It can be grown on Illinois soil, because it has been. The writer has before him a mass of testimony from Illinoisans, gathered by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, from which are obtained the following facts and assertions. There are forty-eight different witnesses.

1. Of the Soil best adapted to Cotton Culture.—Of those who say aught of the soil, two believe the best crops can be grown on prairie sod, freshly turned over; one has grown it equally well on old and new land: two think it best on new land: one believes it a sure crop on fresh-turned sod; one thinks it does best on timber: and one on high, sandy land. This testimony may be said to establish but little; but from what the writer has gleaned, it is apparent that the plant can be grown on almost any soil; but for the purpose of early maturity, and to secure an extended picking season, the dry, light soils should be chosen for the more northern latitudes.

2. Preparation of Soil.—The testimony before us leaves us in the dark on this subject, nearly. It seems that the most successful crops were obtained by turning the prairie sod over and planting upon it at once — some in drills, giving it culture similar to corn, with plow and hoe; others using the hoe alone. There can be little doubt from what we know of the nature of the plant, and its habit of growth, together with the importance of early maturity, that thorough preparation will pay, and is important.

3. Kind of Seed used.—The seed first planted by the early immigrants was brought from Kentucky and Tennessee. The plant (Gossypium herbaceum,) is herbaceous and of course an annual in this State. But the planters do not seem to have failed to grow what seed they needed to plant; and I find no record of experiments to establish the utility of "changing seed."

4. Time of Planting.—The testimony before me, in a majority of cases, fixes the time of planting at the 1st to the 10th of May. Some planted the last of April and others succeeded in getting a good crop when compelled by insects to replant the last of May. The picking commenced the last of August, and continued through September and October, depend-

is important that the crop be got in as early as possible, and yet escape the late spring frosts. The plant is not quite as easily nipped by frost as the Indian corn plant, but does not recover from the withering touch of frost as does the corn. Early planting is important in order that the season of picking may be lengthened.

SE SYCANT

5. Yield per Acre.-It is placed at two to four hundred pounds of ginned cotton per acre. No one has named less than three hundred pounds in the document before us. The quantity must of course depend on the length of the season and the character of the culture. Four hundred pounds per acre (of cleaned cotton,) have been grown in this State on prairie sward turned just before planting, without any-after culture. A gentleman whom I met, the other day, asserts that three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty pounds per acre, may be made the average, with proper preparation of soil and careful culture. This, at ten cents per pound, would yield a rich return-even at the minimum yield given - and at five cents per pound it would be more profitable than the average wheat crop of the State under the present system of wheat of their inconvenience, adopted the following plan

6. Of the comparative Quality of Illinois Cotton. -Samples of cotton grown in this State, the past year, (1861,) have been sent to England to be examined by the cotton factors and manufacturers there. A gentleman of this city has received the following from a Manchester cotton merchant:-"I sent your sample of Illinois cotton to Mr. BADSLEY. M. P., from Manchester, a most competent judge, and he writes me as follows:- 'Your sample of cotton is a most welcome indication of the power of the Federal States to produce cotton by free labor. Taking 8d. as a standard value of good Orleans cotton, I estimate your sample as worth twenty-five per cent. more, or 10d. per pound; but from what I see of the fineness of the staple of the latter, and its strength when unmixed with defective and blighted portions, I think that with judicious cultivation it might acquire merits that would ensure a value fifty per cent. in excess of the New Orleans class. I rank it as superior to New Orleans cotton, but not equal to Sea Islands.

"A supply of 10,000 to 20,000 bags per week of it would be a great boon to this country. The letters you inclosed to me I have sent with a chief part of the samples to the Cotton Supply Association."

Thus it will be seen that we can not only grow cotton in Illinois, but an extra good staple of the species above named. If seed can be obtained, and the season of 1862 is favorable, the amount that will be grown will astonish our Southern (belligerent) neighbors, and teach our cousins across the water a lesson as to the power and enterprise of a free people. It is to be hoped that government will succeed in getting the requisite supply of seed, and that it be kept out of the hands of speculators. We begin to think, out West here, that great things are in store for us; for it is fast being demonstrated that we can grow our own cotton and sugar.

## THAT EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING PIGS

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-The result of the experiment in feeding pigs, given in No. 2, page 14, present volume, by Mr. WHITTEMORE, hardly coincides with my experience. As a general thing it is easier to cipher out a desirable result upon a sheet of paper, sitting by a comfortable stove, than to work the same result by patient toil, continued for long weeks and months. I regret, indeed, that while Mr. W. took so much pains in his experiment that he did not take a great deal more and give us the entire account on both sides. By his figures he shows quite a nice balance in his favor, of nearly \$12, on the two pigs.

Now, I wish to inquire for a little light. Mr. W.'s feed account begins when the pigs are about five months old. Are we to understand that their expense and cost was nothing up to that date, or no more than equal to their manure? According to my ideas, the pigs at that time must have weighed (live weight,) at least 250 lbs. each—what I should call a pretty good hog to begin upon, and worth last August five cents per pound, making the two worth at least \$25.00, and all made on (how much?) sour milk and six ears of corn per day. You see plainly that Mr. W. missed it amazingly in not selling at to three bushels each per day, and eat them up that time, when the amount so realized would have been clear profit.

During the last three and a half months of the ex periment we have a rather imperfect account of the expense. Mr. W. says "bushels of meal." I think he should have stated how much of the raw material he took to the mill and how many pounds he got in return. As near as I can judge, during that time they

Corn 18 bushels, at 50 cts; 8½ do. Peas, at 88 cts; 8½ do. Barley, at 60 cts; equaling,.........\$21.54 We then have,

To value of hogs, at beginning of feeding, \$25.00
To grain fed, 21.54
By 690 lbs pork at 4 cts, \$27.60
Loss to balance, 18.94 \$46.54 \$46.54

To say nothing of the time consumed in tending hogs, going to mill, killing, marketing, &c., &c. Time is money, and these items ought to go into the estimate. I could not kill two such pigs at a less expense than twelve shillings (beside my own time,) in fuel and help. E. V. W. Dox. Wilson, N. Y., 1862.

# A FEW FACTS ABOUT POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-An article in your issue of January 11th, about potatoes, induces me to give the readers of the RURAL a few facts that came under my own observation.

In September, 1858, I took possession of a house,

and found in the cellar a box in which were a few potatoes in a very shriveled condition. Wishing to use the box, the potatoes were thrown carelessly upon the bottom of the cellar, where they remained about two months, when they were discovered to be much enlarged, and had swollen to near their natural size. On one potato, which appeared to be a Merino, were some fifteen or more potatoes growing from the eyes, from the size of small shot to that of an ounce ball, without any thing like a root or top, and connected with the old potato by a small ligature not larger than a knitting needle, and so short that the old and young potatoes touched each other. Neither were in any way connected with the earth. On one other potato, which I thought to be a Peach Blow, about the size of a black walnut and partially decayed, by what appeared the dry rot, there had roots put out from half an inch to two inches; on the end of each was a small potato, as large as those upon the other potato, and also a top or stalk about four inches long. Several other potatoes of various sizes and varieties had small potatoes attached, some like the first pasture. To this sum is to be added \$150,000, the

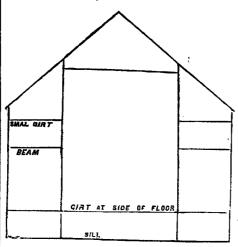
notate mentioned and others like the second. The individual who occupied the house previous to myself, informed me that the potatoes were of the growth of 1857, and remained in the box during the winter and summer of 1858, and had been out of the ground and no way connected with the earth for about fourteen months.

The potatoes had attracted moisture from the air and earth on which they lay, and attained their natural size nearly, and the small potatoes had grown during the two months they had remained on the earth, but without any connection with it.

S. B. NOBLE. Pontiac, Mich., Jan., 1862.

#### A GOOD BARN FRAME.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I send you a sketch of a portion of the frame of a barn, which is much liked in this part of the country. The first one of the kind was built about thirty years ago by my oldest brother, who had pitched off many loads of hay in barns with center posts and "big beams" at the sides of the floor, and from painful experience to avoid the difficulty.



The sketch represents the portion of the frame at the side of the floor, by which it will be seen that there are two central posts extending from the sill to the purlin plates. There are short beams across the outer spaces at the usual height from the floor, and small girts above them, near the top of the posts, to prevent spreading where the posts are high, as they generally should be, as it adds but a mere trifle to the expense of building, and is frequently of much importance.

There are long beams at the ends of the build ing, as usual, on which stand short purlin posts. There should be girts over the floor between the central posts, in front of the scaffolds, of sufficient size to support movable joists from one scaffold to the other, which are very convenient to stand on when an extra pitcher is required in filling the upper part of the barn, or for enlarging the scaffolds, if necessity requires. This arrangement leaves a large open space in front of the mow for pitching, which is very convenient for using a horse-fork. The fork can be hung over the center of the mow, and as soon as a fork full is raised from the load it can be swung and dropped on any part of the mow. The rope should extend from the pulley to which the fork is hung to another pulley hung to the upper girt on the opposite side of floor, and thence to the floor. Thus the rope is entirely out of the way of pitching. L. M. TURREL. Friendsville, Pa., 1861.

# CUTTING STALKS FOR FODDER, AGAIN

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—A gentleman sign ing himself "Rusticus," came out in very decided language, in an article published in your paper, in answer to a short article I sent you concerning my experience in feeding cut stalks. Mr. R. says stalks are of but little account. He says all they are good for is to be thrown out in the yard for the cattle to pick over and tread under foot. He knows cattle will not eat cut stalks unless starved to it, &c.

Now, if Mr. R. will just call and see my cows and see the amount of milk I get, he will not think they are very badly starved; clean. I would not like to have Mr. R. fodder stalks for me if all they are good for is to be thrown out over the yard, for I would not like to hear the grumbling there would be in the spring when the manure came to be taken out. I fed a few stalks this fall before I had my machine ready. But I took pains to take them out of the manger and put them in a pile by themselves, so they should not become mixed with the other manure. After I commenced cutting my stalks I got an increase of milk of from three to four quarts per day from four cows. I have practiced cutting stalks for three or four seasons and know it will pay. Perhaps Mr. R. allows Jace to get the best part of his corn fodder. I gave my mode of putting up my stalks in the article I sent you last spring. I cut them fine. They always steam enough to make them soft.

Shelby, N. Y., 1862. J N STERNS

# Rural Spirit of the Bress.

Manure Measure.

This is generally estimated by the load, which is just about as definite as the phrase, "about as big as a piece of chalk." It ought to be measured by the cubic yard or cord. A cubic yard is 27 feet, each of which contains 1,728 cubic inches. A cubic cord is 128 cubic feet. As the most of farmers have an idea in their minds of the size of a pile of wood containing a cord, they would readily compare that with the quantity of manure, if stated in cords. Every cart or wagon-box, before it leaves the maker's shop, ought to have the cubic feet and inches it will contain, indelibly marked upon it. This would enable the owner to calculate the amount of his load of grain, roots, earth, stone, or manure. So says the

# The Cost of Fences.

THE Maine State Agricultural Report presents some striking statistics in relation to the cost of fencing. The fences of the State have cost \$25,000,-000; the repairs require \$2,500,000 annually; 6 per cent interest is \$1,500,000; and a renewal in twenty years would be \$1,250,000; making the total yearly expense \$5,250,000 -- or two-thirds the original cost if allowed to go on, would destroy the whole by of the Erie Canal. A strong argument in favor of soiling. Estimated cost of road fences, supposed to be at least one-sixth part of the whole, \$3,125,000. The interest and cost of annual repairs and renewing would be \$531,000—the tax paid annually by the farmers of Maine to make the highway a public

yearly cost of breaking through snow-drifts caused by such fences, and opening roads. These estimates will do to apply to other places besides Maine. The custom now is, that every man shall fence out all intruders; the time may come when this will be among the things of the past, as much as that of walling towns to shut out human marauders.

#### Value of Raw-Hide.

WE find the following item "going the rounds" without a hailing mark. The topic is worthy of consideration:—How few persons know the value of raw-hide. It seems almost strange to see them sell all of their "deacon" skins for the small sum of thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well-tanned raw-hide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back — two of them he cannot break any way. Cut into narrow strips and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag strings; the strings will outlast two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings. It will outlast hoopiron (common) in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken thill - better than iron. Two sets of raw-hide halters will last a man's lifetime - if he dont live too long. In some places the Spaniards use raw-hide log-chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. It can be tanned so it will be soft and pliable like harness leather.

## Lasting Effect of Muck on Crops.

E. LEONARD, of New Bedford, Mass., writes to the New England Farmer as follows:-Right in front of my house there is a fifteen acre lot of sandy land. Forty-four years ago, a portion of this lot was treated to a heavy dressing of meadow mud. On this portion of the lot the crops have been from onequarter to one-third greater than on the other part | Just read the above, says that 18 feet square, a foot deep, of of the lot, although it has all been treated alike ever since. All my neighbors, for miles around, have noticed the difference in the growth of the crops on this lot, and I have explained to them the cause, and invited them to go into their swamps and draw out muck and make a compost, or spread it on their land in the fall and plow it in in the spring, in the same manner that a part of this lot was treated, and they would have no cause to go to the city for manure and cart it from six to ten miles. But from all that I have shown and said to them, I have only persuaded two to try the experiment, as they call it. One of them has drawn from the swamp between five and six hundred ox-cart loads this fall, and the other has tried it on a gravelly piece of land, and by it he has doubled the fertility of the land.

I have been digging up a piece of low swamp land, and carted on a coat of sand from the high land that lays along the border, on a part of which I intend to plant in the spring different kinds of garden vegetables, and slow grass on another part. As the strawberry wants considerable moisture, how would it do in such a locality? The soil is from four to twelve feet deep, and it is drained eighteen inches below the surface. I intended it for cranberries but I find the cranberry culture has taken a new turn: that is, instead of setting the vines in low swamps, people are taking the top soil off of their poorest high land, and setting them in the subsoil They say they bear as well as they do in low land: are not quite so large, but firmer, and not so liable to be damaged by frost.

## Feeding Carrots to Horses.

THE following, from the Working Farmer, is well worth the attention of those keeping horses:-Carrots should never be used in place of grain, but only as a substitute for a portion of grain. The value of the carrot does not consist altogether in its nutritive properties, but rather in its ability to gelatinize all fluids with which it is mixed. Thus, horse fed with three quarts of carrots will do as well as if fed on six quarts of oats without carrots when fed on oats alone, he voids them in part in an undigested state; his dung will be found to contain the shells of oats, whole oats, and, when these are not discernible, the quantity of starch unappropriated by the horse is so great that his dung will fire-fang in the compost heap. When carrots form part of his food, then the oats, instead of passing the stomach mixed with a quantity of water, and in a condition that the peristaltic motion of the intestines cannot operate upon them, will be gelantinized by the pectic acid of the carrot, causing their entire digestion and more perfect appropriation; and thus three quarts of oats with carrots will make more horse than six quarts without carrots, in addition to which the small amount of nutritive matter in the carrot itself goes to the credit of the account. Horses while being fed on carrots, have always a silky coa and a soft skin. They are never troubled with heaves; indeed, their general health is materially improved by the use of carrots. When fed to milch cows as part of their food, they increase the flow of milk and give to the butter a superior flavor Animals not accustomed to the use of carrots, some times refuse them if washed or cut. In such case they may be fed to them a few times unwashed then partially washed, and then thoroughly washed and afterwards cut up and mixed with their food We are in favor of pulping carrots and all other roots, before feeding them. With such practice there is no danger of colic, although frequently caused by the use of other roots, particularly when not pulped

# Why Scald Dairy Utensils?

In reply to this query, the Maine Farmer says very one admits that all vessels and utensils used in the dairy should be kept perfectly clean and sweet. Many, however, think that merely washing them with warm water and wiping them dry is sufficient. It appears, however, from the experience of the most careful and observing that this will not do, but that they should always be scalded or cleansed with boiling-hot water, and nothing short of this will answer the purpose. The cause of the necessity of this has been the

subject of chemical examination, and Professor Vocliker, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has made known the results of his researches in this question. He asserts that milk, when it begins to ferment, produces a substance analogous in its nature to yeast, such as is used in making bread. This yeast is a species of fungus plant which increases very rapidly when placed where the conditions of its growth are favorable, and when mingled with flour, the moisture and warmth necessary in making bread changes the whole mass, and, causing it to become putrid. Now, milk producing a similar fungus, if any particles are left in the vessels, it will soon effect any other milk that comes in contact with it; and he has found that this ferment, milk yeast, fungus, or whatever else you please to call it, will not be destroyed by warm water, and indeed by nothing short of water actually heated to  $^{\mid}$ 

the boiling point; hence every vessel and utensil used in the dairy for any purpose whatever, should pass through the scalding process, and it should be

done thoroughly, too.

A writer in the Michigan Farmer attributes to this peculiar fermenting, or fungoid substance, the cause why butter does not possess at all times "that perfect sweetness and rich taste that arises alone from perfectly unchanged milk; and so with cheese, in which the changed milk causes a still greater depreciation, and preventing the curd from ever making a first quality cheese." It will hence be seen that boiling hot water should be used freely and liberally in the dairy, and no dairy can be considered complete without convenient fixtures for heating and applying large quantities of water at a perfectly boiling temperature, for the purpose of completely purifying, not only the utensils used, but occasionally the dairy-room and the shelves themselves, so that none of this milk-yeast shall be found anywhere about the premises.

## Inquiries and Answers.

Hungarian Grass, Culture, Yield, &c.—Being desirous of learning something further in regard to the cultivation, produce per acre, &c., of Hungarian Grass, I address a few inquiries to the readers of the Ruran, hoping that some one among the large number of subscribers will be able to give the desired information. First, When is the proper time to sow the seed, and how much per acre? Second, What kind of soil is best suited for its production? Third, When is the proper time for cutting and curing it for hay? Fourth, What is the general average yield per acre; and is the hay as good for stock as timothy or clover? Fifth, Can two crops be raised in the same season?—B., Evansville, Ind., 1862.

MEASURING HAY IN THE MOW.—Will you please inform me of the most correct way of measuring timothy hay in mow, upon which grain has been stored?—Wm. A. P., Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1861.

An experienced farmer, 75 years of age, to whom we have mow-pressed hay, will make a tun, and on average will over run—that at or near the bottom of a stack or mow being more closely packed. Can any one give a better rule?

DIBEASE AMONG FOWLS.—I have a brood of chickens about half grown, some of which are affected in this wise:—A warty excresence swells up on the head, extending all over it, in some cases inducing blindness, difficult breathing, and death. Another brood, about the size of qualls, are also being attacked. On some, the warts (I call them, as they resemble them nearer than anything I know,) are confined to the mouth or edges of it, so they cannot close the bill. Death results eventually. Can you, or any of your readers, give the cause and cure?—E. WILLIAMS, West Bloom field, N. J., 1862.

We lost a good many fowls early in the winter by the disease described by our correspondent. It is new to us, although we have kept fowls the last twenty years. We tried various remedies, but did not save one that was attacked. Of one flock, only two are now living. It is contagious, and the diseased fowls should be removed as soon as affected.

# Doings of Agricultural Societies.

Annual Meetings, &c., of State, County and Local Societies.

THE KENTUCKY STATE AG. SOCIETY held its seventh annua neeting at Frankfort, and elected the following officers for 1862: President-Hon. L. J. BRADFORD (re-elected.) Vice Presidents-P. Swigert, Franklin; J. B. O'Bannon, Jefferson; John G. Holloway. Secretary—Col. J. S. Wallace, Louisville.

Treasurer—J. W. Tate, Franklin. Directors—1. O. H. Burbridge, Bourbon; Zeb. Ward, Woodford; Dr. L. P. Tarleton, Fayette; Caleb Walton, Harrison; J. H. G. Bush, Clarke. 2. G. Mallory, Jefferson; S. T. Drane, Shelby; George Denny, Garrard; Alf. Allen, Breckinridge; Felix G. Murphy, Nelson. 3. John P. Campbell, Sr., Christian; R. B. Ratliff, Caldwell Edward Rumsey, Muhlenburg; R. C. Harrold, Union; J. J. Towles. Henderson. Resolutions of thanks were adopted to Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN for valuable donations, and to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture and the New York State Agricultural Society for copies of their respective Transac ons, which were acknowledged, in the language of the resolution, "in the confident hope that the relations of our respective Societies and States may always be marked by the ame friendly interchanged of information valuable to the different constituencies represented by us."

VERMONT STATE SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of this lociety was held at Bellows Falls, on the 3d inst., when, after usual reports, the following board of officers was elected: President—H. Henry Baxter, of Rutland. Vice Presidents— Edwin Hammond, Middlebury; J. W. Colburn, Springfield; Henry Keyes, Newbury; John Jackson, Brandon. Rec. and Secretary-Daniel Needham, Hartford. Treasurer-J W. Colburn, Springfield. Directors-Frederick Holbrook Brattleboro; E. B. Chase, Lyndon; H. S. Morse, Shelburne D. R. Potter, St. Albans; Henry G. Root, Bennington; David Hill, Bridport; John Gregory, Northfield; Elijah Cleaveland, Coventry; Nathan Cushing, Woodstock; George Campbell, Westminster. It was decided to hold the next Annual Fair for 1862 at Rutland, Sept. 9th to 12th inclusive.

OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Board for 1862 constituted as follows: President-T. C. Jones, Delaware Del. Co. Rec. Secretary-Henry B. Perkins, Warren, Trumbull Co. Cor. Secretary - John H. Klippart, Columbus Treasurer - David Taylor, Columbus. Executive Committee Darwin E. Gardner, Toledo; Wm. Dewitt, Cleveland; C. W. Potwin, Zanesville; N. S. Townshend, Avon; Jacob Egbert Lebanon; N. J. Turney, Circleville; J. M. Millikin, Hamilton. INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, -- Officers for 1862

President-James D. Williams. Vice Presidents-William H. Bennett and S. Fisher. Secretary-William H. Loomis Indianapolis. Treasurer-H. A. Fletcher, Indianapolis. Ex cutive Committee-J. D. Williams, S. Fisher, C. Fletcher, Jr.. A. D. Hancock, W. H. Bennett. The tenth Annual Fair will be held in Indianapolis, commencing September 29th and ontinuing during the week.

TONAWANDA VALLEY SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of this progressive and well managed Union Society, the following officers were unanimously chosen: President-Col. J. B. Folsom, of Bennington. Vice Presidents-M. C. Bigelow Attica; W. F. Cogswell, Alexander; Leonidas Doty, Batavia A. J. Olcott, Elba; Wm. Jenne, Bethany; C. L. Hayden, Middlebury; A. G. Collins, Pavillion; Azro Brown, Covington E. C. Shattuck, Warsaw; Charles Richards, Orangeville; J. J Doolittle, Wethersfield; M. C. Humphrey, Java; C. O. Shepard, China; Eli Williamson, Sheldon; James E. Cross, Ben nington; Henry Harlow, Darien; Spencer J. Stone, Alden John A. Campbell, Marilla. Recording Secretary-Dr. C. Houghton, Attica. Corresponding Secretary-A. J. Lorish Esq., Attica. Treasurer-F. R. Wright, Attica. Librarian-Dr. G. Dorrance, Attica. The above board of officers consti tute the Society's Executive Committee.

NIAGARA Co. SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting, held in Lockport, Jan. 7th, the following board of officers was elected for 1862: President-James D. Shuler. Vice Presidents-P L. Ely; A. J. Hibbard, Newfane; James Thompson, Pendle ton; Andrew Robinson, Lewiston; Lyman Flanders, Cambria George Sherman, Wheatfield; Asa Aldrich, Hartland; Am brose Packard, Niagara; E. S. Holmes, Wilson; Stephen Mead, Somerset; John D. Dysinger, Royalton; Peter Tower, Porter Secretary-Henry Shaft. Treasurer-P. D. Walter. Directors (to fill vacancies)-Robert Pierson, of Royalton, and Alex. Campbell, of Newfane.

WYOMING Co. SOCIETY.—The recent annual meeting was largely attended, and both pleasant and profitable. The reports showed the Society to be in a prosperous condition. Officers elected: President-Dungan Cameron, Covington. Vice President-E. Wheeler, Orangeville. Secretary-H. A. Dudley. Treasurer-T. H. Buxton. Executive Committee-E. C. Sherman, Middlebury; S. M. Howard, Perry; George Peck, Orangeville.

THE SOUTHERN CAYUGA UNION SOCIETY elected the follow ng officers on the 7th inst.: President-Cyrenus Wheeler, Ir., Venice. Vice Presidents-H. Lyon, Scipio; N. Morgan, Venice; Charles Hull, Genoa; F. D. Richmond, Ledyard; George H. Chace, Springport; John Hammond, Fleming. Secretary-Thomas Gould, Ledyard. Treasurer-S. S. Coonley, Ledyard. The Society is now in flourishing condition; out of debt, and money in the treasury.

# Rural Notes and Items.

"How Do the Times Affect the Rural?" is occur asked by friends who call upon us, and as many at a distance would probably also like to know, we will briefly answer in print. Thus far this year our receipts have been larger than last, with a greater proportion of new subscribers. Many agents complain of hard times, the tax-paying season, the false economy of croakers, low prices of produce, &c., yet they seem determined that the RURAL shall hold its own at least, and therefore work more vigorously than ever before. Others are far more successful than formerly, obtaining much larger lists than they anticipated. As an instance, Mr. H. A. WHITTEMORE, of Chautauqua Co., (who has already remitted for a larger number of subscribers than he obtained last year,) writes:-"I have canvassed more or less for the RURAL for eleven years, but have never met with so good success. Indeed, many say they find it such a welcome visitor that they cannot do without it, even if they sacrifice some 'creature comforts.'" The times are hard, or I could double any of my previous clubs, and am in hopes to do so even now." the times are said to be "hard" in many sections, and produce is ruinously low at the West, the currency is much better, and money far more plenty, than a year ago - so that we do not really think the times are so discouraging for the masses as they were then; and, judging from the letters we are daily receiving from all parts of the country, we believe farmers, especially, are in a much better condition. Many have made noney since the war commenced by economizing, and others by CONFIDENCE and good management—to each and all of which essentials to success we trust the RURAL has in some neasure contributed.

- The friends of the RURAL will remember that its field of perations is somewhat circumscribed this year, on account of the Rebellion, while its advocacy of the Union, Constitution and Laws has caused secessionists in the Border States and elsewhere to oppose it; yet, thanks to ardent Ruralists who adhere to the good old flag, we are enabled to make the above favorable report, and if they and others will keep the RURAL before the People for the ensuing two months, its cirulation on the first of April will be greater than ever before. Need we again solicit a continuance of the kind offices of old friends in its behalf, or the influence of new subscribers in urtherance of its circulation and usefulness

ARE OUR CATTLE MARKETS OPEN ON SUNDAY?-We recently noted the fact that a reform had been instituted in the Chicago Cattle Market, by closing it on Sunday. Perhaps the notice has called out the following from a Canadian friend, relative to a practice which (if it exists) requires the attention of the moral and right-thinking of all classes:

"Are you aware that a large portion of the live stock that goes weekly into the cattle yards at West Albany, N. Y., is sold on Sunday? and a considerable number slaughtered each Sunday morning in the great American city of New York? I hope that my reason for making the inquiry may not be misunderstood, and that all the difference of opinion that may exist between the people of your country and mine on certain questions, will never succeed in weakening the good and true feeling that has existed between the tillers of the soil of the United States of America and Canada. We greatly misunderstand the spirit of Moore's Rural New-Yorker if the hope is not mutual. But no man, or State, or country, can be great

WEIGHTY PIGS .- Mr. JOHN R. POTTER, of Hermitage, Wyoning Co., N. Y., writes thus about a litter of six pigs, dropped on the 8th of April last - a grade of long Suffolk, about half blood:--" After they were about six weeks old, they run in the pasture, fed on sour milk, (whey part of the time,) with about one quart to each pig per day of oats and buckwheat ground, until about the 25th of October. I then shut them up, fed a little soft corn and some poor potatoes, until the 8th of November, when they were seven months old, and weighed 1,713 lbs. From that time, they were fed oats, buckwheat, and peas, equal quantities, ground fine, until the 8th of January, (nine months old,) when they were killed and dressed. Live weight, 2,323 lbs.; dressed, 1,927 lbs.; shrinkage, 396 lbs., or 17 per cent. Their respective weights were 346, 343 318, 312, 311, and 297 lbs. I did not weigh the amount of feed, but it was not far from one bushel per day for each."

WESTERN RURAL ITEMS .- On dil that the Illinois State Agricultural Society is about to commence the publication of large monthly journal, in order to more fully supply the farmers of the State with agricultural matter adapted to their wants. It is to be edited by the present Corresponding Secretary, and sold at a very low figure. Wonder if will undertake to prove that Brighton is not a wet place after a long rain? The Illinois State Fair for 1862 is not yet located. Propositions will be received until the next meeting of the board, the 22d day of February .- It is asserted that Mr. Smith, of Quincy, finds that there are three varieties of Imphee, seventenths of the sirups of which granulate, or become crystallized sugar-a very large per cent., that.-c. p. R.

MEM. FOR JAN. 21st.—Fine winter weather, with a mild temperature, and good sleighing. Snow about six inches deep hereabouts - the most we have had this season. Business good—the streets thronged with loaded sleighs and busy Confidence in the success of the war for the Union rising, the good news from Kentucky making people smile, but not elevating the price of pork in our market. Some excitable people wonder if the next telegram will announce, as has been the programme for months, "All is quiet on the

BOTH YOUNG AND OLD ARE "DOING GOOD."- We venture

to say that the RURAL has more warm and working friends among the old and young, of both sexes, than any contemporary journal. While hundreds of young men and maidens are successfully "recruiting" for it, many seniors are doing good by extending its circulation. Several former agents (having gone to the war,) are represented by their wives, who prove themselves capital officers in the "RURAL Brigade." The old gentlemen are also making thorough work of the business in the absence of their sons and grandsons. For example, read this extract of a letter from Saratoga county:--" Having read your excellent paper for several years, I was not willing to do without it, or that others should, and as no one seemed inclined to renew our club, I thought I would try, although almost seventy-four years old. As the result of my labor, I send vou twenty-four subscribers: I believe seventeen are new ones, and probably others will join the club and send for the RURAL. On account of the hard times, and the great quantity of papers taken, it was up-hill business, but having put my hand to the plow, I am not in the habit of looking back. Now, Mr. Editor, if I understand your terms, I am entitled to one paper free, and as to your premiums, do with me just according to your rules, and I shall be perfectly satisfied. Your Dictionary or Lawyer would be acceptable, if I am entitled to one, but not without, for I assure you that the extra paper or premium was not my object, but to have the Rural circulated and read." - The conclusion of the above is similar, in sentiment, to

that of another letter received by the same mail from Wayne county. After giving names to be added to club, the writer says:-" Your acknowledgment of receipt of \$26.25 was duly ceived. Indeed, sir, I feel it a high privilege to use my influence to extend the circulation of your high-toned paper. I shall do it most cheerfully, feeling that I am assisting in elevating the morals of mankind. In doing what I should do, I can but wish you the most brilliant success. Heaven will eward you.

And another letter received the same day (from Schuyler county) closes thus:—"Yours of 2d inst., acknowledging the eccipt of \$30 by my letter of Dec. 28, is received. I have felt much pleasure in my efforts to promote the circulation of your paper, which I unhesitatingly believe to be the best paper of its kind published in the State. Its Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Rural, News, and Religious departments, are excellent; and as a family newspaper, it is unsurpassed. I wish you abundant success in your worthy and useful enterprise, and will do what I can to aid you."

COULD NOT FIND A BETTER PAPER.—Extract of a letter just eccived:—"I have deferred sending for your paper, thinking that I could find some other paper that would suit me better; out the longer I wait the worse I am off. And as yours is the best agricultural paper that I can find, I remit \$2, and wish you to send me the RURAL, commencing with the first number for 1862." We advise all to examine, compare, and then "get the best"-like the writer of the above!



# HORTICULTURAL.

#### FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY OF WESTERN N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING

As we could give our readers no more instructive matter than the suggestions of practical fruit growers, we continue our report of the discussions at the Annual Meeting of the Fruit Grower's Society of Western New York. As might be expected, there is often a difference of opinion, even on important points; but there can be no difficulty in drawing safe and wise conclusions.

#### DISCUSSIONS.

#### Best Time for Praning.

V .- What is the best form of an Apple tree, and which is the time for pruning?

Mr. HUNTINGTON said that in his early days he grafted a great many thousand trees, and had to grated a great many thousand trees, and had to take off many large limbs. In many orchards large limbs had been taken off by the axe previously, and he always noticed that limbs removed in the winter or early in the spring healed badly, often causing rot; while those taken off when the leaves were out healed rapidly, forming a lip of bark around the wound, and apparently without injury to the tree.

wound, and apparently without injury to the tree.

Mr. Ellwanger had found the latter part of winter the best time to prune. The wound then becomes calloused, and there is no bleeding; but later in the season, when the buds begin to swell, if limbs are removed, bleeding often results and the wood becomes injured and often rots. If trees are pruned when in leaf, growth is arrested for the season.

Mr. Fibh agreed with the previous speaker, and recommended pruning in the winter.

Mr. Sharf, the year before last, trimmed a pear orchard early, and got a good growth. Last year a part was trimmed early and a part late, and that pruned late made but little growth during the summer.

H. N. Langworthy had found that pruning pear

trees when growing always checks and often stops growth altogether. If large limbs are taken off old trees about the first of April, bleeding ensues and the wood decays; but if done in April, the wood seasons before the sap moves, and remains sound.

Mr. Hooker agreed with Mr. Langworthy and Mr. Ellwanger, and thought the best time for removing trees was the present, or about the middle of winter.

## Grapes.

VI. - What are the best 6 varieties of Grapes for family use, and which are the best 2 for vineyard purposes?

VI.—What are the best 2 for vineyard purposes?

Mr. Knox had found, among the new varieties which he had tried, three which gave entire satisfaction—Hartford Prolific, Delaware, and Concord. In a vine for general culture, we need two things—freedom from disease, in vine and fruit, and early ripening. Hartford Prolific and Concord are free from from disease in the vine, never mildew, and the fruit is free from any disease. The Delaware mildews somewhat. We want early ripening, so as to be out of the way of frost. The grapes of Kelly Island are very popular, because they are obtained fully ripe. The soil is calcareous, and the season long. Such soils can be obtained, and if we had grapes that would ripen early, we would have all the advantages of that favored locality. The Concord is a splendid grape, but he watched the ripening with fear and trembling as the season for frost approached. Hartford Prolific, it was stated, drops from the bunches, but it does not with him. His crop is sold readily at twenty-five cents a pound. Mr. K. would not advise planting very largely of this variety, as Concord displaces it as soon as ripe. The Concord will stand more hard usage than any other grape, and bears well. It is the most beautiful grape he had ever seen. It bears early, and vines the third year after planting average ten pounds. Prunes by the renewal system, and plants the vines seven feet three inches one way by six feet the other, making 1,000 plants to the acre. Trellis eight feet high. After the third year each Concord vine will yield 25 pounds of grapes.

Dr. Farley, of Union Springs, said Diana is a favorite grape with him. He thought, with Mr.

Concord vine will yield 25 pounds of grapes.

Dr. Farley, of Union Springs, said Diana is a favorite grape with him. He thought, with Mr. Knox, that the Concord would prove one of the best of American grapes. The Isabella has done well, and has been injured by frost only two years. They ripen uniformly. Mr. F. has a Catawba vineyard on a point of land running out into Cayuga Lake, which is there two miles wide, and they get pretty nearly or quite ripe. The renewal is undoubtedly the correct system. The Delaware grape is excellent in quality, but could never get a bunch to weigh over half a pound, which is too small. Has no mildew. Diana last year showed signs of dry rot, and its wood is not as hardy as that of Concord or Delaware.

H. N. LANGWORTHY is well pleased with Delaware, Diana, Concord, Union Village, and Rebecca, for the table; and for wine, Clinton and Delaware. Mr. L. thought well of Bright's system of pruning.
J. J. Thomas has measured specimens of Isabella

grapes at Dr. Farley's place seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

grapes at Dr. Farley's place seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Jacobs has bought grapes in all parts of Western New York, for several years, and Dr. Farley has the best he has ever purchased or seen.

Dr. Farley, in answer to inquiries, said his land is mostly a pretty heavy clay, though he has a variety of soils, some gravel, lying on lime stone rock. First underdrained well, then trenched. Plowed three times and succeeded in getting it well broken up eighteen or twenty inches deep. Put on muck in a crude state. Some portions received no muck and only good common culture, and there the vines did pretty well. Trenched a portion three feet deep with the spade, and gave a heavy dressing of manure. The result was a very large growth of wood but little fruit. At first commenced planting vines twelve feet each way, then eight feet each way, but now eight by ten. Mr. F. had seen some beautiful looking grapes grown by ringing, but size was obtained at the expense of quality. His soil is naturally dry, such as would not generally be thought to require draining, but water runs from the tile nearly the whole year.

Mr. HOLMES thought the Catawba and Isabella.

Mr. Holmes thought the Catawba and Isabella stand first on the list of grapes. Ashes he found to

hasten the ripening.

Mr. Avery had good ripe Catawba grapes the 15th of September. Produced by having the vine on the south side of a house, and well pruned. The roots were covered with leached ashes.

SYLVESTER considered Isabella, Concord Dr. SYLVESTER considered ISADEIIA, CONCORD, Hartford Prolific, Rebecca, Diana, and Union Village, the best varieties for table; and the Oporto and Clinton for wine. The Rebecca does will with a warm exposure, the Hartford Prolific does not drop its berries after the vine obtains age, and the Diana

its berries after the vine obtains age, and the Diana Mr. S. thought one of our best grapes.

Mr. ELLWANGER said with him Diana does not ripen much earlier than Catawba. This year neither ripened well. The Union Village is a large grape, but of poor quality and ripens too late. Could recommend the Catawba where it would ripen, and the Concord and Delaware. Mr. E. was not present to recommend other variaties at present.

pared to recommend other varieties at present.

Mr. Moody was in the same fix as Mr. Ellwanger. and was not prepared to recommend six varieties for general culture. The Delaware would make good wine and is a good grape for the table. He ripens the Diana earlier than Mr. Ellwanger.

L. B. LANGWORTHY said he introduced the Clinton from the Hudson river, in Saratoga county, and gave it the name by which it is known. One wingave it the name by which it is known. One winter the thermometer was thirty-three degrees below zero, and killed all the Isabella vines. A friend wrote him that he had a grape that endured that winter without injury, and he obtained cuttings, brought them to Rochester, and named it after Gov.

Mr. Smith said the Northern Muscadine had this

year been excellent.
Mr. Barry said the Rebecca, when ripe, is one of

AND OF MARKET

Would name the Delaware, Diana, Concord, Hartford Prolific, To-Kalon, and Perkins. The To-Kalon is perfectly hardy, a good bearer, and the fruit superior to the Isabella, and keeps well, but the clusters are somewhat broken. The vines were on clusters are somewhat broken. The vines were on the trellis last year, and did not suffer in the least. The Perkins is hardiest of all grapes, ripens early, only a few days later than Hartford Prolific. It keeps well and improves by keeping. A little foxy. Mr. Lay was much pleased with Concord.

Mr. Fish thought Northern Muscadine a good

Mr. FISH thought Northern Muscadine a good grape. It does not drop from the vine. Let some remain last season until frost.

H. N. Langworthy had five or six years experience with Northern Muscadine. The bunches are very small, and it had proved very unproductive with him.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was suggested that a vote should be taken, which was

ordered, with the foll	owin	ig result:
Hartford Prolific	5	Oporto
		Perkins
Delaware	7	To Kalon
Diana	6	Union Village
Isabella	6	Rebecca
Concord	7	Catawba
Clinton	1	•

#### Fruits on Exhibition.

The Committee regret that so few members brought specimens of fruits for exhibition. The only general exhibition was that made by Messrs. ELLWANGER & BARRY, consisting of 58 varieties of Pears and 51 of Apples. The following is a list of fruits shown:

#### BY ELLWANGER & BARRY - PEARS

Alphonse Karr. Alphonse Karr,
Abbe Edwards,
Alex. Bivort,
Black Pear of Worcester,
Bergamot Thouin,
Belle de Moire,
Pagi Vedt Bezi Vaet, Belle Cannaise, Beurre Leon le Clere, Beurre Langelier, Beurre d' Aremberg, Beurre Gris d' Hiver, Beurre Bachelier, Beurre Gris d' Amer, Bezi Sanspariel, Bezi de Cassoi d' Hiver, Chaumontel, Cadette de Vaux, Cuvellier, Calebasse Delvigne, Catebasse Dervigue, Chaptal, Doyenne d' Alencon, Duchesse de Mars, Dr. Bonvier, Doyenne Goubault, Easter Beurre, Easter Bergamot, Franc Real,

Gen. Lamoric Grand Mogul, Great Britain, Haddington, Hericart de Thury, Jeanne de Witte Jaminette, Josephine de Malines Leon le Clerc de Laval, Mignonne d' Hiver, March Bergamot, Niles, Ne plus Meuris, Orange d' Hiver, Prince's St. Germain Pater Noster,
Pound,
Passe Tardive,
Reading,
Reading,
Reine d' Hiver,
Ralley,
Ritelle,
St. Germain,
Sussette de Bavay,
Tarquin,
Vicar of Winkfield,
Winter Nelis,
Willermorz.

Peach, Rhode Island Greening,

Roxbury Russett. Rome Beauty, Reinette Pippin, Reinette d'Or,

Ribston Pippin, Reine des Reinettes, Rambo,

Sweet Rambo, Smith's Cider, Seek-no-Further

Swaar, Sweet and Sour Greening,

Fulvie Gregoire,

Among these, the Committee deem several varieties worthy of special notice. Alex. Bivort, good; Beurre Langelier, very good: Beurre Bachelier, the very best; Beurre Sanspariel, good Doyenne d' Alencon, very good; Duchesse de Mars, good Easter Beurre, very best; Gen. Lamoriciere, very good Jeanne de Witte, best; Jaminette, good; Josephine de Malines very best; Prince's St. Germain, very good; Pater Noster, very good; Passe Tardive, good; Reine d'Hiver, best; St. Germain good; Winter Nelis, best.

# Nick-a-Jack, Pennock's Red Winter, Peck's Pleasant, Pryor's Red, Pomme Gris,

Alfriston, Baldwin, Bourassá, Canada Reinette, Cheeseboro' Russett Cornish Gilliflower, Cullasaga, Carter, Christiana, Dutch Mignonne, Dumelon's Seedling, Fallawater. Grafton Sweet Granny Earle Golden Russett. Golden Russett,
Gifford,
Groveland Sweet,
Imperial or Magnifique,
Lyman Pumpkin Sweet,
Lady Apple,
Monmouth Pippin,
Marks,
Miller,
Minister,

seek-no-rurtner, Spitzenburg, Esopus, Scarlet Nonpariel, Tolman Sweet, Tewksbury Winter Blush, White Pippin, Yellow Bellflower. Minister, Michael Henry Pippin, Northern Spy, H. C. Heath, a plate of fine Northern Spys.

J. M. Joy, a plate of apples of 1860.

J. H. Thompson, plate of large and very good apples for name, but unknown to the Committee

E. M. Bradley, Clinton, Isabella, and Catawba grapes, well

N. Hill, Caton, N. Y., a dish of very fine cranberries. J. H. Osborn, beautiful specimens of the McLellan or Mar

# CRANBERRY CULTURE.

Michigan makes some inquiries of Cranberry growers, which, from a similarity of circumstances, I think I am able to answer. He says he has about fifteen acres of swamp land, a rich muck from four to twenty feet deep, which will produce no corn and but little grass, on account (as the writer says) of its being too cold. Such swamps as he describes are not generally considered rich in this country, whatever they may be in Michigan, but richness is a quality not very essential to the growth of cranberries. I have such a swamp, which I attempted to drain for the purpose of raising grass, but without success,-probably for the same reasons that our inquirer might assign for his fruitless attempts

muck marsh, skirted by thickly timbered forests, but it is not a rich soil. The chances of draining the marsh is certainly an advantage. By means of the ditch which I dug as mentioned above, I can let off the water so as to leave the surface of my meadow tolerably dry. In the fall, after gathering my berries, I close my drain and flow my marsh. This I do for the double purpose of destroying the moth, if there are any, and to prevent the growth of grass or weeds. It leave it in this situation until after frosts in the spring, when it may be let off so as only to leave the ground tolerably well saturated with water.

I live in the latitude of Adrian. Mine is a black

The principal element in cranberry life is water There are several small marshes not very distant from this place, on which cranberries grow spontaneously. During winter and spring they are entirely covered with water. In the summer they are partially drained, either by the water slowly sinking, or by filtering slowly through some narrow boggy outlet; but never so dry but that the people gather the coveted fruit at the expense of wet feet, as they pass over the spongy soil. When I first discovered cranberries on my marsh, it was mainly under water. Now that I am cultivating it, I manage the water in the manner already mentioned. Care should be taken not to drain too dry until the berries are matured, when, for the convenience of gathering, it may be made passably dry.

As to the manner of setting the plants. If there is any grass, I pare off the sod sufficiently deep to secure a clean surface. I then make shallow drills, eighteen or twenty inches apart, into which I lay the vines, (which usually vary from one to four feet in length,) covering them lightly every six or eight



DWARF PEAR-BELLE LUCRATIVE.

pear trees, which a few years since was originated and to a great extent carried on by disappointed cultivators, who failed through ignorance or carelessness, every year has added to the popularity of this class of trees. Even farmers are beginning to believe that they are competent to cultivate dwarf trees successfully, and it is now no strange thing for them to plant out many hundreds. We now present our readers with a specimen tree, eight years planted, it for Spring planting.

NOTWITHSTANDING the crusade against dwarf | growing in the grounds of Ellwanger & Barry. The drawing was taken, as the engraving shows, when in bearing, and gives a very good illustration of the pyramidal mode of training. The variety, Belle Lucrative, is one of the very best Autumn pears, the tree being hardy, vigorous and productive, and the fruit the best. It succeeds well both on the quince and pear roots. Every pear-grower who has not yet planted this variety, should obtain

above hints and pursue the course they suggest and I doubt not his ground will soon be covered over with a beautiful carpet of evergreen, tastefully ornamented with rarest luxury. NOBLE HILL. Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862.

### THE FARMER'S NURSERY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I observe that farmers and many practical fruit-growers place too much dependence on nurseries for their supply of trees. This could be altogether different - not that I would depreciate the value of a nursery, for l believe them to be blessings to any place, county or State, but we are a progressive people, and, more than all, a fruit-growing nation. Already we have every facility to obtain trees of every quality-the best and also the worst. With bad fruits we have no patience - so away with them. Let every person owning a piece of land, appropriate a lot, of a hundred square feet or more, to the purpose of cultivating fruit-trees only. Here he may have his stocks to graft his choice apples, to bud his apricots, pears, peaches, cherries, or plums, and all other subjects of horticultural experiments he may wish to try. From this source he could obtain plants or trees when he finds any missing in garden or orchard. Here he could spend many an hour of otherwise leisure time, in tending these objects of his darling care. What instructions could the fathers of the rising generation impart to those who soon will take their places! Here he could teach them the art of grafting, of budding, of layering, of training, and of Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—A correspondent in trimming, ingrafting into their minds a love for plants, a knowledge of their growth and peculiarities.

We could gather here all varieties of such fruits as we deem suited to the locality we live in - in nine cases out of ten not to be obtained in nurseries. And here I would say, let all plant those kinds only which are known to be the very best suited to their locality, and experiment with such varieties that are highly recommended in another part of the land. The ground he may term his "experimental nursery." I believe if the foregoing plan were more generally practiced, there would not be so much cry of "humbug" in the trade of fruit-trees, tree-peddlers, and nurseries generally. A. Durkes. Weston, Mo., January, 1862.

WE commend the above to every fruit-grower, and have before urged it upon the attention of our readers. Every farmer and fruit-grower should have his reserve grounds or nursery, from which he can take a tree at any time. We do not think farmers should turn nurserymen, as they cannot do the work as chean as those who make it their business: but a few trees, in a little reserve ground, every one should grow. The knowledge there acquired would be of immense advantage, and learn planters to be better satisfied with what they obtain from nurseries. They would there ascertain that some trees grow slow and crooked, and cannot be had of large size and good form: while others make a rapid, fine growth.

# PROTECTION OF WALL-FLOWERS.

EVERYBODY loves the beautiful fragrant wallflower. But the difficulty is in keeping the plants over the winter. The tops endure the winter, and appear green in the spring, but the stems near the ground are found to be decayed from thawing and freezing, and this is always the case where the ground is low, or water permitted to stand on the surface. We have saved plants by throwing up a cone of earth around the stem, even covering some of the lower branches. The following plan, proposed by a correspondent of the Gardener's Monthly, it strikes us is good:

"Observing several times in the spring that my wall-flowers, which were out through the winter, looked as well in the fall at the top, and yet were dead, in fact, I was lead to examine the cause, and found, in every case, that the soft wood of the stalk was injured by freezing and thawing. I took the Mr. Barry said the Rebecca, when ripe, is one of the very highest flavored grapes. Unfortunately the vine is rather tender, and suffers from the sun, and in some cases from the winter, but those who have a favorable situation should plant the Rebecca, and they would have a most delicious grape.

Mr. Hoag fruited thirty or forty varieties last season. Of these he found a few very desirable.

Beneath these coverings the vines take root, and send forth new vines, which often grow from three to four feet the first season. The planter should also select with great care his seed vines, slipped the keg over the plant, driving it slightly from bearing plants, as there are some vines that do not bear. Let our Adrian friend attend to the bottom to hold them securely, leaving the top open.

This plan preserved them safely, and has never failed. If the plants are small, I set them close together in a secure place in September, and put a broad frame around them, with loose manure around the stocks. This answered equally as well as the other plan. The idea is, to keep the sun from all but the foliage, which is not injured by it."

# Morticultural Aotes.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY - NEXT BIENNIAL MEET NG.—By a note from the President, Hon. MARSALL P. WILDER, we learn that the Ninth Session is to be held in Bos ton, on the 17th of September next. This Society was estab lished in the year 1848, and has held meetings in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Rochester and has exerted a powerful influence in systematizing and advancing the science of Pomology throughout the Union. In conjunction with this appointment, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have ordered its annual exhibition for this year to take place on the same week. Mr. W. writes, we shall do all we can to make the session agreeable and useful." Of this, no one acquainted with the President and the horticulturists of Boston will entertain the least doubt We certainly anticipate a pleasant and profitable meeting.

At the last meeting of the Association at Philadelphia, General Committee was appointed for the revision of the Fruit Catalogue, with power to appoint Local Committees in every State and Territory. It is the duty of each Local Committee to report to the General Committee a list of fruit adapted to its own locality, and from these reports and the present Catalogue of the Society, the General Committee is to report a full list of all the fruits therein named, properly classified and arranged, with due regard to nomenclature and terminology, which is to be submitted to the Society at its next meeting for consideration and action. The General consists of the following gentlemen:

P. Barry, Rochester. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati.

Marshall P. Wilder, Boston C. M. Hovey, Cambridge, Mass L. E. Berckmans, Georgia, Wm. Reid, New Jersey,

Although the condition of the country has interfered with the progress of the work, the Committee, we understand have been quite active, and have received satisfactory reports from many Local Committees. The Chairman has called : meeting of the General Committee, to be held at Albany, at the time of the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, February 12th, for the purpose of examining the reports, and for consultation on some plan for the arrange ment of the catalogue to be presented to the Society.

Chas. Downing, Newburgh, J. S. Cabot, Salem, Mass.

A CALIFORNIA PEAR. - A pear was shown in our office yesterday which would be considered a pomological wonder in the best of our horticultural exhibitions. It was seven inches in length, between sixteen and seventeen inches in circumference, and weighed three pounds and six ounces when taken from the tree. This huge pear was raised on the ranche of Sweetzer and De Long, in Marin county, California, about seventeen miles from San Francisco. It was brough from California by Mr. E. Wood Chapin, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, who has with him another nearly as large. They were picked from the tree on the 20th day of November The variety is the Duchesse d'Angouleme, and it is a most magnificent specimen. At Panama, Mr. Chapin was offered ten dollars for it, and large offers have been made for it since he arrived in Massachusetts .- Mass. Spy.

To Save Squashes from Insects.—In reading a late num ber of the RURAL, I find a complaint against the bugs, because they destroy vines in the garden, and especially the Hubbard Squash. Now this is all useless. Let each gardener provide himself with boxes about one foot square, six or eight inches in height, one to each hill, and put them on when he plants, and I will warrant the safety of his vines until they grow above the boxes.-W. W. F., Cassadaga, N. Y., 1861.

PRACH GRUB. - L. M., Grand Haven, Michigan - You will have to remove the earth and dig out the grub from the trees with some convenient instrument—a knife and a piece of stout wire will answer. After this is done, keep a watch of the trees, going over them two or three times in the year. Piling the earth up around the trunk in a cone, so that the insect cannot get at the soft bark, is of some advantage, but there is nothing like keeping a good look-out.

# Inquiries and Answers.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—Where can the seed of the Norway Spruce be obtained; and when and how should it be sown? Where can the trees be obtained, and at what price? Is the Norway Spruce of more rapid growth than the Balsam?—D., January, 1862.

The Norway is of more rapid growth and a much better tree than the Balsam. The latter loses its lower branches. Seed can be obtained of some of the large dealers, but no one who is not well acquainted with the business should attempt to grow evergreens from seed. Young trees of all ages and es can be obtained very cheap of the leading nurserymen.

# Domestic Geonomy.

A PRETTY PORTFOLIO, PAPER MATS, &c.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: -- In answer to M. A. H., I will say, although not able to give all the information she wished for, I send such as I possess, hoping others will give that which I cannot.

A PRETTY PORTFOLIO .- Take two pieces of cardboard, (or perforated pasteboard, as it is sometimes called,) any size you wish, and work in the center of each some handsome pattern with Berlin wool, such as a large rose with leaves and buds, or anything fancy dictates. If you have not time to work this, it will look very well to cut from furniture calico some nice patterns, and paste on in place of the work, with pieces on the corners to match. But if worked with wool, the corners should be trimmed with rosettes of ribbon; then line them with sprightly colored sarcenet, and bind the edges with narrow ribbon. Take eight pieces more of the same color, fasten four on each piece,-two to each side,-leaving the ends open. Tie four of them together for the bottom, leaving the others to tie when wanting.

PAPER MATS .- Take tissue paper (two colors only,) and cut it in squares as large as you wish your mat. Have eight or ten pieces of each. Fold each one up in folds three-fourths of an inch wide, then lay half of them down side and side on stiff brown paper, or whatever you wish for the bottom of your mat, with the colors alternate, taking care to have them all even in length. Now fasten down one end of each with a pin, take the rest of your pieces and braid them across the first number, so as to form a square, when it will resemble a checker-board if done right. Sew the outside pieces together, firmly but neatly, as far as you wish the center of your mat, but not further. After the middle is all tacked, trim off the brown paper so that it will not show, and cut the part that is to form the fringe in as parrow strips as possible. Then dampen it in clean cold water; that is, the part which is to form the fringe, and shake gently until dry, which will cause the paper to curl up nicely.

INQUIRY .- Will some of the RURAL'S readers please inform me how to make baskets of tissue paper, and how to knit mats with wool?

How to DO UP WOUNDS.—I have just cut my foot with an axe for the fourth time in my life, and yet I have never lost an hour's work. The secret is in doing up the wound. I close up the wound in the blood as soon as possible, by winding flax or tow around the part cut; fill that with copal varnish, and in eight days undo the same and find it as sound as ever .- A Subscriber, Huron, Wayne Co., N. Y.

FRIED CAKES.—One pint basin of sweet milk; one teacup, heaping full, of butter or lard; one teaspoon of salt; two eggs; nearly a teacup of hop yeast; two tablespoons of cinnamon. Use flour enough to mix to the consistency of biscuit. Let rise till very light, then knead and cut out into cakes. Let them rise again and then fry. These will not absorb lard while cooking.—Mrs. L. H. Highy, Piffard, N. Y.

NICE BREAKFAST BUNS.—Take a quart of warm water, mix with it half a teacup of butter, one teacup of lively yeast, two teaspoons of salt, and as much flour as you can stir in. Set it in a warm place over night, and in the morning take it out and knead it into biscuits; set it to rise once more, then bake. If all the processes are rightly gone through with, this will be found very light and delicate.

Quinsy. - Every winter, for the past six or seven years, I have been blessed (?) with one or more attacks of quinsy, and having tried the various pathies," regular and irregular, with but transient relief, now ask some of the Rural's friends for help. If any one is acquainted with a remedy, will they not please give the same, and oblige?-E. M. K., Franklin Square, N. Y., 1862.

MILK TOAST .- Place the milk to heat, mix a teaspoonful of flour smoothly with a little milk, stir it in, and let it come just to a boil, with a piece of butter the size of an egg to a quart of milk, and some salt. Place your toast in a deep dish, and cover it with this gravy. Thin cream, omitting the butter. makes a nicer dish for those who are so fortunate as to have it to use.

BEEF PIE.-Make a nice crust, a little richer than for biscuit; chop up pieces of the boiled round of beef, when you have them cold; season with salt, pepper, and butter, and onions if you like; line the basin with crust, rolled about half an inch thick; fill the beef, moistened with gravy or water; dredge in a little flour, cover; bake half an hour.

How to Cook Turnips. - Take eight mediumsized turnips, pare and slice them, then put water just enough to cook, a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg, one spoonful brown sugar, and pepper and salt sufficient to season. Add the ingredients when you put them on to cook.—T. R. J.

COLORING COCHINEAL.—Will some of the RURAL'S readers please give a recipe for coloring a good bright, unfading cochineal red, and oblige?-P. F. Moses, Marathon, Mich., 1862.

# [SPRCIAL NOTICE.]

Union Coffee in these times, when coffee is sold at prices placing it beyond the reach of the poor, and even the middling lasses, the man who can produce an agreeable substitute for the delicious beverage, at a reasonable price, may be properly regarded as a public benefactor. Our townsman, J. J. VAN ZANDT, dealer in and manufacturer of coffee and spices, has produced an article composed of coffee and rye, which is an agreeable and healthy substitute for the real Java. This article is made from pure materials, and is free from deleterious substances - as physicians attest - and can be had, ready for boiling, at twelve cents per pound from the stores. It is a healthy beverage, and may be used by those who cannot use clear coffee without injury to the nervous system. It is pleasant to the taste, many preferring it to any other coffee. Some of our citizens add a small quantity of Java to the Union Coffee, and thus raise the grade, without materially increasing the cost. It behooves all who would economise to try this "Union Coffee." It is now sold by the leading grocers of the city and in many of the towns of Western New York. Orders are rapidly coming in and are being filled by Mr. Van Zandt.

# [SPECIAL NOTICE.]

GOOD CHEER.- Ladies, if you are melancholy and cast down in your minds, use D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus; it will not only successfully raise your bread, biscuit, &c., but it will thereby raise your drooping spirits, so that you will be better prepared to endure the troubles and trials of domestic life. Call for this Saleratus where you do your trading, and if they have not got it, tell them they must get it. Most wholesale and retail dealers in the country keep it.

# Tadies' Department.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] "HOUSES IN THE SAND."

BY ADBLAIDS STOUT

" WHLLIE" reared a palace Of the glitt'ring sand; Sure, he found the "model" In the fairy land! Arched the tiny doorway O'er his baby feet, Pearl-like shell for windows Made it all complete.

" WILLIE " left his naluce With the arched door: Kings have left their treusures Just as loath before. Finding at the dawning Not a single trace Of the mimic palace, O'er his fair young face Fell the first dark shadow Fell the bitter tear. I'll not smile, my darling, Nestle softly near, And I'll tell thee, WILLIE, How my stronger hand Many years had fashioned

Wind and tide. O. quickly. Swept them all away; Yet I have a Mansion Very strong to-day. Lift thy face up softly, In a sweet surprise, Beyond the tidal flowing That bright Mansion lies Gates of pearl," are open For all weary feet Leading to that Mansion. Lo, a "Golden street!" There's no sun at noonday There's no moon at night; Of those Mansions, WILLIE,

" Houses in the sand."

Buffalo. N. Y., 1862. [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

LETTERS FROM HILLDALE FARM.

God Himself is light.

#### LETTER THE FIRST,

Sept. 25th.—I've been sitting here in the shadow of the jasmine, JENNIE, darling, wondering how it happened that you, - a great, noble, earnestminded woman, ever came to know me well enough to begin your letters with "MINNIE PEGASUS." How much formality we use about commencing letters. Sometimes I feel just like calling somebody "dear," and when feeling so, it doesn't matter to whom I'm writing, "dear" makes its appearance, much to the astonishment of the cool-blooded receiver, who not unfrequently thinks I'm becoming attached. You remember George Bradgon? Well, he always reminded one of a great bird. He wrote to me once, and when I answered the letter I began with "My Dear Great Eagle." I don't know how he relished the compliment, but I never heard from him again.

Hilldale is in all its glory. The Dahlias and Asters were never finer. One of the Snowball bushes has borne blossoms all summer, and several are on it now. The neighbors say 'tis the "sign of a death in the family." As you have never been here, I think I must tell you something of our farm and its inmates. The grandest and uppermost of all, is the blue, calm bosom of Cayuga, lying at our feet. Our house is a substantial farm one - white, with green shutters. There are two front piazzas—the larger one shaded at one end by the jasmine where I'm writing. Father has threatened many times of cutting it away for fear of its causing decay,-I should feel sadly enough to see it done, for I had such a time to get a trellis made for it, and finally did that piece of carpentry myself. We have none of those fine articles of furniture that rich people pride themselves upon possessing,-Helen's plane is the only article of rosewood. The keys and the dear fingers are both very white, and seldom touch each other.

How I've sat for hours and listened to that child's music! Her voice always grew fuller, clearer, and greater compass after a half hour's singing. I never heard a voice that suited me so well. She is very, very pale and thin now, JENNIE; but I cannot bear to think otherwise than that she will recover. and yet I fear greatly. I don't know what I could do without her — 'twould be utter desolation.

Then there's father and the boys - three of them. One, of course, in the army-the eldest. Every family ought to give a country offering, and he was ours. Many he not prove a sacrifice.

Father never loved me as he did the other children. He often says I cause him more trouble than all the rest together. If anything is broken, or out of place, of course nobody but I did it. Mother died when I was such a little girl that I can but just remember her pale calm face. I know if she had lived I should have been vastly different. Father married again, but in all one's life time one never has but one mother. Father seems to think now that I've not a redeeming quality. Nearly every day I have the rehearsal of my faults, and a full exegesis upon the same. He never gives me a word of encouragement, but is always ready with tauntings and upbraidings. I have prayed many, many times to die, when he has said he wished I would go away and never come back! I would have felt happy to know that the life which had become so burdensome was ebbing rapidly away.

I had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge How I've toiled and sacrificed to obtain it, and how father always opposed it. His plea was, that I would never make anything if sent to school my lifetime. In truth, he made me out quite idiotic. and I've often wondered if I was really his own child, or one taken in infancy to rear. I would have felt relieved if I had known I was not for then his treatment would not be quite so unnatural. Under such discipline I have grown hard, cold, proud and bitter-but not heartless after all. JEN-NIE. If one knows how to touch the heart-strings, sweet music is discoursed. When the strings are rudely swept, one cannot expect to hear pleasant tones. I'm so strange - father says so - that no one knows me hardly, but you—and I always thought it strange you should. How sad to be always misunderstood!

I have never loved any body, scarcely, but my sister - and her I've idolized. I think sometimes I'm almost devoid of affection - the result of my training. I was never taught to love, and if I had, father would have said 'twas just my foolery. Great, strong men have given me their love, and I could hardly yield them my friendship. It always seemed strange that one should love me - so full of faults. and never trying to win love. I am making this letter tedious, JENNIE, and all about myself. But let me tell you of an incident, trifling, yet somewhat | when his day's labor is done.

interesting, and 'tis this, that I have been foolish enough to correspond with a stranger. I received one of the nicest letters from a "farmer's boy," so different from those received from any other stranger, that I just sat down and answered it. 'Twas so frank and manly like — and you know l love farmers anywhere - and thinking him a lad, perhaps not out of his teens, I considered nothing could be wrong in it. He wants to come and see me. He evades all my inquiries about himself so adroitly that I am completely puzzled in regard to him. I let father read his first letter, and he commented thus upon it,-"I guess he wouldn't love you if he should see you." I didn't tell him I answered it for I knew how he would "storm." His last letter - I've had six or eight - says he will visit Hilldale at his earliest convenience. What will father say to that? I'll tell you of his visit in my next. Yours for the truth's sake. MINNIE.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] AN APPEAL TO MOTHERS.

It has been the lot of the writer to associate much with children, and to care for them (in her former life,) and she realizes what they are by nature, can readily enter into their sports and listen to their ever free and joyous laugh, without one fear of a crazy brain, or distracted thought. It is often remarked that children are jewels. To almost every family que or more of these jewels are entrusted, and how selfish are the possessors! They have no wish that others may behold the beauty of the jewel, — they make it as disagreeable as possible —dim its lustre until it looks like brass, not gold.

Indulgent mother, will you listen to Aunt MARTHA, while she relates to you some of the grievous troubles to which she and her neighborhood friends are subjected. If so, you will see what a wrong you are doing to yourself and others not to polish these, your jewels.

Mrs. B. is a woman very much beloved in the community where she resides. Her friends love to visit her, and she is ever ready to receive her visitors with the utmost cordiality. Mrs. B. has her parlor arranged with neatness and care, every thing in its place. Mrs. N. and Mrs. K. send their compliments, and will visit her in the afternoon. She is most happy to receive them, and they are accompanied by Master K. Mrs. B. fails to become interested in the conversation, she is fidgeting about, wonders why she enjoys the visit so little. Let us see why. The daguerreotypes are scattered about in confusion. Now, Mrs. B. dislikes this very much. for there are faces inclosed within those cases that she never will see on earth again. But she must keep her mouth closed for fear of offending. Mama's choice books are taken from the table. - chairs whirled topsy turvey, to the destruction of some,cake crumbled upon the carpet, and so on. Mrs. B. wonders why it is that she never discovered a mar on the polished surface of their parlor chairs or sofas, or that their daguerrectypes were minus the covers.

Mrs. H. has just retired to her room on account of severe headache, when company is announced. She descends to receive them, and in the hall discovers great trunks, little trunks, band-boxes, and bundles. In the parlor she meets Mrs. W., is introduced to Mrs. J. and her promising children. Master John is riding one of her best chairs, she is so choice with. She gently objects. He soon throws a ball amid the ornaments upon the mantle, and relieves the table of its contents. Mrs. H. persuades the youthful hero to retire to the back yard to seek amusement, but she soon finds that it is no place for him. Her hen-yard is bombarded, eggs destroyed, and old speckle turned into a horse. Oh! dear. sighs Mrs. H., I wonder how long they intend to

There are many instances of this kind that have come under the writer's observation, but she thinks these are sufficient. She knows of intimacies which have existed for years in families to be broken up on account of this troublesome neglect on the part of mothers. It cannot be expected that Mrs. B., Mrs. H., or Mrs. R. will invite these mothers with their rough children to their afternoon gatherings,they prefer a quiet tete-tete, or sociable chat withont a iewel.

Indulgent mother, this appeal is to you. Will you take it home to your own heart. If you love your children, why will you not make them lovable in the eyes of others? Do not cause your friends to feel, when you are entering their house, that they must hang their chairs on nails, lock their daguer reotypes up, put their choice books on the top of the house, and, finally, take out every article of furniture with which the room is filled.

This appeal goes forth with the assurance that it will do some good. If it will enable one mother to examine her mode of management, with regard to the children, then Aunt Martha will feel that she AUNT MARTHA. has not written in vain. River Falls, Wis., 1862.

# A BEAUTIFUL SONG.

HERE is one of the most beautiful songs in the language. Imagine a sweet, little girl, for whom life's morning bell has just rung "five," the light of child-like beauty clustering round her brow, slowly and thoughtfully repeating it, between daylight and

The window is open, and through the swinging vine that drapes it, the young moon seems rocking at its anchor in the evening breeze, and the little night dress is nestled in the shadow, and syllable by syllable, like the music of the lapsing of a brook, come the words:

I think when I read that sweet story of old. When Jesus was here among men, How He called little children, as lambs, to his fold I should like to have been with them then.

I wish that His hands had been placed on my head, That His arms had been thrown around me, And that I might have seen His kind look when He said, ' Let the little ones come unto me.

But a beautiful place He has gone to prepare For all that are washed and forgiven And many dear children are gathering there ' For such is the kingdom of Heaven!'

And if that evening vision has passed forever away, and in dreams a circlet of gold is about the radiant brow, and the little white night-dress has been changed for a garment from the wardrobe of Heaven, those words she said have grown holy as a Scripture, and hallowed as the spot where we laid her.

FANNY FERN says, to her eye, no statue that the rich man places ostentatiously in his window, is to be compared to the little expectant face pressed against the window pane, watching for its father,

# Choice Miscellany.

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

WRITTEN IN JANUARY

FROM thy own fair cerulean Thy sun, with ray serene. Looks o'er the glittering page Without a cloud between O'er all this wintry scene Thou comest, and I hear Again the wood-bird near. And children on the green

My lattice flower is drooping low, Long has she yearned for thee; And now I hear the music of Thy coming o'er the lea, Bearing the minstrelsy From softened southern plains-Beneath the trysting tree.

Oh, enter at the casement which I've opened wide to-day; But at the gable, first, awhile, Pipe thy low roundelay; Then softly stoop. Oh, may And hear thy quiet psalm That brings the olden day! Starkville, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] PEDIGREES AND FIRST FAMILIES.

Is it a christian duty to love and admire people who have distinguished pedigrees, and "let patience have her perfect work," when such people begin to talk about them? I have no respect for those individuals who are forced to rifle the graves of dead ancestors, or count up the virtues of living notabilities who happen to belong to their lineage, in order to bring themselves into notice. I like that style of greatness, or goodness, that can stand on its own feet. Those men and women who have not stam ina enough to make something of themselves, to be admired and respected irrespective of dead progen itors or distinguished relatives, are regular nobodies and never were and never will be anything better.

There's one of my acquaintances, Miss SOPHRON ISBA MATILDA GREEN, by name, (she bears the name of one of her great grandmothers, you perceive,) nobody has a grain of respect for her, and the chief reason is that she belongs to a good family, and is always boasting of it. On the very firs evening of our acquaintance she favored me with a detailed account of the whole arrangement, grandfathers, uncles, cousins, and all, not omitting, of course, the inevitable silver plate which all first families are supposed to have preserved from time immemorial. On learning that I had just come from a neighboring State, she took occasion to inquire if I were acquainted with Ex-Governor B. who resided there. The reply that I had never had the good fortune to be so honored did not, in the least, interrupt her plans, for the ice being thus broken, she launched forth into her family pedigree and relationship at once. She informed me that her mother's grandmother's niece married DANIEL WEBSTER'S cousin, and their son was Ex-Governor B. Her mother's uncle's wife was a cousin of MAR-TIN VAN BUREN, and her father's step-mother : daughter of THOMAS JEFFERSON. I learned at the same time that her brother was the President of a flourishing college, and that his son was a Professor therein; that her eldest sister had lately married the wealthiest man in the State, and her niece was soon to wed the wealthiest man somewhere else. Of course, I smiled, and said "Indeed," and seemed highly edified, though long before she had finished wished her and her whole race at the antipodes. Yet, say what she might, the stubborn fact that Miss G. herself was squint-eyed, and exceedingly plain looking, was constantly before me, and my convictions on that subject were in no wise altered when I learned that her deceased grandmother was a perfect Venus, and her father's father a second Apollo.

The knowledge that one of her great aunts danced like a fairy, and sang like a nightingale, did in no wise prevent me from observing that Miss SOPHRON-ISBA turned her toes in when she walked, and possessed an extremely harsh voice. Though her uncles, aunts, and grand parents may all have been distinguished as poets, linguists, and scholars, I received painful evidence that Miss G. had never even learned to converse in her own language correctly, and her talents are, I am sure, less than mediacre.

Mr. D., another of my "first family" acquaintances, centers all his affections on the Scotch and English nobility. As "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," so good Mr. D.'s mouth is exceedingly voluble on the "lord and lady" subject. His great-grand-father's father was a Scotch laird,-his grandmother's sister wedded "a fine old English gentleman: and when you go to his house he will show you, along with the old genealogical tree, a piece of a silk bodice which belonged to one of his ancestresses, who was maid of honor to Good Queen BESS." The old man is never so happy as when engaged in leading his patient guests along the ramifications of his ancestral tree. tracing out the tangled way of births, marriages, and deaths, from John Dobson himself, the youngest of fourteen children, up to Sir LEOPOLD, and Lady MAUD, and WILLIAM WALLACE DOBSON, the noble laird, and father and grandfather to them all. But, be that as it may, the present John Dobson is only a grocor in a small way, in a small country town, and not one whit wiser or better, as I can see than if his father had been a button maker, and his grandfather a tin pedlar.

For my part, I am quite satisfied with being descended from old Father ADAM, who, though only head-gardener in Eden, and, without doubt, totally ignorant of such splendid beings as lords and ladies kings and queens, was, at least, as honest and respectable as any of his sons. Simple-hearted creatures were ADAM and his wife, and, no doubt, after they left Eden would have been better pleased with the gift of a few simple flowers from that blissful garden, than to have been dubbed "lord and lady" a dozen times. A. M. P. Fayetteville, N. Y., 1861.

"WHEN you seek advice," remarks Montaigne, in one of his essays, "there are two things to be considered. See that you ask the most competent person to give it; and that his conditions are such that he may give it without prejudice."

Ir a boy loves reading, reward him with a plaything; if he loves sports, with a book. You may easily lead him to value a present made thus, and to show that he values it by using it.

EVERY-DAY LIFE.

BY LEAD PENCIL, ESQ.

I notice one fact in my walks among and talk, with men. It is worthy of record, and may grow to be a profitable suggestion to some one, viz:-That the world appreciates simplicity, whether in the character of men, a theory, a practice, an implement or machine, or in whatever object, idea, or axiom may attract its attentions.

Truth is simple; neither complex or ostentatious; and whatever is not simple is distrusted—as it ought to be, in most cases. But it is a fact that all that seems complex is not so; that complexity is a relative term, and is determined when applied to the object only when we estimate rightly the magnitude of the work to be accomplished, and the power and contrivances necessary to its accomplishment.

The greatness of an invention is guaged in the popular mind entirely by its simplicity. Its practical value among the mass of men is estimated according to its simplicity. Its popularity is entirely dependent upon its simplicity, utility, and durability; and in most cases simplicity governs the latter qualities.

I remember STEELE says, "Simplicity, of all things, is hardest to be copied." This is doubtless true when applied to the habits of life. Whether true or not in its application to effort to duplicate machinery, it is true that there is no more difficult task than to create a simple, effective machine. And it may be proper to repeat the remark, that the greatest contrivances or inventions impress the tyro with their simplicity, and he "wonders that it was never thought of before." Simplicity of character and habit is not always valued as it should be. And I do not mean that quality of mind best indicated by the term "silly." I do mean the simplicity of greatness and truth—the simplicity that is insensible to the frivolities of life; that is not attracted by its gloss and glitter, by its follies and false pleasuresthe simplicity that ignores its vapid vanities and reaches after its realities, and the real riches that result from constant intercourse with the best minds. the purest lives and thoughts of the good and the

Noteworthy is it, that the wisest men live the simplest lives—that their growth in wisdom is synonymous with their growth in simplicity and humility - that in proportion as we discover the beauty of truth, we exclaim at the wisdom that rendered it so simple and comprehensible to finite minds. Again, that the difficulty in our search after truth is, that we overlook it by seeking for something wonderfully complex. We refuse the modest native flower and look for the showy exotic.

#### SHORT DAYS AND THEIR LESSONS.

THE Springfield Republican speaks thus aptly and happily of the lesson taught by short days:

"The days are now at their briefest, the sun show ing himself above the horizon for only nine hours of the twenty-four. But Nature makes the most of this brief period of daylight, and so in truth should we. She condenses the air we breathe until we inhale vitalizing draughts, instead of the faint breath that fans the languid leisure of the summer. She intensifies the sunlight, usually by reflecting it from a surface of dazzling snow. At night the stars shine with double brilliancy, the moon walks with additional brightness, and a wintry aurora flaunts and flickers in the north.

"The fire, too, which our changeable climate requires so large a part of the year, becomes cheerful and chattering, like the groups that surround it. The drowsy cannel coal hums its small song from the glowing grate, and, amid wars and their rumors. puffs ever the pipe of peace. And wherever open wood fires are yet retained, it is pleasant to watch the quick dissolution of that which grew so slowly, yielding in an hour the light and warmth stolen from the sunshine of a summer, and crowning its pale ashes with flowers of flagrant flame.

"We should borrow a hint from the economy of Nature. We should intensify our efforts as she condenses the air we breathe and the water we drink. We should fill with wise activity the brief, beneficent day. Our cherished thoughts should be bright as the winter landscape and healthful as its air. While around us is only strength and purity, we also should be pure and strong. And the thousand appliances we require for our comfort during bitter nights and inhospitable days, should remind us of those whose only chance for such comforts lies in the hope to receive them at our hand. May our hearts afford us as warm a shelter as the firesides by which they throb, and our smile beam as brightly as the sunshine on the hills. May our love burn as cheerily as the fuel upon the hearth, whether the flame mount upward in gladsome glory, or the red coals blush through the white ashes like the cheek of the bride through the folds of her snowy vail. May our thoughts catch the graces of the season, and be crisp and sparkling as the wholesome frost without, and warm and benignant as the genial fires within."

# DEPTH OF QUIET PROPIE

Some men dawn upon you, like the Alps. They impress you vaguely at first, just as do the hundred faces you meet in your daily walks. They come across your horizon, like floating clouds, and you have to watch a while before you see that they are mountains. Some men remind you of quiet lakes, places such as you have often happened upon, where the green turf and the field-flower hang over you and are reflected out of the water all day long. There is nothing remarkable about the flowers, only that they seem so much like love and kindness, gentleness, and those other every day ordinary little virtues Perhaps you become attached to the lake because it is a genial spot, and whether you lived near a lake or not, it seems to remind you of home. But you never dream of its being in any way wonderful. Some day or other, you carelessly drop a line into the clear depths, close by the side of the daisies and daffodils, and it goes down, down, down. You lean over and sound deeper, but your line doesn't bring up. What a deep spot that is! you think, and you try another. The reflected daisies seem to smile at you out of the water, the turf looks as green as ever, but there is no shallow spot beneath. You never thought it, but your quiet lake is all around unfathomable. You are none the less impressed from the fact that it is a quiet lake .-- Williams Quarterly.

THE tasks set to children should be moderate. Over-exertion is hurtful, both physically and intellectually, and even morally. But it is of the utmost importance that they should be made to fulfill all their tasks correctly and punctually. This will train them for an exact, conscientious discharge of their duties in after life.

# Sabbath Musings.

HOLD STILL. From the German of Julius Sturm BY CHARLES T. BROOKS

PAIN's furnace-heat within me quivers, God's breath upon the flame doth blow, And all my heart in anguish shivers And trembles at the fiery glow; And yet I whisper—As God will! And, in His hottest fire, hold still

He comes and lays my heart, all heated, On the hard anvil, minded so Into his own fair shape to beat it, With his great hammer, blow on blow; And yet I whisper—As God will! And, at His heaviest blows, hold still.

He takes my softened heart, and beats it, The sparks fly off at every blow; He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it, And lets it cool, and makes it glow; And yet I whisper-As God will! And, in His mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow Thus only longer-lived would be; Its end may come, and will to-morrow When God has done His work in me; So I say, trusting-As God will! And, trusting to the end, hold still

He kindles for my profit, purely, Affliction's glowing, fiery brand, And all His heaviest blows are, surely, Inflicted by a Master-hand; So I say, praying-As God will! And hope in Him, and suffer still.

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

No one that lives fails to exert an influence either for good or evil upon those about them. It is impossible to do otherwise. As the circles in the water grow wider and wider until they break in ripples upon the shore, so do the influences and examples of our daily lives strengthen and deepen, until their fruits are landed upon the "strand of

God, in His infinite wisdom, does not always prosper His own children, or defeat the plans of His enemies. "The rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust." The warm rays of the cheerful sun shine as equally upon the rank weed as upon its fair and delicate neighbor whom it chokes and destroys. Oh! is it not wise that in the other world it will be the heart, not the life-the spirit, and not the deedthat shall justify or condemn us? Is it not good that this world, with its "golden dreams and leaden realities," is but an ante-chamber, dull and comfortless in comparison with the glories of that untried and unseen world, where there shall be no more tears, nor parting of friends, and where there shall be no more going out forever?

As the ripest fruit suffers most from the greedy birds, so do the noblest minds and purest hearts suffer most from the vicious tongues of envy and

Some one, who it matters not, has said that flowers are the alphabet of the angels, and that with them great and mysterious truths are written upon the hill-sides and valleys. It is a beautiful thought, and FANNY FORESTER confirmed it when she said that alone in the depths of a forest the scent of the wild flowers made her feel safe, for flowers always betray the presence of angels.

It is flowers that are woven in among the locks of the blushing bride, as she stands in the pride and beauty of her womanhood, upon the threshold of a future made bright with fond hopes, and gilded with the glorious tints of joy and happiness. And it is flowers that we place in the hands of dear dead friends, when the light of their eyes are dimmed, the sound of their voices hushed and the fragrance of their lives exhaled to a purer atmosphere.

As we remember the sweetness of the perfumes of bright summer flowers in the dreary winter time. when the leaves have withered and gone, and the winds make wild music about us,-so do we rememher the virtues and warmth of noble hearts once near and dear to us, but now gone from us forever, when we are weary on the road of the journey of life, and when sorrows and troubles sweep about us like the December storms. Buffalo, N. Y., 1862:

# RELIGIOUS DEPRESSION.

Ir is the strange truth that some of the highest of God's servants are tried with darkness on the dying, bed. Theory would say, when a religious man is laid up for his last struggle, now he is alone for deep communion with God. Fact very often says. "No: now he is alone, as his Master was before him, in the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil." Look at John the Baptist in imagination, and you would say, "Now his rough pilgrimage is done. He is quiet, he is out of the world, with the rapt foretaste of heaven in his soul." Look at John in fact. He is agitated, sending to Christ, not able to rest, grim doubt wrestling with his soul, misgiving for one last black hour whether all his hope had not been delusion. There is one thing we remark here by the way. Doubt often comes from inactivity. We cannot give the philosophy of it, but this is the fact. Christians who have nothing to do but to sit thinking of themselves, meditating, sentimentalizing, (or mysticizing,) are almost sure to become the prey of dark, black misgivings. John struggling in the desert needs no proof that Jesus is: the Christ. John shut up, became morbid and doubtful immediately. Brethren, all this is very marvelous. The history of a human soul is marvelous. We are mysteries; but here is the historyof it all; for sadness, for suffering, for misgiving, there is no remedy but stirring and doing.—Robertson.

THE DIVINE MERCY.-However old, plain, humble, desolate, afflicted, we may be, so long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale ember, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection. To this attenuated spectre, perhaps a crumb is not thrown once a year; but when ahungered and athirst to famine-when all humanity has forgottenthe dying tenant of a decaying house-Divine mercy remembers the mourner, and a shower of manna falls for lips that earthly nutriment is to pass no more. Biblical promises, heard first in health, but then unheeded, come whispering to the couch of sickness; it is felt that a pitying God watches what all mankind have forsaken; the tender compassion of Jesus is recalled, and relied on; the fading eye, gazing beyond time, sees a home, a friend, a refuge in eternity.—Charlotte Bronte.

# Kural Hew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



in trust for our children's children to the latest posterity.'

"Our nation's banner streams upon the wind, The harbinger of hope to all mankind! 'The welkin's hues were blended in its dies, And all its stars were kindled in the skies. It waves in triumph over land and sea: Our Father's boon - the symbol of the free !-Vain is the strife that would its glory dim While it reminds his countrymen of HIM."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY 25, 1862.

## THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

#### Western Rebel Defenses, Preparations, &c.

A LETTER addressed to the Chicago Tribune from Nashville, Tenn., furnishes, we are inclined to think, the most minute and trustworthy account of the rebel means of defense in the West which has yet come under our notice. Though it dissipates some illusions which have been formed as to the hundreds of thousands of men now in arms against their country, it is apparently free from any disposition to underrate the strength or resources of those now in the field against us:

AT COLUMBUS. - Before the 17th of September, when General Polk made his advance into Kentucky, the insurgents had about forty-five thousand troops in Tennessee and Kentucky; at present they are believed to have about seventy-five thousand, of whom only two-thirds are good for anything. This is largely below some of the estimates which have been published of their strength. General Polk took possession of Columbus with about eighteen thousand men, and Buckner advanced upon Bowling Green with half that number, where he was joined by nearly two thousand sympathizers from Kentucky. Zollicoffer had, in Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, about eight thousand. Adding to these a few garrisons, recruits in encampments or organizing, and we have the aggregate, as stated above, at the middle of September. On General Johnson assuming command, he issued a requisition on the Governors of Tennessee and the adjoining States for eighty thousand additional troops. The mutiny which burst out at Nashville, when Governor Harris attempted to raise his quota by a forced levy, after the ordinary means had failed, is well known. But with five thousand men, obtained from Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, and Louisiana, General Hardee was ordered to join Buckner at Bowling Green. Various other bodies were, shortly afterward, directed by the War Department to repair thither previous to the 9th of November, making at that time the following force: Under Zollicoffer, eight thousand; under Hardee and Buckner, twenty-three thousand; under Polk, twenty thousand nine hundred; other bodies, four thousand three hundred. Grand total, fifty-nine thousand two hundred. Since the uprising of the loyalists in East Tennessee, this force has received some accessions of strength. An entire brigade, under General Carroll, has been ordered to that section. But the motley crowds raised by Governor Harris' draft, and the frantie appeals of the press, are rather a rabble than an army. Of the thirty thousand called out by that official, it is not believed one-third the number can be raised. A number of companies of Home Guards have, however, been induced to repair to Columbus and elsewhere to defend their State: it is supposed that General Polk has thus been strengthened by about eighteen hundred men. Hardee was lately

In these estimates the numbers of the insurgents have been estimated liberally, allowing seven hundred men to a regiment. No deduction has been made for the ravages of disease, which has decimated some of the armies of the West as well as Eastern Virginia. The number of sick from Hardee's division alone has averaged fifteen hundred men for some: weeks past. General Polk's division has been tolerably healthy. The rebel losses in battle, again, have been serious. In the bloody affair of Belmont seven hundred of them were put hors de combat. On the whole, it is not probable that Johnson's entire force exceeds sixty thousand available men.

joined by a regiment from Louisiana, and four others

from Alabama, under General Walker, are shortly

expected at Bowling Green, besides the irregular

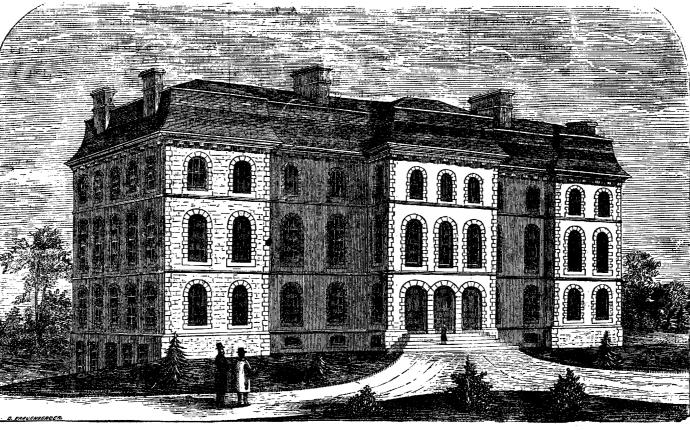
militia of Tennessee, who are drawn out for service

in that State solely.

The equipment of these troops is perhaps better than might have been expected. Within a few weeks some thousands of rifled muskets of English: make have been distributed at Columbus and Rowling Green; most of the remaining soldiers are armed with serviceable smooth bore United States muskets; but some irregular bodies are armed with shot guns and such other weapons as they could pick up. The cavalry is, on the whole, well mounted. but indifferently armed. The field artillery consists of five batteries under Polk, six under Hardee, and one each under Zollicoffer and Carroll, making about seventy-four guns in all, which are mostly smooth bores and of small calibre. Those troops who have long been in the service are represented to be pretty comfortably clothed and shod, the Southern people having been forced to turn their attention to making those indispensable articles; but the newly recruited men are sadly deficient. Whole regiments are unprovided with belts, cartridge-boxes, and havonet sheaths.

The training of the rebel soldiery is wretchedly defective, with the exception of company drill. In respect to battalion maneuvers, Hardee's troops are said to be the worst of all. The unruly spirit characteristic of the South betrays itself on all occasions in the want of discipline. Johnson has given up all idea of advancing North on this account; and it is believed that defeat would result in a total rout, owing to the incoherent character of the elements forming the Confederate army. The

medical department is in a very primitive condition. The defenses of Columbus are stated (on belief, not knowledge,) as consisting of two regular bas-



UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER—"ANDERSON HALL."

which has, during the few years of its existence, acquired a reputation that compares favorably with several Colleges of much longer standing. Its able Faculty, the judicious and enterprising management of its affairs, and the location of the institution in the heart of a district famed for productiveness and the intelligence of its population, account for the popularity and increasing prosperity of the institution. But our present purpose is to speak of the University Building, a fine view of which is given above. This building, but recently completed and dedicated, is named "Anderson Hall" by the Trustees, in recognition of the services rendered by the President (M. B. Anderson, LL. D.,) in accomplishing the work. The design and plans of the building were executed by ALEX. R. ESTY, Esq., of Boston, whose original design was modified to some extent. In respect to interior accommodations, it would be difficult to determine the various paternities. The President and other members of the Faculty, the Secretary and other members of the Board of Trustees, studied, suggested, and compared views, and the fruit of all these labors was east and re-cast in the mind of the architect.

The building stands on a gentle elevation at the easterly margin of the city, near the northerly side of grounds extending over twenty acres. From all the easterly approaches it is a conspicuous object, the New York Central Railroad curving around its rear, at the distance of about two hundred and fifty yards. From its upper windows and its roof, the panorama includes the city at your feet, the fertile farms of Brighton and Irondequoit, three or four villages in the circling outline, the blue hills of Bristol, and the more deeply blue waters of Lake Ontario. In every direction, the eye falls upon scenes of surpassing loveliness.

The structure is of Medina sandstone, from the Albion quarry, not unlike that of New Jersey and Connecticut, but with a warmth of coloring which

sixteen guns en barbette, mostly 32, 34, and 42-

pounders, with a few 8 and 9-inch columbiads.

These works cover the approaches by land. The

water front is protected by seven batteries, mount-

ing forty-six guns, some of them 24-pounders.

These sweep the Mississippi channel for two miles.

Though the works are formidable, there is no founda-

tion for the oft-repeated boast that they are impreg-

nable. Next to Columbus, there are on the Missis-

sippi, a battery at Hickman, Kentucky, said to

mount ten guns; a fort near the Tennessee State

line and almost completed; Fort Pillow, a short

distance below, capable, when finished, of mounting

sixty-four guns; Fort Randolph, said to mount

TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS .- On the

Tennessee and Cumberland rivers only two small

earthworks, Forts Henry and Donelson, have been

constructed. The former is situated on the Ten-

nessee, near the State line, and is armed with six-

teen guns of light calibre; but it is reported that the

opposite hills have been fortified. Fort Donelson,

on the Cumberland, is near Dover, and mounts

twelve guns. Neither is adequate to an attack by

land forces. At Clarkesville, higher up the Cum-

berland, a large body of whites and negroes is

reported to be at work for the protection of the rail-

road bridge. Some thirty guns are said to have

arrived there. Apart from those defenses, the rebels

have been trying their hand at sinking stone-laden

vessels in the channels of the Tennessee and Cum-

berland. 'Some temporary works for the protection

of Nashville are also in progress; but the place

cannot long hold out against a siege or bombard-

PREPARATION AT BOWLING GREEN.—The strength

of Bowling Green is a topic of more immediate

interest. That reported stronghold is not half so

well fortified as Columbus. Defensive works have

been raised on one side only of the place, the Bar-

ren river sweeping round the other three sides. On

the 12th of last month there were not over forty

guns in position at the place, and of these only six

were heavy siege guns. But some shipments of

large guns had lately passed through Nashville, and

part are believed to have gone to Bowling Green.

The field works around it are intended for only

temporary purposes, and require a vast army to

man them. In addition to these defects, the rebels

have few or no efficient artillerists, and those they have

seldom practice target firing. Their forces are scat-

ment, on account of its situation.

eighteen guns.

proud of the University of Rochester, an institution in parallel but irregular courses, the doors and windows, the corners, string-courses and cornice, all of dimension-stone, and the filling up of faced block

work. The roof, so far as exposed to view, is of slate, and on the top of metal. The gutter forms the upper section of the cornice, and is of heavy copper. The exterior, therefore, is of imperishable materials. The extreme length of the building is 150 feet, the extreme breadth 80. The ends project in front, and the center in front and rear. The ground idea of the style is Norman, but the genius of the architect, while preserving the purity of that idea, has shaped it to the purposes of an original conception. The heaviness of a large extent of wall is relieved by the variety of segments and semi-circles in the arches, by the lines of numerous corners, and by the deep recessing of windows and doors. The roof is Mansard, rising rapidly on a curve to the height of eleven feet, then sloping rapidly to the flattened top. The first and abiding impression of the building is that of massiveness, strength, and repose. It incites study, and rewards it by increasing satisfac-

The building is three stories high on the front, and four on the ends and rear, the ground on which it stands favoring that construction. The great hall, which is 35 by 38 feet, is entered by three doors. Directly before you, as you enter, is the Library, arched corridors turning to the right and left, and separating the building into front and rear sections. Broad staircases of solid oak lead from this hall to those above, and similar corridors extend in either direction. The Library and Chapel, the latter in the second story, each 34 by 58 feet, occupy the rear of the center. The Society rooms are in the third story, and extend nearly across the ends. The Lecture and Recitation rooms are of various sizes, accommodating twenty, thirty, forty, eighty, and one hundred and fifty students. The building is designed exclusively for the public purposes of college, and 350 students will find in it ample accom-

THE speeple of Western New York are justly | those varieties do not possess. The stones are laid | modation. The basement story, which, except on the front, is entirely above ground, is ten feet in height; the main stories, beginning with the first, are thirteen, fifteen, and thirteen. The interior wood-work is pine of the best quality, finished in the natural color with oil and varnish. The floors of the hall are of yellow pine, and those of the Society rooms are tessellated, of oak and black walnut in alternate stripes. The impression of solidity and strength which is created by the exterior, is justified by the interior finish, while at the same time the lighter colors of the interior give it a more cheerful air. Besides the rooms to which we have referred, there are various others for Cabinets and works of art, with private rooms for officers-these last generally in contiguity to the lecture-rooms of the various departments. Use and convenience were carefully and successfully studied in all the interior arrangements.

The cost of the building has been surprisingly low. The contract price was \$34,625. So few were the changes in the progress of the work, that the extras on the contract did not exceed fifty dollars. The additional expenses of architect's fees, gaspipes and fixtures, furnaces and furniture, outbuildings, &c., make the total expense near \$40,000, which was the anticipated sum. Few public buildings, of equal magnitude and excellence, have been erected at so low a cost, and fewer still have been erected for the sum originally allotted to the work.

The ample grounds are in process of improvement. The natural fertility of the soil invites an outlay in this direction, and the rapid development of vegetation in Western New York will ensure a rich growth of ornamental trees and shrubs in the course of a few years. New necessities-indeed. necessities already existing-will demand, not long hence, additional buildings; and the young men are now in the University, who, in their later years revisiting these grounds, will find them shaded with overhanging trees, and cut by numerous pathways leading to structures consecrated to Science and Religion.

ward movement of the Union troops in the Mississippi valley. It is stated that the immediate destination of the projected expedition is Nashville, the Tennessee military rendezvous. This may, however, be a report designed to create apprehension at Columbus and Memphis, and produce a stampede from those points toward the interior; and, whether precisely true or not, the contempla will tend to separate and scatter, to some extent, the rebel soldiers in that quarter. At all events, we do not imagine that it is any part of the plan to allow Columbus to remain in the hands of the Confederates, formidable as the entrenchments of that position are represented to be. Hearing that Nashville is threatened, the rebels may consider themselves strong enough to spare a portion of their large garrison to the defence of that city, in which event it

simultaneous fall of both Nashville and Columbus. That Columbus is a difficult position, we can readily fancy, when we consider the vast amount of labor that has been expended to make it so; but that it is impregnable, we have no idea. Nevertheless, in taking Columbus, there is a wide field for the display of strategic skill, in order that the cost of the capture, in the way of human life, shall not counterbalance the value of its possession. The submarine precautions of the Confederates, to impede the progress of the gun and mortar boats down the river, are not regarded by military men as presenting the obstacles claimed for them. As for the torpedoes placed in the channel, a raft of logs will dispose of them, and clear the way for the fleet without any vast amount of bloodshed, while the land forces may attain the rear of the rebel batteries, and take possession by either assault or siege.

is not altogether impossible we may hear of the

But whatever the destination of the forces which are about to take up the march southward, we welcome the movement most heartily. The country, it is idle to deny, is eminently prepared, by "vigils long" and a forbearing patience, to receive the tidings of some marked and decisive victory in the West. Even a defeat might be brooked as the initial of a determined and vigorous fighting campaign. But there will be no defeats. The troops in this department are numerically strong enough, and well enough officered and equipped, to meet and vanguish the insolent foe who oppose their arms. Let us believe that the time of organization, tutorship and preparation, is at length passed, and that soon will begin the hard, resolute strokes, that shall make rebellion quiver and shake, from Fairfax to Pensacola.

The Situation in Kentucky.

THE dispatches relative to the destination of the expedition from Cairo, and its route of travel, have been conflicting - they could not well be otherwise, as the Government keeps its own secrets pretty well just at present, and "guessers" only have the "latest news"-but the latest received possesses a military probability. The intention is that the expe-

Tennessee river to some point as yet unknown. where it will be met by a body of cavalry, and the two forces uniting will proceed to their ultimate destination. This would indicate that instead of a direct attack being made upon Columbus, it is the intention of the military commanders to first attack Nashville, and thus command the railroad approaches to Columbus and Memphis, which mu then be speedily evacuated by the rebels.

Whether this be the plan or not, it certainly appears reasonable that such a course should be pursued. Assuming, therefore, that such is ostensi bly the direction of the expedition, a brief description of the situation of the country may not be uninteresting.

The Tennessee river is the largest affluent of the Ohio, and is formed by two branches, the Clinch and Holsten, which rise among the Alleghany Mountains in Virginia, and unite at Kingston in Tennessee. The length of the river is estimated at eight hundred miles, but if the Holsten, the larges branch, is included, its length is eleven hundred miles. The channel of the river is obstructed by no considerable falls or rapids, except Muscle Shoals, in Alabama. It is navigable for steamboats to Florence, Ala., a distance of two hundred and eighty miles. Except at the upper part of its course, the banks of the river are not steep, but the country in the vicinity is quite level and unobstructed by hills or other eminences of importance.

The Cumberland river, by which a portion of the expedition may advance, is six hundred miles long, and is navigable for steamboats two hundred miles, to Nashville, Tenn. From Dover, Tenn., the course of the river is parallel with and ten miles east of the Tennessee.

At Sandy Mouth, on the Tennessee, and Dover, on the Cumberland, the track of the Memphis and Ohio railroad crosses. From Dover to Clarkesville, Tenn., the track of this road runs parallel with the Cumberland river.

Mayfield creek, at the mouth of which a portion of the expedition encamped on Thursday night week, is about eight miles below Cairo, and Columbus is about thirty miles below. Mayfield, Ky., the terminus of a railroad from Paducah, is about equidistant, in a straight line, between the mouth of Mayfield creek and Sandy Mouth, Tenn., the entire distance being about eighty miles.

Having thus given the topography of the country, a glance at the course already suggested will, we think, incline any person to the opinion that Columbus will not be attacked from the Mississippi river, nor from the rear, until Nashville has fallen beneath the combined assaults of Generals Buell and Halleck.

The expeditions up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers can seize upon Sandy Mouth and Dover. at which there are but slight fortifications, and at once command the approach between Memphis and Clarkesville, preventing re-enforcements being sent from Memphis should they be desired. The detachment from the main body, which encamped at Maytioned forts, which mount respectively eighteen and have had by telegraph, in relation to a grand for dition, which is already under way, will ascend the field creek on Thursday night week, can cross the ral that can do it will not fail of victory.

State to Sandy Mouth, receiving re-enforcements at Mayfield. Clarkesville is fortified, to some extent, as it is an important key to Nashville. -

At this point General Buell will probably cost operate, and from thence the united commands will proceed to Nashville. When this point falls, the last hope of rebellion in Western Tennessee is crushed. The enemy at Columbus and Memphis will then evacuate their strongholds, fearful of an attack in the rear from the victorious forces of the Federal Army. The formidable torpedoes and chains -- the expensive cannon and entrenchments at Columbus -- all will be found useless to protect the rebels from the advance of the Union forces. Bishop Polk will find that himself, as well as Pillow, has thrown the earth out on the wrong side of his ditch.

Some apprehensions have been felt that an attack upon Nashville might be productive of much loss to the Federal forces. It is so situated, however, that it cannot long resist the Federal attack or siege. Should it become necessary, the supply of water may be cut off, in as effectual a manner as that in which Price cut off Mulligan's supply at Lexington, for the city obtains water from the Cumberland river. The importance of Nashville, in a strategic point of view-it being the termination of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, which completes the connection with Charleston and Savannah — renders it quite desirable that we should have possession of it.

#### The Command of Gen. Buell.

THE regular correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune furnishes that journal with a detailed statement concerning such portion of the Federal Army as is under command of Gen. Buell, in Kentucky. This correspondence is rendered doubly interesting by the fact that the North is daily anticipating an opening of the campaign in the "dark and bloody ground;" hence the subjoined extracts, showing the number of regiments composing it—their agglomeration into divisions, and their hailing points, condition, discipline, &c., &c., will prove welcome to our readers. The composition is as follows:

Ohio-Thirty regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, three detached companies of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Indiana.-Twenty-nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, four detached companies of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

Kentucky-Twenty-three regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery of six pieces

Pennsulvania-Three regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, two detached companies of cavalry, and one battery of artillery of six pieces.

Illinois-Three regiments of infantry.

Michigan-Three regiments of infantry, and one battery of artillery of six pieces.

Wisconsin-Three regiments of infantry Minnesota-Two regiments of infantry, and one battery of

artillery of six pieces. Tennessee-Two regiments of infantry.

No. Reg'ts.

Regulars-One full infantry regiment, three battalions (forming parts of three other regiments), and three batteries of artillery of six pieces each.

No. Reg'ts.

Total number infantry regiments 1011/2 CAVALRY. No. neg se.

4 Ohio
2 Indiana Kentucky Pennsylvania:.. Detached companies from Pennsylvania. 2
Detached companies from Ohio and Indiana 7
Total cavalry 9 regiments and 9 companies. ARTILLERY. No. Batteries. Pennsylvania 1 Michigan Minnesota

Making an aggregate of about 100,000 infantry; 11,000 cavalry, and 3,000 artillerists, with over 100 guns.

Of these 114,000 men, about 75,000 have been pronounced fit for the field, and formed into brigades and divisions, including about 68,000 infantry. 5,000 cavalry, and 2,500 artillerists. Of the remaining 39,000, probably 5,000 will yet be added to one or more of the divisions, and the balance form a reserve, to be partly kept in a camp of instruction, and partly employed in guarding railroad bridges. and crossings, preventing the rising of Secessionists in disloyal counties, convoying trains, &c. The reserve will include about one-third of the Kentucky contingent, nearly half of the cavalry, some raw artillery, and the most recently-recruited regiments from Ohio and Indiana. It appears from the above that the cavalry arm is not proportionately. represented among the forces that are to take the field. The truth is, that for want of arms and proficiency in drill, one of the Ohio, the Indiana, and the two Pennsylvania regiments, will prove a dead expense to the Government. The brunt of the war will be over before they will be fit for field duty, and the best the War Department could do would be to transform them into infantry regiments.

Of the infantry selected for active work, about one-half is effective, the other only tolerably so. The best regiments are the 6th, 10th, 32d and 37th Indiana; the 1st, 2d, 69th, 10th, 24th and 41st Ohio: 1st Wisconsin, 19th and 24th Illinois, 2d Minnesota, and 7th Michigan. The cavalry will prove only moderately serviceable. Of the artillery, about ten batteries are likely to perform their part of the campaign creditably. The remainder will be more apt to scare than to kill the rebels. The infantry and artillery are splendidly armed. Of the cavalry, some portions are fully armed, others have sabers and pistols, and again some have only sabers. As to clothing, the troops are all well supplied. But whatever deficiencies there may be in drill

and discipline among our forces in this State, they are compensated for to a great extent by the excellent natural qualities of the material of which they are composed. I feel warranted by virtue of my personal acquaintance with most of the Union armies, in expressing the opinion that the mass of the men of the army of the Ohio is not equaled by any other portion of the Union soldiery in intelligence, physical vigor, moral soundness, and noble impulses. Nine-tenths consist of the hard-fisted, high-spirited, self-reliant sons of the Northwestthe essence of its agricultural and industrial population-the real flower of the land. They are allwide-awake, energetic, plucky representatives of true Americanism. They know what they propose to fight for, and will fight well, if their leaders only understand how to handle them. All it wants is to rouse and sustain their native spirit, and the Gene-

tered over quite too long a front to render mutual support in case of disaster; and it is believed that an expedition of gunboats up the Tennessee would so completely isolate Polk's division as to render it

A Forward Movement at the West. THE St. Louis Republican, of the 10th inst., save the indications at that point, and at Cairo, Paducah and Bird's Point, confirm the advices we

practically useless for the defence of Nashville.

PV SK BORES

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The Great Naval Expeditions

ALL are now anxiously watching and waiting for the first tokens of success from the Expeditions on our coast and down the Mississippi. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World writes that the long looked for period of military activity is not far off. The sailing of the Burnside Expedition, and the sailing of the gunboat fleet from Cairo, are key notes to movements along the whole line of the war. The next thirty days are big with the fate of this Republic. All our armies will probably move simultaneously, and at least four hundred thousand loyal troops will be hurled upon the arms and batteries of the enemy. It is improper, of course, to speak of specific movements, but it can be no longer doubted that events of great moment are at hand. That victory will crown the Federal arms in every encounter, is hardly to be expected: but with our knowledge of the number and arms of the rebels, the Administration has every reason to believe that the back of the rebellion will be broken before the first of March.

When the blow once falls, and if our troops are successful in the onset, it will be tollowed up with a vigor rarely witnessed in history. The long delay so admirably borne by an excited and impatient people, was absolutely essential to the accumulation of the vast warlike material requisite for a campaign through such an enormous stretch of territory. It is admitted here by parties attached to the foreign diplomatic bodies, that should the United States succeed in its movements, it will emerge from this war the greatest military power on earth. It certainly will, be so for defensive nurposes. There is immense activity in every military department, and although a movement on the Potomac is not expected immediately, events may make an advance on Centerville a military necessity.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.—The importance of this expedition down the Mississippi cannot be over-estimated, especially as viewed in connection with the grand combined movement which, we have good reason to believe, will take place before long. We append a brief resume of the force composing it:

The fleet has been prepared with great care, and consists of seventy-eight boats, of which twelve are gunboats, thirty-eight mortar boats, and twentyeight tugs and steamboats. The gunboats are as follows:

Benton	18	Pittsburg
Kesex	15	Pittsburg
St. Louis	15	Louisville
Carondelet	15	Conestoga
Mound City	15	Lexington
Cairo	15	Tyler

Seven of these boats cost eighty-nine thousand dollars each to build. They are one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, fifty-one feet six inches in breadth, and draw five feet when loaded. The bows and bow-bulwarks consist of about three feet of oak timber, bolted together, and sheathed with the best quality of wrought iron plates, two and a half inches thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. Each boat is pierced for fifteen guns, four on each side, four on the stern, and three at the bows. The bowgguns are eighty-four pounder rifled cannon; the others are eight-inch columbiads. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knee, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The boilers and machinery are so situated as to be perfectly protected, and may be considered quite out of danger. The iron plating has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and has shown itself to be utterly impervious to any shots that have been sent against it, even at a range of three hundred yards. The flag-ship of the expedition is the Benton. She is one hundred and eighty-six feet long on deck, and seventy-five feet wide at the beam, and carries eighteen guns, from 32-pounders to 42pounders. The mortar boats are built of heavy timbers, the sides of boiler iron, loop-holed for musketry, and are so arranged that they can be used for bridges. They will carry one fifteen-inch mortar. The mortar boats will be towed into position by tugs.

# How Our Navy Might be Enlarged.

DONALD McKAY writes a very intelligent and striking letter to the Boston Commercial Bulletin, relative to our naval resources, from which we make some extracts:

It would be easy for us to build in one year a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-cased frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built, in one year, the astonishing number of 2.034 vessels and steamers of all classes, measuring together, 583,450 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the biggest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once, we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we would be able alone in our merchant yards to turn out, in one year, 583 shins of 1.000 tons each. In our six Navy Yards. where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships might be built in one year, making a total of 643 men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could largely increase her navy in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows:

Cut down all of our line-of-battle ships one or two decks, case them with five-inch iron plates, put a battery of 30 or 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and moor them across the entrance of our harbors. Plate our frigates with shell-proof iron plates, and to make up for the additional weight put into them, do away with their armament on the upper deck.

Transform 100 of our best sea-going merchant steamers into so many frigates, sloops, dispatch and gunboats, of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced.

Among our large clipper ships and traders more than 500 may be found that are capable to be transformed into so many efficient sailing sloops and frigates. Their length varies from 120 to 200 feet; their breadth from 30 to 52 feet, and whenever they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered. will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty or thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful screw-frigates, as, for instance, the Great Republic, which exceeds in her dimensions the largest English 50-gun frigates, while her

shape for speed is incomparably superior.

be larger than that of the best and strongest men-ofwar ships of our Navy.

Among the barks and brigs there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a form never surpassed for speed, which can in a few weeks be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 22-pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the scantling of their timbers, etc., is by 20 per cent. heavier than of the common men-of-war achooners.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war can, working with all the natural energy of our nation, be turned out in less time than four to six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first storm.

Time would so be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all seas of the globe.

## McClellan and the Approaching Movements.

THE N. Y. Post of the 14th says, the following extract from a letter received, this morning, by one of our prominent citizens, comes from a responsible source, and hints at certain movements said to be impending:

MY DEAR SIR: \* \* \* \* The night of the rebellion has passed, and the dawn is about breaking bellion has passed, and the dawn is about breaking. Before the present month has gone these things will swelly come to pass: Gen. Halleck, with the great flotilla and an army of one hundred thousand strong, will sweep like an avalanche down the Mississippi, where they will be joined by Gen. Butler in New Orleans and Mobile. Gen. Buell, with nearly or quite the same force, will march into Tennessee, capture Nashville, and co-operate with the Union forces in a manner and direction it would not be notifie now to point out. Generals Rosecraps and

forces in a manner and direction it would not be politic now to point out. Generals Rosecrans and Kelly will advance from Western Virginia, and do their share in harmony with the general plan. Generals Banks and Stone will move in conjunction with the rest from the upper Potomac. General Burnside will do his appointed work in Virginia. Gen. Sherman will explain by deeds, not words, his inaction. Gen. McClellan will force the rats from their holes at Manassa attack them at three points inaction. Gen. McClellan will force the rats from their holes at Manasas, attack them at three points at once, and will fulfill his modest pledge that the war will be "short but desperate." I do not give you more than the general outline of these simultaneous movements. The details of the grand plan of this campaign will startle the world, and vindicate Gen. McClellan's high reputation for military strategy. The men and supplies are now, for the first time, nearly ready. The delays, in and out of the departments, and by theiring contractors and the departments, and by theiving contractors and material men, will be accounted for, and the blame placed where it belongs. A premature movement would have deranged the plan of the whole cam-paign, which is so perfect that success is certain. A bad move, untimely made, might have hazarded the game. The impending mate is close at hand in a limited number of forced moves. The loss of a piece here or there, the defeat of one or another division of the army, cannot affect or prolong the result. The combinations are so perfect that failure is impossible! Yours ever

#### Department of the Obio.

THE War Department at Washington has received intelligence from Col. Garfield, dated Pointsville, January 8th, which confirms the report of the dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's force. It says his whole army is flying in utter confusion. They burned a large amount of stores. We have taken 15 prisoners.

Another dispatch from Col. Garfield to Gen. Buell. dated Prestonburgh, January 11th, states that he left Pointsville on Thursday at noon with a force of 1,100 men, and engaged Marshall's force, 2,500 strong, with 3 cannon posted on the hill. We fought them until dark, and drove them from all their positions. This morning we found 25 of the enemy's dead on the field. His loss cannot be less than 60. We took 25 prisoners and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores, and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I have crossed the river and been occupying Prestonburgh. Our loss is 2 killed and 25 wounded.

The following are copies of the official documents:

To J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General:—I entered this place yesterday with the 42d Ohio, 14th Kentucky, and 300 of the 2d Virginia cavalry. On hearing of my approach, the main rebel force left their strong entrenched camp and fied. I sent my cavalry to the mouth of Jennis creek, where they cavalry to the mouth of Jennis creek, where who, attacked and drove the rebel cavalry, which had been left as a vanguard, a distance of 5 miles—killing 3 and wounding a number. Marshall's whole army is now flying in utter confusion, and they burned a large quantity of stores. We have they burned a large quantity of stores. We have taken 15 prisoners. Our loss was 2 killed and 1 wounded. I will start in pursuit to-morrow morn-P. A. GARFIELD.

PRESTONBURGH, Ky., January 14.

PRESTORBURGH, Ky., Jannary 14.

To Captain J. B. Fay, Assistant Adjutant:—I left Pointsville Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and drove in the enemy's pickets two miles below Prestonburgh. The men slept on their arms.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning we moved towards the main body of the enemy at the Forks of Middle Creek, under command of Marshall. Skirmishing with his outposts began at 1 P. M. We engaged his force of 2,500 with three cannons posted on the Hill.

We fought them until dark, having been re-enforced by about 700 men from Pointsville, and drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried drove the enemy from all his positions. He carried off a majority of his dead, and all his wounded.

This A. M. we found twenty-seven of his dead on the field. His killed cannot be less than sixty. We have taken twenty-five prisoners, ten horses, and a quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his quantity of stores. The enemy burnt most of his stores, and fled precipitately in the night. I have crossed the river this morning, and am now occupying Petersburgh. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded.

P. A. Garriello,

Colonia Commonding Parisode. Colonel Commanding Brigade.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Courier says that General Johnson has called upon the provisional government of Kentucky for twenty-five thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry, to serve three years. Floyd's brigade from Virginia are going to Scottsville, Kentucky.

The telegraph this (Tuesday) morning brings the following gratifying intelligence:

CINCINNATI; Jan. 20.-A combined attack wa made to-day on Zollicoffer's entrenchments at Mill Springs, Wayne county, Ky., resulting in a complete victory. The Stars and Stripes now float over the fortifications. We captured all their camp property and a large number of prisoners. Our loss is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the hands of the Federais.

The Lexington correspondent of the Commercia gives the following account of Saturday's battle: Zollicoffer, learning that the Federal forces had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrench-

ments at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and attacked Schoepff in camp. The pickets were driven in at an early hour, and the attack was made before daylight. The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until 3 P. M., when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole rebel force fied in confusion to their camp. The loss is not stated, but thought to be heavy. Our victory has been very decisive, and will result in the rout of the whole force The scantling of all these ships is well known to I defending the right flank of Bowling Green.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The recent fight took place on Sunday, instead of Saturday, A. M. Gen. Schoepff, on Sunday P. M., followed up the rebels to their entrenchments, sixteen miles from his own camp, and when about to atack them, this morning, he found their entrenchments deserted, the rebels having lost all their cannon, quartermaster's stores, tents, horses and wagons, which fell into our hands. The rebels dispersing, had crossed the Cumberland in steamboats and barges, at White Oak Creek, opposite their entrenchments at Mill Springs. Of the rebels, 275 were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer, who was found on the field.

The 10th Indiana regiment lost 75 killed and wounded. Nothing further of the Federal loss reached us.

#### Department of the East.

During the past week Gen. McClellan was before the Joint Committee on the conduct of the war. For three hours they listened to a patient and candid account of his operations in the responsible office to which he was so suddenly and without his knowledge or procurement summoned by the President and by the nation's voice. The difficulties of his position, the embarrassments of questions arising, the amount of labor to be done, the ferocity and strength of the rebellion he has to vanquish, were grouped together in a manner so effective as to win sympathy from members who had imbibed prejudices against him, and the modesty and steady assurance he manifested of an early and utter over throw of the rebels, gave confidence in his capacity and generalship that had not before existed. Gen. Butler was also before the committee.

An order just issued from the Army Headquarters contains the following:- "The exigencies of the service demand that every officer and soldier of this army able to do duty shall be at his post. The Commanding General therefore deems it necessary to direct that unless by reason of sickness upon a medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at the present time, except in urgent and exceptional cases, when the necessity for indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application. It is proper to remark that many of the reasons for which leaves of absence and furloughs have heretofore been granted cannot be allowed."

Some time ago Gen. Hooker asked Gen. McClellan what he should do with fifty or sixty fugitive slaves that were within his lines at Budd's Ferry. Gen. McClellan replied with an order to inquire into each case whether the fugitive had or had not been employed in the military service of the enemy. If he had been, Gen. Hooker should employ him; if not, he should exclude him from his lines, thus temporarily liberating him, and leaving the final disposition of the bondman to the civil authorities. It is understood that a similar rule will hereafter be applied in every case occurring with the army of the Potomac.

A difficulty is presented as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments accepted into the service. The Commanding General asked for twenty-seven regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised is seventy-three. This is forty-six more than Gen. McClellan wants or knows how to dispose of. This excess will cost the Government about \$46,000,000 of needless expense. It is proposed that the number of regiments actually required shall be made as efficient as possible, and others offered the option to be discharged from the service or transferred to infantry.

So far, about 1,000 prisoners on each side have been exchanged, nearly 500 of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac. The system of exchange inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

A Harrisburg letter of the 16th instant states that Gen. Williams, in command of the Fourth Union regiment, and three 14-pounder Parrot guns, reports small bodies of rebels scattered along the river thence to Cumberland. At New Creek, near Cumberland, there are four regiments, while 7,000 or 8,000 are at Patterson's Creek, eight miles below Cumberland. Gen. Kelley is at Cumberland. He has three full batteries, besides several independent batteries. The rebel General Jackson is near Bath with 5,000 men and 27 guns. The Ohio and Indiana roops express a warm desire for Gen. Rosecrans to be put in command at Cumberland, and say that with 30,000 men he would whip Jackson, take Winchester, and turn the right flank of the enemy at Manassas.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 12th says as to the Burnside Expedition:-"I presume I shall violate no confidence if I state, on common rumor and belief, that the expedition will rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet, and that Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds will be the immediate fields of operations. Of these operations in detail it is not proper to speak, any further than it is understood that the force, when fairly afloat on the waters of Pamlico Sound, will address itself to Roanoke Island, which is strongly fortified and defended by 2,000 to 3,000 men. I presume the clearing out of the rebels from all the Sounds will follow. It must not be supposed that this is the whole map laid out for the expedition. It will clear away the under-brush, and it will be time enough to record the rest when it takes place."

It is understood that the Ninth New York regiment, Col. Hawkins, now at Hatteras, will accompany the expedition, and possibly the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, also there.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander Glesson, of the U.S. steamer Mount Vernon, dated off Wilmington, N. C., giving an interesting account of the burning of a light ship. Having heard that the rebels made use of it as a beacon for guiding vessels in and out of the harbor, and for the purpose of annoying our vessels by hoisting lights at night, he determined to take advantage of a hazy night, with wind off shore, to effect her destruction, and accordingly dispatched a cutter, under command of Acting Master Aleck Allen, with John P. Foot, Coast Pilot, and a crew of five men; and a gig, under command of Acting Master Sturges, and a crew of six men. The boats proceeded within a short distance of the light-vessel on the off side of Fort Caswell. Two officers, a boatswain's mate and a quartermaster, climbed on board by a rope which was hanging at the side. The light-boat was quite deserted. Carpenters had been at work. The vessel was being pierced for eight guns. No attempt was made to molest the expedition until they had kindled a fire, which effectually destroyed the light-ship. The fort did not open upon our boats until they were nearly out of harm's

The rebel steamer Gordon is on the stocks for repairs, according to the reports of "contrabands" on board the Mount Vernon, on account of the damage received in her encounter with the Mount Vernon in December.

The Augusta, Commander Parrot, captured the

schooner Island Belle off Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses, about twelve miles southeast of Bull's Island Light. She had a clearance for Baltimore, but when first seen was standing in for Bull's Bay. The Island Belle was built at Charleston in 1861, and called the Gen. Ripley, and on her certificate of British registry bears date November 4, 1861. Commander Parrot sent her to New York.

Advices from Port Royal state that the expedition toward Savannah was in progress.

Reconnoitering parties have proceeded beyond Tybee Island, with apparatus for removing obstructions from rivers and creeks south of Savannah river. It is understood that the land force would consist of 10,000 men, and also that Moiram Inlet would be the first destination of the expedition. The railway progressed across Hilton Head Island.

The Steamer Isabel was much damaged by the shells of the Mohican while running the blockade. One shell knocked off her entire stern, and she hardly got in affoat. The fog was dense, but she was discovered by the sailing gunboat Roebuck. The Mohican slipped her cable, and chased her under the batteries of Morris Island. The Isabel returned the fire, but without avail.

The De Soto had arrived there with the French war steamer Milan, disabled, in tow, the De Soto having run into her at the mouth of the Mississippi, on account of her acting in a suspicious manner. It was proved that she was permitted by Government to ascend the river and take off several families desirous of leaving Jeff's dominions. She had no light when run into.

It is confidently asserted that General Wool has sent notice to General Huger at Norfolk to remove the women and children from that city.

Information has been received that the rebels have abandoned Roanoke Island in Pamlico Sound. It is also said to-day that they are preparing to evacuate Yorktown. The latter is not generally credited.

The gunboat Rhode Island arrived from Galveston on the 18th. Her dates are Galveston, December 28th; Ship Island, December 31st; Mobile Bar, December 31st; and Fort Pickens, January 2d. She brings a large mail.

The gunboats St. Louis, New London, and Water Witch, left Ship Island for Biloxi, December 31st. The result was not learned; but as the Rhode Island was leaving, the New London was seen returning with three schooners in tow.

The schooner Venus was captured off Galveston by the Rhode Island. She was bound from Point Isabel for Franklin, La., with a cargo of tin, copper, lead, and wood, valued at \$10,000. She was sent to Ship Island.

The rebel steamer Florida is inside Horn Island. The gunboat Wissahickon is off that place.

The rebel batteries at Pensacola having repeat edly fired at our small vessels, Fort Pickens opened on the rebel steamer Times, which was loading stores at the Navy Yard, on the 1st of January. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing was continued till evening, Fort Pickens firing the last shot. The rebel guns were well aimed, and most of their shells burst inside of our fort. Only one of our men, however, was wounded. One of our shots made a large breach in Fort Barancas. In the evening our firing set Warrington on fire. The conflagration continued all night, and the place was still burning on the evening of the 2d inst., when the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen at a distance of thirty-five miles at sea.

# AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE results of the various conferences held in Washington, by Representatives from the Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and Banking Institutions of our leading cities, among themselves and Secretary Chase, may be summed up briefly, as follows:

1st. The general views of Secretary Chase are

assented to. 2d. The Banks will receive and pay out United States Notes freely, and sustain in all proper ways their credit.

3d. The Secretary will issue, within the next two eeks in addition \$1,500,000 of United States Notes, the further sum of \$30,000,000, in '73 bonds, to such public creditors as desire to have them, and thus relieve the existing pressure upon the community.

4th. The issue of United States demand notes are not to be increased beyond the \$50,000,000 now authorized; but it is desired that Congress will extend the provisions of the existing loan acts, so as to enable the Secretary to issue in exchange for the United States demand notes, or in payment to creditors, notes payable in one year, leaving 3.65 per cent. interest, and convertible into 7.30 three years bonds, or to borrow under the existing provisions to the amount of \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000.

5th. It is thought desirable that Congress should enact a general law, relating to currency and banking associations, embracing the general provisions recommended by the Secretary in his report.

6th. It is expected that this action and the Legislature will render the making of the United States demand notes a legal tender, or their increase beyond the \$50,000,000, now authorized, unneces-

The U.S. Treasurer's last weekly statement shows that the total amount on deposit was \$7,700,000. on which drafts had been drawn to the amount of \$6,000,000. The bullion fund is \$1,102,000. The available balance in the States under insurrectionary control, is stated at \$4,500,000.

The President, on the 16th, submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the Trent affair: COUNT RECHBERG TO THE CHEVALIER HULSEMAN.

# [TRANSLATION.]

VIENNA, December 19, 1861. To the Chevalier A. Hulseman, Washington:-Sir: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs.
Mason and Slidell, made by the Captain of the
American ship-of-war San Jacinto, on board the
English mall packet Trent, has not failed to fix the
most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and England, the more must we regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties. Without having the intention to interfere, upon an examination into the question we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge, according to the right of international law, adopted by all the powers, and which the American Government has often taken as the rule of its conduct, England could not in any wise in the present case refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and for asking proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the request reduced to form by the Cabinet of St. James, has in it noth-

ing offensive to the Cabinet at Washington, and that it will enable them to do an act of equity and moderation without the least sacrifice of dignity, by involve the loss of nearly \$9,000,000 to the treasury.

taking counsel from rules which gaide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlight-ened policy, rather than from manifestations pro-

ened policy, rather than from manifestations produced by our excited national feelings.

The Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem it proper to take a position which, while preserving from rupture two great powers, to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the disturbance to which eventually the war could not fail to bring powers, to which Austria is equally bound in meanship, will be such as to prevent the disturbance to which eventually the war could not fail to bring, not only upon each of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally.

You will please, sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. Seward's notice, and make a report to us of the manner in which the Minister may receive

your communication.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Rechberg.

## MR. SEWARD TO CHEVALIER HULSEMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 9, 1862. To the Chevalier Hulseman:-Sin: I have submit-To the Chevalier Hulseman:—Sir: I have submitted to the President the note which you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th of December, by Count Rechberg, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British steamer Trent, by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto.

I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on this exciting subject between this Government, France and England, and I have to request that you will transmit these powers to Count

request that you will transmit these papers to Count

request that you will transmit these papers to Count Rechberg.

The imperial government will learn from these two important facts: First, That the United States are not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberate and friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and secondly, that they will not be unfaithful to their traditions and policy, and advocate the broadest liberality in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare.

time warfare. time warrare.

The United States, faithful to the sentiments, and while at the same time faithful to their political Constitution, will rejoice that the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to contain a revision of the law of nations, which will render more definite and certain the regulations and obligations of States in time of war.

regulations and colligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your government, and at the same time assure Count Rechburg that the President appreciates very highly the cordiality and frankness which the Government of Austria has practiced on a pression of such great welfare to the United an occasion of such great welfare to the United

I awail myself of the circumstances to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my very high considera-tion. W. H. Seward.

Mr. Cameron has been confirmed as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 28 to 14.

The President has said that he will not accept Gen. Sigel's resignation, except as a last resort. Ĥe accounts him a valuable officer, and will spare no pains to retain him in the service.

Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, have been in Washington, and succeeded in obtaining 5,000 carbines, for the use of their State and Tennessee,

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have for several weeks past been engaged in the examination of 1300 or 1400 army appointments, of all grades, made by the President during the recess, and which have been submitted by him for confirmation. Early this week, that body will consider in executive session such of them as have received favorable action of the Committee.

The number of Brigadier-Generals is nearly 70, including the recent appointments of N. J. T. Dana, of Minnesota, and Jos. Shields, of California. All the Brigadier-Generals will be recommended for prompt commission except twelve or fourteen, and these will be reserved for future consideration for the Committee. It is believed that good habits and morals, as much as competency and bravery, have not been overlooked in the appointments. In some cases of doubt, the Committee have been voluntarily supplied with documents to aid them in coming to a favorable conclusion.

Complaints have been made relative to the jail regulation of Col. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, who acted under the advice of high legal authority. It appears that the reason of the regulations have either been misunderstood, or his motives not known in requiring Members of Congress to procure passes from the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. It was to facilitate rather than obstruct their entrance into that heretofore mattractive institution, in thus the prison guard the official standing of visitors, and securing their prompt admission.

Notwithstanding the absence of any cause for serious apprehensions of a foreign war, it is the desire of the Government, and the Commanding General, that the militia of all the loyal States shall be fully and efficiently organized; and in this connection Gen. McClellan strongly urges the organization and the practical preparation of artillery corps in all the seaport and lake towns, with a view to have in readiness for any emergency an effective body of well-drilled artillerists, for the defence of our harbors and coasts. It is designed that these corps shall be provided with guns and equipments, and to be paid by the United States whenever called into actual service.

The Committee appointed by Congress on the conduct of the war, has resolved to advise the immediate passage of the bill to punish with death any person who commits a fraud upon the Government whereby a soldier is bodily injuredas for instance, in the sale of unsound provisions. Also, to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of all property and Government dues, all contractors who, in any way, defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services pretended to be rendered to the Government.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee are now engaged on the subject of alleged frauds in this vicinity. They discover that some horses have been twice sold to the Government. Superintendents and Inspectors have been bribed to certify to the horses, sometimes selling them to private individuals; that the enormous amounts paid by the War Department for transportation, has induced strong competition among railroad companies, so that many of the Colonels in the West, in moving their regiments East, have received, each, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 bonus; that some sutlers are making \$3,000 profit per month; that nearly all of the sutlers south of the Potomac sell liquor with the knowledge of the officers; that it is smuggled in boxes marked government and hospital stores, or packed in barrels marked beef. Rumors are rife as to the discovery of frauds committed by those who have been raising and equipping regiments. Double rations and other supplies have been drawn, for a force on paper not regularly recruited. It is understood that the contracts let out by Secretary Cameron for over 1,000,000 of Springfield muskets, and 250,000 rifles and carbines, will be ordered to be annulled by Congress. They will not be available in the present war, and as they are to cost, on an A CYCLA

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Asaph; Or, The Choir Book—Mason Brothers.
Parr's Tool Chests—George Parr.
Local Agents Wanted—E. C. Frost.
A Beaufiul Little Microscope—M. S. Woodward.
Oporto Grape Vines—E. Ware Sylvester.
Agents Wanted—E. Haskins & Co.
World's Fair, 1862—J. Fraser.
Agents Wanted—C. W. Scofield.

# The News Condenser.

- It costs \$110 per day to maintain the prisoners at Fort Warren

- The Hon. Francis E. Rives died at Petersburg, Va., on the 26th ult.

-One of the old inhabitants of Beaufort has opened a

variety store there. - Three flower vases of fine Sevres porcelain sold in Pari

recently for \$80,000. - The effects of the rebel Gen. Buckner have been sold at

auction, to pay a tax. - Large purchases of vessels for the navy have just been

made in Philadelphia. - A second newspaper in modern Greek has made its

appearance in London. Secretary Seward is having his Trent correspondence published in pamphlet form.

- The restorations in Paris during the past two years have

cost three million francs. --- Ten thousand dressed hogs arrived in Albany, Monday

week, by Central Railroad.

-Mr. Burlingame, our new Minister to China, has arrived and entered upon his duties.

- Another iron-clad war-steamer is to be built immediately at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

- Statues to Prince Albert will soon be erected in London Manchester, and Birmingham.

- Arrangements are making for a grand skating tourname in the Central Park, New York.

- M. Thiers has been spoken of as one of the future school masters of the Prince Imperial.

- Eight thousand five hundred men and two batteries have thus far been ordered to Canada.

— The number of deaths in Baltimore last year was 4,800, or 61 less than the mortality of 1860.

 There was a smaller number of murders in New York in 1861 than for years before—only 15.

- From the latest returns, it appears that the kingdom of Poland contains 5,850,000 inhabitants. - "Prof." Ira Field, a gymnast at Troy, is rivaling Dr. Win-

ship. He recently lifted 1,600 pounds.

- The arrears of claims against the Government up to Jan 1st, are stated at eighty million dollars.

- Col. Samuel Colt died at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th inst., of an acute attack upon the brain.

- The mails between Bay City and Saginaw are now carried by men who do their traveling on skates.

- It is asserted that one-fifth of all the horses purchased for the Government are diseased or condemned.

- The World says there are over four hundred cases of small pox among the citizens in Washington.

- It is stated that a capital of \$15,000,000 is invested in the manufacture of pianos in Europe and America.

- There have been manufactured in Cincinnati 13,661 army tents, at a cost of \$285,000 to the War Department.

-- Some of the colored men of Philadelphia are quite

wealthy, possessing fortunes of \$15,000 to \$300,000. - The premature death of the King of Portugal appears to

have occasioned deep grief to the Portuguese people.

- There is one establishment in Washington where from six to eight hundred bushels of oysters are sold daily.

- The Canada press is discussing the propriety of a suspension of specie payments by the banks of the province.

 An order has been issued from the War Department tran ferring Gen. Denver from Kansas to Western Virginia.

- Six hundred submarine batteries are said to have b planted between Columbus and Memphis by the rebels.

- A tax of five cents on each telegraphic message is onethe methods proposed for increasing the public revenue.

- The young king of Portugal is about to marry a prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a sister of the late Queen.

- Napoleon III has purchased of Prince Demidoff for .500,000 francs, the Napoleon Museum of the Isle of Eiba

- The orders given for colored glass windows for the new churches now being built in Paris, amount to 600,000 france.

- Large numbers of fugitive Unionists from Virginia arrive at Washington daily, and subscribe to the oath of allegiance.

— The paupers of Paris are greatly increasing in numbers. There were 70,000 in 1859, 91,000 in 1860, and 100 in 1861.

- A rebel schooner was captured off Fernandina, Florida on the 27th ult., while attempting to run the blockade of that

- The New York World publishes a list of 131 light-house destroyed and light ships removed by the rebels since the war

- Since the 27th of May, the Philadelphia Volunteer Re freshment Committee have fed 133,635 soldiers passing through

- About nine hundred and fifty wagons and four thousand mules, with harness, have been recently sent to General Buel's column.

the city.

- The Senate has before it a document, confidentially communicated, containing the names of 1,400 officers for confirmation

- The obsequies of the late General E. D. Baker took place in San Francisco on the 11th ult. The ceremonies were very imposing.

- The new Emperor of China, Traishun, is a boy of five or six years old, and the real ruler is his mother, with a council of regency.

- The Prince Imperial, though only five years and a half old, already speaks three foreign languages—English, German, and Italian Among the 1,300 rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis there were 16 slaves who were taken in arms against the

Government. - President Lincoln is honored with a place in the Alma nack de Gotha this year-whiskers , shirt-collar, honest expres

sion, and all. - The Government has refunded to the State of New Jersey the sum of \$700,000, which was advanced by that State for war purposes.

- The Galveston News of the 26th ult. says that a vessel laden with 20,000 stand of arms had been captured by the

- The powder manufacturing company at Bennington, Vt. are filling a second order for 1,000 barrels of gunpowder for the Government

--- Over 3,000 bales of rags have just been received in London from Japan, and 300 from China. English paper-makers take up the stock.

- The number of lives lost at sea during the past year is supposed to be over one thousand. Nine hundred and sixtyeight are recorded.

- Messrs. R. L. & H. Stuart, of New York, donated to the poor and various charitable societies in New York, \$40,000 on

last Thanksgiving day. - During the last quarter, 30 whaleships, with a tunnage of 17,944 tuns, and heretofore manned by 810 men, have been

withdrawn from the fleet. - A beggar boy, applying to a lady in Boston for money to get a dose of castor oil, was called in and the oil administered gratis, despite his grimaces.

- The Empress Eugenie is possessor of the largest pearl found near Patterson, N. J., during the Jersey pearl fishery

excitement. It is valued at \$2,500.

- Dr. William Kitchell, well known in New Jersey for his connection with the State Geological Survey, died at his residence, near Madison, Sunday week.

## Publisher's Notices

NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS.—Agents competing for Premiu should specify which are the new subscribers in their lists. If they will do this in all cases, we can easily keep the account, and pay the premiums more promptly than when obliged to refer to former lists.

BACK NUMBERS of this volume can still be supplied to new subscribers, and are sent in all cases, unless otherwise ordered.

Any agent receiving more extra copies than he or she may be entitled to, will please use them as specimens, or in supply ing new subscribers—notifying us as to the persons who have been furnished the early numbers. [As our clerks usually mail a copy to the agent in the package responding to each order some of our friends may receive several extra copies for use a above mentioned.]

ADHERE TO THEMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to sub scription terms, and no person is authorized to affer the RuraL at less than published rates. Agents and friends are at liberty to give away as many copies of the Rural as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

FREE COPIES, PREMIUMS, &c.-We give only one free copy to each person competing for premiums, however large the list procured; but those who do not compete for any premium, are entitled to an extra free copy for every ten subscribers over twenty. Most agents understand our offers correctly, and remit accordingly, but as some suppose we give both extra copies nd premiums, we make the above statement that none may be

A GOOD BOOK PREMIUM.—After examining the Manual of Apriculture, (the new book advertised in this number,) we concluded it to be the best work on the subject (especially for Boys and Young Men), which we could offer to those forming clubs, and purchased two hundred copies for distribution as premiums. We wish every Boy or Young Man who reads this paper could have, and would carefully peruse, the Manual; and enable many to easily obtain it, we will send a copy, postpaid, to every person remitting \$5 for a club of three sub scribers, or \$8 for a club of five. For \$10 we will send six copies of the RURAL, with a free copy of the paper, and also the above work. We will also send the Manual, and a free copy, to every person (competing for no other premium) who remits \$15 for a club of ten, \$21 for a club of fifteen, or \$25 for a club of twenty whether the subscribers areold or new. "Do You Hear That

If any persons prefer "Lossing's Pictorial History of the U.S., (price \$1.) or a dollar package of choice imported Flower Seeds, we will send either, post-paid, instead of the Manual.

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price - say ten to get it at \$1.50 per inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them—and when the club is completed shall send extra conv. &c. We also send twelve to eighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy,) where the person sending is laboring for and is confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait

BE BRIEF.-In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 200 to 300 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention;—even the opening and glancing at the contents of each, (which the writer of this tries to do.) is somewhat laborious. The short letters are always read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest. Brevily and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate without injury to either — for one goes to clerk and the other to editor

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify the premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and name Express Office (in cases where they are to be sent by Express,) in the letters containing their remittances, we shall be saved some trouble, and perhaps subsequent scolding. We desire to pay all premiums as promptly as possible.

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. Y., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo. &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note.

FOR TERMS and other particulars, see last page

To Business Correspondents, &c .- Though naturally amiable (so friends aver,) we are sometimes a little vexed, and almost provoked, at the carelessness of correspondents—good, well-meaning, sensible people, who understand grammar and write legibly, yet will make mistakes of omission and commission which not unfrequently subject us to loss of time, money, or good temper. A relation of our recent experience n this line would prove amusing to some and instructive to others. The number of money letters which have been directed to us at New York and other places (especially Rochesters in other States,) during the past month, would astonish some of our readers; while those which omit either postoffice address or name of writer, are still more numerous. Letters containing from \$5 to over \$50 each often come with out the most important name—that of the agent and subjecting us to much extra labor, and depriving the party sending of his rights, (free copy, premium, &c.,) at least until we can ascertain. Sometimes, before we can obtain the desideratum, we receive a scolding epistle, taking us to task for "sins of omission. This is pleasant, very. And then what initials some people will place before our humble name some evidently "boxing the compass" of the alphabet in trying to get as far from the correct ones as possible, and others mixing things very much. One letter containing a draft for thirty odd dollars comes addressed T. D. Moore on the envelop: the head of the letter reads D. T. MOORE, and the draft is payable to the order of T. D. T. MOORE!—neither of the three correct! A letter addressed to H. H. MOORE, and containing \$15, came to the Rochester P. O. a few days ago There being no such person in the city, it was placed in the box of H. H. Morse, who, on opening, discovered that it was intended for us, (to whom it was addressed on the inside,) and peing an upright, honest man, (though a wool dealer!) deliv ered it safely to the person for whom it was intended. Had that letter never come to hand, it is more than probable that the writer (who addressed us correctly at its head,) would have averred that the letter was properly directed and mailed he being a good penman and also Postmaster. Again - but we will not cite other instances. Suffice it that we believe many nore mistakes are made, and more money lost or sent astray through the carelessness of letter-writers, than any other cause; and we advise all interested to guard against errors by proper care and caution. "Be sure you're right," &c.

# Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, January 21st, 1861.

FLOUR is still inactive and without change in rates. GRAIN-Wheat as last quoted. Corn has advanced slightly, o has Buckwheat. Choice Beans are 12½c 🏖 bushel higher. DRESSED Hogs have receded to \$3,38@3,63. There are son other slight changes, for which see table of quotations.

Rochester Wholesale Prices. Fleur and Grain. | Eggs, dozen 13@14c

	LIOUL, MILIEL AHERI, DO TO TOO	indiey, box lualic
	Flour, spring do, 5.00@5.25	Candles, box 9%@10c
	Flour, buckwheat 175@1.75	Candles, extra 12@12c
	Meal, Indian 1,00(2)1.00	Fruit and Roots.
	Wheat, Genesee 1.00@1.25	
	Best white Canada 1 25@1.28	Apples, bushel 38@63c
	Corn, old 46@48c.	Do. dried \$0 tb 5%@6c
	Corn, new 46@48c.	Peaches, do 14@16c
	Rye, 60 fbs 12 bush 45(2)50c.	Cherries, do 14@16c
	Oats, by weight, 28@30c.	Plums, do 12@14c
	Barley 40@50c.	Potatoes 40@50c
	Buckwheat 36@38c.	Hides and Skins.
	Beans. 1.25@1.62	Slaughter 5@5%c
		Cair
	Meats.	одеер Река \$1.25%)2.00
	Pork, mess\$11.50@00.00	Lamb Pelts 75c@1.25
	Pork, clear 14.00@14.00	Seeds.
i	Dressed hogs, cwt. 3.38@ 3.63	Clover, bushel \$3.50@4.00
ľ	Beef, cwt 4.00@ 5.00	Timothy 2.00@2.50
	Beef, cwt	Sundries.
ı	Mutton, carcass 3@4c.	Wood, hard \$3.00@5.00
ı	Hams, smoked 7%(a)0c.	Wood, soft 3.00@3.00
	Shoulders 5@5c.	UOAL Lehioh 7 00 7 00
ı	Chickens 6@7c.	Coal, Scranton 5.50@5.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50@5.50
ł	Turkeys 8@9c.	Coal, Pittston 5.50(a)5.50
ĺ	Geese 40@50c.	Coal, Shamokin 5.50(05.50
	Ducks 20 pair 38(0.44c.	Coal, Char 7@8c
	Duiry, &c.	Salt, bbl
	Butter, roll 1216@13c.	Hay tun 7.007011.5
1	Butter, firkin 12/2/13c.	Straw, tun 5.00(26.00 Wool, #1 lb 35(2)45c
i	Cheese 5½(2)6½c.	Wool, 40 th 35045c
1	Lard, tried 6 @7 c.	Whitefish, half bbl. 3.00@3.25
ı	Tallow, rough 5% @8c.	Codfish, quintal, 4.00@4.50
ı	Tallow, tried 734 @8c.	Trout, half bbl 8.00@3.25

## THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN 20.—FLOUR—Market is firm and prices are without any material change. At the close there were no sellers at inside quotations. Sales at \$5,25a,5,976 rejected; \$5,-426,25 for superfine Nestern; \$5,75a,55,96 for extra State; \$5,65 of 5,65 for superfine Western; \$3,75a,59,90 for common to medium extra Western; \$5,35a,60,00 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$6,16a,6,76 for trade brands do,—market closing firm. Canadian four steady and firm, with a moderate business doing; sales at \$5,45a,55 for extra State; \$6,676 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady; sales at \$3,766,676 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady; sales at \$3,66,676 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady; sales at \$3,50 (24,20), for inferior to choice. Corn meal steady and without any material change in prices; sales at \$3,5 for extra Western; \$3,00 for Jersey, and \$3,4 for Brandywine.

Grain—Wheat market dull and drooping, with only a very limited business doing for export and home consumption.—Sales Northwestern club at \$1,324,601,33; and common winter red Western at \$1,39. Rye scarce and firm, with sales at \$16,686. Barley continues scarce and firm, with sales at \$16,686. Barley continues soarce and firm, with sales at \$16,686. Barley continues quiet, with sales at \$60. Peas continue quiet and nominal at \$0c for Canadian. Corn market dull and heavy, with only a very limited business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6,60 for good mixed Western, afloat, including a small parcei of choice at \$6c. Oats rule quiet and steady; sales at \$4,6042c for Canada, and \$2,648c for Jersey, Western and State.

Praovisions—Pork is active and market firm. Sales at \$11,760 11,260 for mess, and \$3,006,500 for country mess; \$10,000 11,260 for mess, and \$3,006,500 for country mess; \$10,000 12,500 for packed mess, and \$13,760 14,000 for extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged; sales at \$19,000,200. Beef hams are inactive; sales at \$4,645 for for Western and Cumberland c

ASHBE—Quiet and account of the Pearls.
SEEDS—Clover seed is in improved demand, and with moderate receipts and a decreasing stock, prices are slightly better, sales of 570 bags at 7%@7%c, for ordinary to choice quality—Timotay Seed is scarce and somewhat nominal at \$20,212% per bushel. Rough Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at \$2@2,10 \$4 bu.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Flour and Meal.—The snow storm as tended to check out-door operations, and in Flour but little ALBAN 1, JAK. 18.—FLOOR AND MEAL—The snow story has tended to check out-door operations, and in Flour but little was done this morning, though prices remain as heretofore quoted. Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged. GRAIN—For Wheat our market is quiet and unchanged, with but little oliering. Rye and Gorn without sales. Barley is in light supply, with a strong upward feeling and a good demand. Sales two-rowed State at 75c; four-rowed do. at 78c, and very choice do, on p. t. Oats steady but quiet.
FEED—Sales 1,000 bu. heavy Middlings at 95c.

choice do, on p. t. Oats steady but quiet.

FEED—Sales 1,000 bu. heavy Middlings at 95c.

BUFFALO, JAN. 20.—FLOUR—The market on Saturday, owing to the stormy weather, was quiet, with but little doing, the demand being mostly confined to the local trade. We quote the demand being mostly confined to the local trade. We quote Ohio and Indiana extras at \$5,0006,25, for good to choice; Ohio and Indiana double extras at \$5,0006,25, for ping trades; Michigan extras at \$5,37½(20,50). Iowa extra bakers' at \$5,0006,10; Illinois and Wisconsin extras at \$4,9006,00; Canadian, from spring wheat, at \$4,7004,75.

GRAIN—The wheat market still continues quiet, but firm.—There is but little inquiry, with free sellers, at the prices at which it is held. The only sale reported was Canada Club at 95c. Corn in moderate demand for car lots at 45c, free of winter storage, or 46c barged. Oats quiet, with but little inquiry, and light stock held at 22,030c. There is but little inquiry for barley, with sales small car lots of Canadian at prices ranging from \$0,050c. There was a sale on Saturday of slightly discolored four-rowed at 51c; brewers and distillers are buying from wagons at \$0,050c. There was a sale on Saturday of slightly discolored four-rowed at 51c; brewers and distillers are buying from wagons at \$0,050c. Rye dull and inactive; held at \$0,050c, according to the quality. Beans nominal at \$1,40. Peas, last sale Canada at \$5cc. SEEDS—Quiet and nominal at \$2,00 for Timothy, and \$3,75@4, 00 for Clover.

SALT—At \$1,65 % bbl. for coarse and fine.
Phovisions—The market quiet, with only a moderate business doing. We quote Mess pork at \$10,000l.100, Hams at 7,07½cc. Lard at 7½cc. Shoulders at \$5½,00c. White Fish and Trout at \$2,87½ for new, half-bbls; and old do. at \$2,62½ for half-barrels. Mess Beef at \$8,00l.00.

DINESSED HOOS—Arrivals quite free, with a weaker market.—Sales 90, averaging between 200 and 300, at \$3,00. A fair quotation will range from \$3,37½(20,3,50—according to weight and quality.

CWICAGO, JAN. 18.— FLOUR quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat & higher; sales at 72c for No. 1 Chicago
spring; and 69%\_667c for No. 2, do. Corn dull and essier at 22%\_c.
PROVISIONS—Mees Pork steady and firm; sales at \$9,12%\_68\_26.
HOGS—Dressed dull, and 6c lower; sales at \$2,50@2.70. Live

Potatoes, P bushel	. 55@60c
Butter, Fresh # 7 b	15(a)17
" No. 1 Dairy	12(0)14
" No. 2 store packed	9@10
Cheese	6@1.8
Hams	8@ 9
Bacon, № 100 fbs	\$3.50@4.00
Eggs, P dozen	18@20
Turkeys, each,	50(201.00
Gese, each	30@50
Ducks, ∰ pair, Chickens, ∯ pair	40@45
Chickens, # pair	20@25
Apples. 🔂 barrel.	\$2,00(a)4.00
Wool, ≰R tb	35@371/4
Salt Parrel	. 1.50@1.52
Hay ₩ tun	.10.00(@15.00
Straw Ptun	. 8.00@ 9.00
•	-Globe.

# THE PORK MARKETS.

ALBANY, JAN. 20 — DRESSED HOGS — There was a good supply at the Central Railroad depot Saturday morning, and the control was fair holders being matter fine, but any south the

demand	was tai	г, п	Digers	being	pretty	DID.	put	app	ren	UV
looking f										
71 St	ate ave	rag	ing 300	tbs					\$	4.25
25	44	"	280	fb8						4.28
35	44									
35	16									
15	**									
19	**									
65	16									
31	" Pigs	44	120	the						4 25
10	44 14	"	160	the				• • • • •		4 50
100 Mi	chigan,	**	260	the			• • • • •			4 00
210	4	**	275	lke		• • • • • •		••••	•••	4 061
200			280	the					•••	4 191
250		οÆ	hooks,							
200		VII	HOURS,	avez.	200 106.		Atla		ä ,	9.147
						Ł	auu	o www	<i>x</i> 4	ı yu

**DETROIT,** Jan. 18—We now quote dressed hogs at \$2,90@8 for heavy. Probably the bottom has been touched unless there should be a large increase in the offerings, in which event prices might yield still further. There is a good demand for mess pork

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—Hogs have been in good supply and in demand for shipment, the prices are as follows:—Heavy hogs weighing from 400 to 550 hs. \$4@4.25; for 200 to 300, \$3,50@3,76; and light hogs \$3@3,25.—Globe.

# THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—The current prices for the all the markets are as follows:	week
BEEF CATTLE.	
First anality Dall Od 1122.	~ ~
Titov quanty	2,00
First quality, \$8,7500 Ordinary quality, \$0000	8,75
Common quality	ì7.50
Inferior quality, 5,50@	
	,0,00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality, \$45,00@00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@00	i0.00
Ordinary quality	5.00
Common quality, 30,00@5	88,00
Inferior quality, 25,00@5	20,00
micros quarty,	0,00
VKAL CALVES	
First quality. A B b 6 @ Ordinary quality. 5 @ Common quality. 42@	AV.c
Ordinary quality	E17
Common auglitus	0.75
Common quantry,	P
Inferior quality, 4 @	1%
STUDY AND LANDS	
Prime quality,	W WA
Ondinancy,	4.00
Ordinary, 4,50@	
Common, 3,50@	4,50
Inferior, 2,50@	3.25
	-,
SWINE	
First quality, 3460	3%C
Other qualities, 234(a)	3
ALBANY, Jan. 20 Beeves - The market is ext	reme

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	the car:			
		701 1	* 4	Çor week
	Cottle	This week.		
	Cattle	Z,Z40	2,432	2,560
;	Sheep Hogs		2,360	3,389
	PRICES — A shade low offered, that we could l that for a bunch of hear	hear of, was 43 v. fine Ohios.	∡c ₹9 fb, live averaging ne	weight, and arly 1.900 ha
	and as near premium as weeks. We quote as fol	any that have	been in ma	rket for some
		This	week.	Last week.
	Premium,	4%	@ <b>5 c</b>	5 @5 c
	l Kytra	41/	2M1/a	414(0414c
	First quality,	31/20	@3%c	3%@4 c
	First quality, Second quality, Third quality,	3 (	@3%C	3 @3%c
	Inira quanty,	Z%2(	@2%C	2%(@2%C
	SALES - Very few sale	es have been	made. Inde	ed, less than
	500 changed hands, and	, as the mark	et closes, th	e prospect is
0	that most of the drovers Those who don't adopt	will have to	ake their ca	ttle through.
٠,	from \$1 to \$5 \$1 head.	this siteriau	ve must ser	1 at a 1088 of
	SHEEP-Prices have	declined takin	or quality is	nto econont
1	lequal to ‰c ap th. from l	ast week. Sale	as of the wee	k shout 4 000
	at prices ranging from \$	3.75 to \$6 ₹२ he	ad—the out	side for a lot
	averaging 123 hbs, and all	wooled -Atla	is and Argus	
			•	

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 15.—At market, 535 Cattle, 500 Beeves, and 35 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two

and 35 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra (including nothing but the best large flat stall-flod Oxen) \$5,7506.25; first quality, \$5,000,00; second do, \$5,000,00; oxen. None.

WORKING OXEN—None.
COWS AND CALVES—\$300,56

STORES—Yearlings, \$-@-; Two years old, \$16@17; Three years old, \$18@20.

SHEEF AND LARBS—1,900 at market. Prices in lots, \$3,0004.-00 each; extra, \$5, \$5,000,812, or 4065. \$5 lb.

HIDES—65/2070 \$1 lb. Tallow—65/2070.

PRILYS—\$1,2501,500. Calf Skins—7@80. \$7 lb.

VEAL CALVES—None.

BRIGHTON, Jan. 16.—At market, 900 Beef Cattle, 90 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 95 Swine.
BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$5.50@6.50; first quality, \$6.25@6,52; second do, \$6,000@6.60; third do, \$4,75@5.60.
WORKING OLEN—None.
MILCE COWS—\$25@42; common, \$17@19.
VEAL CALVES—None.
STORES—Vearling VEGOU Two works and \$156018. The second of the stores of the second of t

LVES — None. -Yearling, \$0@00; Two years old, \$16@18; Three years

VEAL UALYSE—AUGUS, \$10(205; Two years old, \$16(215; Infee years) old, \$19(221.

HIDES—6%(27c 對 h. Tallow—6%(27c.
PELTS—\$1,2(21,50 each. Calf Skins—7(28c 對 h. SHEEP AND LAMBS—\$2,50(27,5; extra, \$3,00(24,50 SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 3%(24)%c; retail, 0%00 c Fat hogs undressed, none. Still-fed, none; Corn-fed, 4%(24%c.

TORONTO, JAN. 16.—BERF.—During the week has been in small offering, and those have been only medium quality. We quote first class at \$5,0004,50; No. 2, \$4,604,50; inferior \$3,63.50. CALVES — \$4,605,00. Scheep AND LAMBS — Sheep \$3,5004,50. Lambs \$2,03. VENISON—Deer, \$4,605,50. Holder, \$4,605,50. CALFSKINS, \$9 100 its, \$4. Sheepskins, each, \$1,50. CALFSKINS, \$9 ib, 8c.—Globe.

#### THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The market is very firm, but the demand is now mostly for fine grades; the sales include 100,000 fbs fleeces, at \$60,622 for medium and fine; 100 bales Donskoi, at or or about 235; 500 bales South American, Meetiza and Merino, at 23(@26c, and a small lot of California at 34c.

ALBANY, Jan. 16. — Sales of Wool since our last embrace 8,000 ibs, mixed fiecess 49c; 8,000 do. fine fiecess 51c; 6,000 do. fine fieces 52c; 2,000 do. super pulled 52/2c. — Journal. BOSTON, JAN. 16.—The finer grades of wool have been in more active demand, and the sales comprise 300,000 hs at prices ranging from 48,035c, as to quality, and some lots of super and extra pulled as high as 55c. The isales of Foreign have been 200 bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices.

bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices.

Saxony and Merino, fine, 480,690 Texas, 180,60

Full blood, 480,49 Smyrna, washed, 250,38

K and K blood, 650,633 Do. unwashed, 160,20

Common, 560,633 Syrian, 160,20

Fulled, extra, 50,654 Cape, 26,647

Fulled, extra, 50,654 Cape, 26,647

Do. Superfile, 50,660 Crimes, 120,225

Do. No. 1, 44,646 Buenos Ayres, 160,240

Western mixed, 40,348 Canada, 460,50

# Married

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Belville Roberts, Mr. WM. BURGIT, of East Troy, Wisconsin, and Miss MARIA J. BUR-LEIGH, of Rochester, N. Y.

IN Junius, Dec. 25th, by Rev. W. H. MEGIE, ALFRED H. WATERBURY, of Galen, and FRANCES M., only daughter of the late Geo. W. STOCKING, M. D.

Also, Dec. 31st, by the same, and in the same place, CHAS. H. REYNOLDS and SARAH JANE BROWNELL, both of Junius In this city, on the evening of the 15th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. BOARDMAN, HARRISON A. BABCOCK and HATTIE J. LODER.

# Died

In this city, on Saturday, the 18th inst., HELEN M., wife of R. P. Benton, aged 30 years.

# Advertisements.

13 ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five CENTS A Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62% cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded.) Sixty Cents a Line.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar 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.

WORLD'S FAIR, 1862.—Inventors intending to exhibit in London should first secure Patents in Eng-land and France. Cost and particulars furnished by addressing 628-2t. J. FRASER, Rochester, N. Y.

\$100 OR MORE MAY BE MADE BY any Local Agent, without leaving his home, this winter and Spring, by selling Oporto Grape Vines. For terms to Agents, address E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

A GENTS MAKE MOST MONEY BY selling the "Patriotic Prize Packets" of Union Stationery, Envelopes, etc. Samples by mail, 40c. Circulars free. E. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman St., New York.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE—Magnifying small objects 500 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pinl stamp. Five of different powers for one dollar. Address Mrs. M. S. WOODWARD, Box 1,853, Philadelphia, Pa. 628-8t

A GENTS WANTED TO SELL SCO-field's Variety Stationary Gift Packages, containing is sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, one Pen and Holder, one Song Book, one Receipt Book, one Lead Pencil, one Blotting Pad, and a beautiful Gift in Jewelry. Address with stamp, or sem 35 cents for sample. C. W. SCOFIELD, Geneva, N. Y.

" NOT ENOUGH POOR TUNES IN IT AS LAND-MARKS." WE have already received a large number of letters, mostly

from music teachers and leaders of choirs, giving their opinio ASAPH; Or, The Choir Book.

The new collection of Sacred and Secular Music. BY LOWELL AND WILLIAM MASON. The testimony is all on one side, and as no principle of selection occurs to us, we will take the letters as they come, giving a short extract from each of as many as we can afford space for.

The Singing School Department is the best of any I have yet een; and as to the anthems, motete, &c., original and otherwise, they are far ahead of the latter-day clap-trap.—[J. A. J., tontour Co., Pa. I think it is the most perfect music book I have ever seen—that it surpasses all other books for choir service.—[R. P. L., Orange, Vt. The best book ever published. I have introduced it into my schools.—[T. M., Rock county, Wis. senools—[1. m., took county, wis. To my mind much superior to anything of the kind since Car mina Sacra and Cantica Laudis.—[L. W., Brooklyn, N. Y. We prefer it to any music book we have seen since "Carmin acra."—[E. S., Tioga Co., N. Y.

I think, unqualifiedly, ASAPH, in its variety and fresh new ness, will please all who sing.—[J. C. W., Troy. N. Y. I have spent many pleasant and profitable hours over its pages, so rich with new and choice music.—[Rev. E. H. H., The rich harmony and natural flowing melody are inspiring and awaken immediate interest, and must become popular in all places where introduced.—[J. B., Lapeer Co., Mich.

If it excels in one point more than others, it is in the simplicity and thoroughness of its elementary department.—[W. H. G., Longswamp, Pa. It sparkles with choice gems.—[A. S. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.

It has cheered me and I love it.—[A. B., Chautauqua Co., N.Y.
This book I can say is the best of all books for choirs, singing schools, musical societies and conventions, that I have examined.—[H. M. D., Greenfield, Ohio. I believe it the best book of the kind extant -[N. S. B., Methnen Mass One of my best singers said, while we were singing from it that "there was not enough poor tunes in it so far to serve as land marks."—[N. B. H., Cass Co., Mich. Not only is there the greatest variety, but the quality is of the highest order in every department. It has more than met my fullest expectations.—[J. A. M., Andover, Mass.

The best work I have ever seen so used.—[J. G. L., La Porte ounty, Ind. It is decidedly superior to any singing book yet published tis really a feast of good things.—[E. P. B., West Cambridg

I value it above all the music books I have.—[D. H. W., Johns town, Pa. The best collection, both in point of style and variety, which I have seen.—IS. E. P., Campello, Mass. I consider it decidedly the best choir book published.—[J. R. E. Springfield, III. The price of ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK, is \$8 per dozen

MASON BROTHERS, NOS. 5 AND 7 MERCER STREET, N. Y.

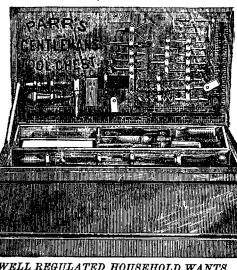
ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next Semi-Annual Session begins, Thursday, Feb. 6th. This College has a full Charter, with regular Professorships, and furnishes superior advantages, at very low terms. Whole expense for Board and Tuition, \$75 per half yearly Session.

POCHESTER LIGHT CARRIAGE
FACTORY, No. 145 Main St., Roghester, N. T. Have now rented a portion of the Carriage Factory formerly occupied by Elliott & Lodewick, where I will manufacture all kinds of light Carriages and Sleighs of the lightest and improved styles. Great attention will be paid to all kinds of repairing. I will make to order any kind of Carriage wood-work for any other establishment, and will sell to them lower than they can manufacture.

J. HUGH McDONOUGH. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1861.

TOCAL AGENTS WANTED to SELL A Apple Trees, of the peruane King of Tompkins Co., (which fruit sells in New York for 87 per barrel.) and Wagener. Plates and terms sent gratis, by E. C. FROST, Highland Nurseries, (new P. O., Schuyler Co., N. Y. Fine 2 year Apple Stocks at 82.50 per 1,000. Apple and Pear Seeds, Plum and Cherry Pits.—Address E. C. FROST, Highland Nurseries, (new P. O.,) Schuyler County, N. Y. Telegraph, Express, and Railroad offices, at Havana, N. Y.

WHAT EVERY FARMER. MECHANIC, AMATEUR AND



WELL REGULATED HOUSEHOLD WANTS.

ONE OF PARR'S TOOL CHESTS.

FITTED up with a complete assortment of Tools, such as Saws, Planes, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Draw Shaves, Rules, Files, Will pay for itself in one year in saving of Carpenter's bills.

Boy's do. 44 do. 8.00

Made of the best cherry and ash, exterior French polished, with brass trimmings and lifting handles, and drawers to contain every article. Superior tools, sharpened and set ready for use. Packed in cases and shipped to any address on receipt of

the price by the manufacturer and inventor. Also juvenile Tool Chests, for Holiday presents, containing 15 Tools— Price, \$4.00 10 do. do. 3.00 8 do. do. 2.00 GEORGE PARR, BUFFALO, N. Y. BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE-By L. PETTEE Lakeville Conn.

150 BUSHELS PEACH PITS (Western 627-2t new crop.) \$1,00 per bushel. SCHRÖEDER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE!-A Magnifying small objects 500 times, will be mailed to any address, on the receipt of 25 cents in silver, and one 3c stamp. Five. of different powers, free of postage, \$1,00. Address 627-4t F. BOWEN, Box 220, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP, or EXCHANGE, a Farm of 30 acres of choice land, one mile from Auburn, and good paying property in Auburn; will exchange for a large farm and pay the difference in cash. Address, with full particulars, Boq 830, Auburn, N. Y.

CIRCULAR.—OUR PRICE LIST for Spring of 1862, of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., &c., is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants, inclosing stamp.

J. KNOX.

627-2t

Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY AD-VERTISING.—A Practical Man's Advice." Sent free, by ROBERTSON & CO., & & & Nassau St., New York. © 75 A. MONTH.—I want to hire AGENTS in every © 75 County to sell a new, cheap SEWING MACHINE, at 875 per month and expenses. Address (with stamp) 625-St.

MANUAL of AGRICULTURE. Prepared under the direction and published with the sanction of the MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

An Elementary Treatise, comprising the Principles and Practice of Agriculture, including the Composition of Soils, the Atmosphere, Water, Manures, etc., the Preparation of Lands, the Culture of Special Crops, the Principles of Kotation, the Diseases and Enemies of Growing Plants, the Choice and Management of Farm Stock, and the General Economy of the Farm and the Household.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND FARMERS. BY GEORGE B. EMERSON. For many years connected with the Massachusetts Board of Education, and author of a valuable Report on the Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts; and

CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, author of a Treatise on Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, Grasses and Forage Plants, etc.,

ILLUSTRATED BY MANY ENGRYINGS.

RECOMMENDATIONS. The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, after a careful

revision of the work, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Board approve of the Manual of Agricul-ture submitted by its authors, Messrs. George B. Emerson and

From Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER. From Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"\* Most cordially do I recommend the book as being admiarbly adapted to the use of schools, and equally valuable to the cultivators of the soil. I take great pleasure in commending it not only to the people of Massachusetts, but to the farming community throughout our country."

# OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From The Montreal Transcript. "One of the most useful books of the kind we have ever met with."

From The Ohio Farmer. "The plan of the work is excellent, and the matter equal to ap plan. Had we the power, we would have it taught in every From The Barnstable Patriot. "It may be safely accepted as a standard work upon all that professes to teach. We recommend it to all our farmers as a lost useful hand book."

From The Gazette, Montreal. "The plan of the work is admirable, and the writing has the merit of being both clear and concise."

Price 75 cents. Copies sent by mail on receipt of the price. A liberal discount made to Schools. Academies, or Public nstitutions.

\*\*E\*\* A liberal discount will also be made to Agents.

Every farmer and every man who cultivates a garden should ook. SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, No. 131 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

ARPETINGS! 500 PIECES New and Elegant Carpetings!

Comprising many new styles never before in this market.— Our Stock is complete in every department, from the Royal Medallions to the very lowest priced Carpet made. Elegant Carpets,

For Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Chambers, Kitchens, Offices, Churches, School Houses. In fact, the best assortment of all kinds of CARPET ROOM GOODS to be found in any own house is this country. We have purchased much larger than usual, in anticipation of the rise of Carpetings in consequence of the new Tariff, and the great call for low priced.

WOOLS FOR ARMY USES. WUULS FULL ARRIE USENCY
A fact that should be borne in mind by all persons about buying a new Carpet; as all goods purchased by us after this will cost from 10 to 20 cents per yard more than now.

Our Strock is the Largest in Variety to be found in any Redail House in this State, and at prices that carnot fail to suit the CLOSEST RUYERS.

GIS-eotf Carpet Ware Rooms, 35 State St., Rochoster, N. Y.

SHORT-HORNS.—I have for sale a few Bulls and Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. The Young Stock by the Duke of Gloster (1132), and Grand Duke of Oxford (16184.) JAMES O. SHELDON, 623-9t White Spring Farm, Geneva, N. Y.

HOWLER'S PATENT STEAM PLOWING MACHINERY.—Patent Rights for States and Counties, and Machines, are now for sale. Descriptive Pamphlets sent, post free Apply to R. W. EDDISON, 608 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. A PPLE STOCKS.—1,000,000 one year, and 2,000,000
A two years old Apple Stocks, at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 \$1,000.
Our Stocks are unsurpassed, and we offer them for oasn at the above war prices.
ENSIGN & FORD, 614-tf
Ohio Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

A GENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES.
We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell Trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal

Wages.
WHOLESALE DEALERS furnished with Nursery Stock, of all descriptions, at the lowest wholesale rates. lescriptions, at the lowest wholesale rates.

HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,

584tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Works - Water

#### THE NORTHERN LIGHTS

E WYON YOU

THEY shone like lightning over head 'They flashed along from shore to shore The bright reflection of their red Orimeoned the streets of Reltimore And the men who saw, serene and clear, Their progress through the heavenly heights Made the world ring with cheer on cheer Crying, "Behold the Northern Lightst"

They shone on Ellsworth's murdered form; They gilded Lyon's far-off grave; Where Baker's army met the storm They smiled a blessing on the brave While treason turned her head in shame To feel her secret thoughts laid bare, The patriot hailed the sacred flame That nerved his heart against despair

Men of the North! fresh courage take; Fear not to meet a little loss: Ere long our Northern Lights shall break The clouds around the Southern Cross. Our banner floats above us yet, And treason e're in darkness fights; Not yet our star of hope is set, Not yet are quenched our Northern Lights

We will not stop to reckon all The vacant chairs—'twere needless pain-Of those who, at Columbia's call, Joined the brave host of freedom's slain. From every grave wherein they lie Shall one day burst a victor song; The Northern Lights are in the sky, And all the land shall smile ere long.

Harper's Weekly.

# The Story-Teller.

## LITTLE BROWN FACE IN THE FIRE: OR, HOW A BACHELOR WAS WON.

My cousin, Arthur Langley, was a confirmed bachelor—at least, so he said, and so all his acquaintances believed; but why he was so was a profound mystery. He was rich, handsome, of unexceptionable family, and entirely independent of control. Without being a scholar, he was well informed; without having dabbled in art, he was an ardent and intelligent admirer of its works; and his address, though not strictly polished, was singularly fascinating. I often wondered that he remained so gentle and unaffected amid the unceasing homage which he had received from his birth. As a child nothing in or out of the house was too good for "Mars. Artur," and his negro nurse hid, lied, and stole for him in a manner which threatened seriously to confuse his notions of right and wrong. As a boy at school, and a youth at college, he won universal favor, and he had scarcely entered society when he became an acknowledged idol. Countless were the superb dresses, the jewels and laces which were selected and worn with reference to his supposed preferences, and numberless were the books read upon his chance recommendation. Many a drawing and singing master was aided in his toilsome way by the recollection of this favorite beau, and his random word helped more than one sad eyed foreigner-French and Italian-to fill his classes with remunerative if not studious pupils. But I could not perceive that Arthur felt the slightest touch of the grand passion, and in time the girls grew tired of their worship, and looked about for less impracticable subjects for their charms.

Rumor was busy with the cause of such marvelous indifference. The spiteful said he was scheming for money; the sentimental, that death had cut off the object of his choice; and the romantic-owing, I fear, to sly hints dropped by myself-believed that he had fallen in love with a portrait in the shop of a picture-dealer in Florence, and that he was seeking the original in sorrowful earnestness. Nothing could well be further from the truth than these conjectures, for the simple fact was that he had never seen the most lovable side of womanhood. His mother died when he was very young, and his aunt, a wealthy and stylish widow, took charge of the household. She fancied herself a model of fidelity, and she did really live up to her own standard, which was not oppressively high. She counted the sciously, to the general effect in the harmonious lations, and he smiled a second time at his folly. silver every Saturday, dusted daily the rare and delicate decorations of the drawing-rooms, attended scrupulously to the fitting of the children's clothing, and never failed to be present during their dancing lessons. When my uncle fell ill, she fidgeted about his room in tasteful morning dress, and when he died she attended him to his grave in becoming mourning. Josephine Langley profited by her precept and example. She was strikingly beautiful, and she became elegant and accomplished. After reigning in society one season she married a millionaire, who would have sneered at the possibility of loving his own wife, and who married her simply because she would be an appropriate finish to his. magnificent mansion. There Arthur saw a cold, glittering selfishness running through word and deed. He saw it in silly extravagance and reckless waste, in time and money withheld from the poor and suffering to be lavished in self-indulgence, in petty quarrels, harsh recriminations, and mean compliances. The spectacle disgusted him, and when, in the brilliant circle in which he moved, he found one lovely girl becoming more pleasing to him than another, he recalled some scene witnessed beneath the roof of his brother-in-law, and the tenderness faded from his dream, and his air-castles vanished. So he tried to content himself with his bachelor establishment - a suite of noble rooms in a great lodging-house. His cook, Pierre, was fat, dexterous, and thievish; and Adolphe, his body-servant, helped Pierre drink his wine, and wore his shirts and waistcoats. I disliked Pierre, but Adolphe was my abomination - there was so much self-conceit under his demure and reverential manner, and such cool cunning under his pretended eagerness to serve. More than once I attempted to procure his dismissal, but Arthur said that the rascal amused him; that he took him for his skill, not his honesty, and that he should keep him as long as he could maintain undisputed possession of his hats, boots and gloves.

Affairs stood thus when Mr. Hamilton, a distant connection of the family, invited Arthur to spend a week with him in the country at "The Grove"—so he had named his estate. Owing to a mistake in the date of the invitation, Arthur arrived sooner than he was expected, and all the guest-chambers were occupied, so that he was put in Jennie Hamilton's, she having gone out for the night. He was conscious of a peculiar pleasure the moment he entered the apartment, although he could not perceive its cause. A cheerful wood fire blazed on the wide hearth, sending a ruddy light to the four corners, deepening the hue of the crimson curtains, and giving a mellow tint to the light-colored paper, the toilette service,

a brown work-basket, its bag tied with scarlet ribbons, the long ends of which fell over the edge with a coquettish grace. The cover was partially lifted, for Jennie had been called in haste to visit a poor old woman in the neighborhood, and had left behind her two or three slight marks of the hurry of her departure. The desire to examine it was irresistible, and - I regret to confess it - Arthur peeped. How daintly and yet how convenient every thing was within! The very genius of comfort sat in the glittering thimble, nestled in the housewife with its needles, its scissors of various sizes, its wax and tapes, and glanced from the spools smoothly packed in the inlaid spool-box. A new thought came into Arthur's mind, and the popularity of a true union between usefulness and taste presented itself to him for the first time. How wonderful the revelation appeared to him! In the eagerness of discovery his scruples vanished. First he drew out a neatlymended stocking. He handled it as if it had been some rare piece of jewelry, and turned it over and over again, marking every winding of the enmeshing and strengthening threads, which at the moment shone to his eyes with a luster like that of pearls. Then he kicked off one of his slippers, and perceived that the great toe was just pushing through the yielding silk, and that the second was striving to keep it company. His other slipper followed the insight into the connection between labor and first, but the foot was in no better case, for the heel was visible through its gray covering. "I must buy a new package of hose to-morrow," he said, with a half sigh. Turning again to the basket he took up anecdotes went round and round, and the meal a cambric handkerchief, hemmed with machine-like precision, but without the stiffness that machinery imparts to its work. Arthur placed his own beside it, observed the edge unevenly turned and coarsely basted, and indulged himself in another gentle sigh. Finally he lifted a vest, the size of which showed it to be Mr. Hamilton's, and which had renewed its youth under a judicious process of binding, new buttoning, and button-holing. A third sigh was audible, and Arthur, after carefully replacing the articles, went to the study-table. Upon one end of it were a quantity of artist's materials, and lying among them was a comic pen-and ink sketch of a domestic incident, which told the story with considerable spirit. Opposite was an open writing-desk, evidently much used, and with unmistakable marks of travel on its polished sides. Arthur bent down and read on the plate, "Jennie Hamilton, from E. F." Who was "E. F.?" Was he a man? Possibly, although the appointments, so far as they were visible, were exquisite. Would a man have selected such a one? It was Parisian in make, and Jennie had many traveled acquaintances. Edward Framlingham had been to Europe three times. He was the very man to have made such a present. Yes, Ned did make

dislike to his old friend. A knock at the door aroused him, and a servant entered with an apology and went to the closet on an errand for her mistress. She did not wait to shut the door, but gave it a push, the current from which sent a cloud of delicate muslin into dangerous proximity to the mantel lamp. A new temptation beset Arthur. Doubtless he should have turned his head aside when he replaced the fleecy folds, but he did no such thing. He paused at the entrance to the closet, and feasted his eyes upon its contents. A dozen cambric skirts, white as snow, and without any other embellishment than a broad hem at the bottom, and a half-dozen prettily-stitched white flannel ones, boldly confronted him. Across the end hung two black silk dresses, (and he preferred a black silk to any other dress,) a Mazarin blue and a dark brown one. Opposite there hung a narrow thibet, and a gay cashmere morning robe, with buttons, and laces, and tasseled cords, contrasted with the soft fall of the summer apparel, to protect which was his ostensible business at the press. Beneath were boxes large and small, but closely shut, and a narrow shelf covered with pretty slippers, jaunty gaiters, walking boots, snow-shoes, rubbers - in short, with samples of all the accepted styles of fancied it was chilly, but the thermometer stood at protection for the foot in all seasons of weather. Not a speck of dust was to be seen nothing was awry, and regard was had, consciously or unconarrangement of colors. Even the minutest details indicated thorough self-respect. For years Arthur had enjoyed nothing more than that long gaze into Jennie's closet, half-spoiled though it was by the consciousness of the ill-breeding of the act.

it. That was as clear as daylight. Sly fox, that

Ned! and Arthur was conscious of a faint feeling of

His survey was not yet completed. He scanned the book-case narrowly, and carefully noted the volumes which it contained. All were in plain covers except a few presentation copies, holiday gifts, and illustrated works. There were many poets, English and American, with india-ink illustrations more or less finished up, placed between the leaves. There were translations also from the Greek and Roman authors, a few standard histories. choice criticisms, and studies in art, some of the best manuals of natural science, and many religious writings of different eras and various creeds.

Arthur nodded approval to each, rolled an easy chair to the hearth, and looked steadily into the glowing coals. Presently a little brown face appeared against the dazzling back-ground. It was very plain, but it was crowned with smooth braids of shining hair, and the honest countenance was lighted by a pair of earnest, truthful eyes, which could look through and abash falsehood wherever it might be met. A falling brand obscured it for a moment, then it grew brighter than ever, and silently lifting itself, brought to view the figure that belonged to it, It was not a stylish one, but it was round and trim, and it was arrayed in a well-fitting robe of simple material, edged at the neck and wrists with collar and cuffs of glossy linen. The new comer bore a striking resemblance to Jennie Hamilton, and flitted about with an unembarrased air which bespoke her ownership of the surroundings. Smiling upon Arthur in a manner which made his heart beat as it had never done before, she drew the sewing-chair to his side, put the workbasket on a cricket at her feet, and picking up his handkerchief rehemmed it, chatting the while upon such topics as naturally presented themselves. Never had the flight of white and jewelled fingers over the keys of a piano or the strings of a harp bewitched Arthur like the movements of those small brown ones managing the needle with such dexterous grace; and never had he found small talk so agreeable as that light midnight gossip. He tried to beguile his visitor into a prolonged stay, and brought out his choicest anecdotes one after another, until she, thinking one of them especially picturesque, dropped the kerchief, and seizing a pencil, illustrated it with a few rapid and graphic strokes. As she placed it within her desk a handful of letters fell out. The superscription was Ned and the drapery of the bed. In front was a lady's sewing-chair, and near it, on a rosewood stand, was Arthur's heart. He sprang to his feet, and lot the deep and lasting happiness which

vision had vanished, the fire was out, and he was shaking with cold, and cramped with his uncomfortable posture in the deep arm-chair.

The next morning Jennie was missing, and all life seemed to have gone from the breakfast table. She was accustomed to preside, and her beaming good humor and nice tact imparted a singular zest to the meal, and dismissed the circle well pleased to the day's duties. Now, Mrs. Hamilton took her place, but she was infirm in health, and a servant poured the coffee so awkwardly that all the aroma seemed to exhale from it, filled the bowls too full, and let a few drops fall into the saucers in a slovenly manner. Conversation flagged, and there was no one to suggest new subjects, or to draw out the guests on the old. Luckily, Jennie returned before the close of the breakfast hour, and the atmosphere was speedily changed. She had watched with the sick woman, but the crisis of the disease was passed, and, walking home in the clear frosty air, she had gathered a few bright thorn leaves and some clusters of scarlet berries, which she put in her brown hair, and which set off-if anything could be said to do so - her Spanish complexion and happy countenance. Arthur silently compared her appearance with that of his sister after a grand party, and gained a still deeper beauty. Suddenly everybody wanted more coffee, which they would take from no hand but Jennie's Fresh muffins and toast were ordered, eggs and ended with bursts of hearty laughter.

A party had been arranged for the evening, one of those miscellaneous gatherings of old and young which country people like to get together. It was to be composed of almost all the neighboring acquaintances of the several families then in the house-uncles, aunts, and cousins, up from the city, to enjoy the present for the sake of the old times. "How will they get on without Jennie?" said Arthur to himself; "she must sleep this morning, at least." He had yet to learn that Jennie was never self-indulgent when the wishes or needs of another called her to activity. He had a hint of this when, in a game of romps with the children, he permitted himself to be led into the kitchen, where he found her deep in jellies and custards, cake, and trifles of innumerable kinds, and when, returning from the woods at the head of a merry train laden with evergreens, she planned the decor ations of the rooms, as lavish of care and thought as if she had spent the previous night in bed, like the uproarious troop around her. She was absent from the tea table, but she was ready for the earliest of the evening guests, dressed in one of those black silks with which Arthur had made acquaintance in her closet, and for ornament only a knot of gay ribbon and her garland of thorn.

Arthur did his best to make himself agreeable to his young hostess, but she told him that he was at home, and must take care of himself, or, if he would be very good, he might help her to amuse the children. The latter was certainly a novel suggestion, but Arther was fast falling in love, and finding it impossible to keep away from his charmer, he established himself as her aid, ordinary and extraordinary. There was a whole room full of boys and girls, and Jennie and Arthur soon found themselves busy enough. They danced with the little people until the elders wanted the large parlors, and then played games of every kind, served them with refreshments, that no shy one should be overlooked, shawled, and bonnetted, and hatted them, and fairly saw then into the carriage and out of the grounds.

By some unknown process one of the guest chambers had been vacated for Arthur, who moved unwillingly from his fascinating quarters. He grumbled about it to himself in a manner which the arrangement by no means justified. He said that he hated guest chambers—they always had an uninhabited aspect; and then he smiled as he remembered that Mr. Hamilton's were seldom empty. He eighty. It was on the cold side of the house, he argued, but the curtain of crimson damask effectually shut out the north star and its circling constel-'Tis the books that are wanted, he suggested, but moving uneasily in his chair he beheld a glass door closing a recess in the wall, and ranged behind it were most of his favorite authors, from Chaucer to Hawthorne. He reluctantly confessed that he needed only an atmosphere warmed and vitalized by Jennie's presence to make everything else delightful.

The period appointed for Arthur's visit passes but too quickly, and his return home was anything but pleasurable. He found Adolphe no longer amusing, and Pierre's dishonesty unendurable. His beautiful apartment looked cheerless. He wanted the basket and sewing chair more than ever. He bore it awhile, and then wrote to Mr. Hamilton that he was lonely and blue, and longed to get back to the cheerful country house.

"Poor fellow," said Mr. Hamilton, "it is shocking dull, this living in chambers. I tried it myself once and came near hanging myself. And it is very cheerful here, as Arthur says. He may come mayn't he, mother, and stay as long as he likes?"

Mrs. Hamilton, who never differed from her spouse in hospitable intentions, answered "Yes: and the return mail carried an intimation to Arthur that he was welcome to a plate and bed at "The Grove" at any and all times.

There was a something vastly suspicious in the manner of Arthur's setting out for this second visit. A hamper of excellent wine just received from a to be of a kind that Mr. Hamilton had commended. Bruno, the great dog, accompanied him, because Jennie liked dogs; and among his luggage was a trunk filled with choice engravings and objects of art, while a fine saddle horse followed him. ostensibly because he could not be trusted at the stables. but really intended as a present to Jennie, should it appear probable that she would accept the gift.

I heard pretty regularly from Arthur during the winter, his letters being dated from "The Grove' as frequently as from his chambers; but I could only infer from their general tone that affairs were only infer from their general tone that altairs were progressing hopefully. One morning, however, in the following spring, upon entering a jeweler's shop, I perceived one of the proprietors in close attendance upon a young man, who was standing with an open jewel case before him, and giving minute directions for the resetting of some magnificent pearls. "Arthur!" I exclaimed, and in a minute Arthur was whispering, "Congratulate me, coz.—I have won her!"

coz,—I have won her!"

And so Jennie Hamilton, without beauty, or style, or fortune, married my admired and petted cousin; and from that day to this he has uttered fervent thanksgivings that the lovable home side of womanhood was revealed to him before he had been

# Aseful, Scientific. &c.

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

BY CHAS. D. BRAGDON.

[Mr. Bragdon, President of the Chicago Gardener's Society, delivered the following address of welcome before the Illinois State Horticultural Society, on the occasion of its recent meeting in Chicago. It has not yet been published as delivered. The following is a corrected copy:]

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Illinois State Horticultural Society: - A talented woman once wrote: 'What is done interests me more than what is thought or supposed. Every fact is impure, but every fact contains in it the juices of life. Every fact is a clod, from which may grow an amaranth or

"May I not greet you, sir, and gentlemen, as representatives of a class to which this woman, by her confession, belonged-a class who read romance in reality, philosophy and poetry in fact, and the record of truth in all things-who revel in the wonderful disclosures which follow the study of nature and natural law, reap rich harvests of pure enjoyments in the peaceful pursuits to which you are so devoted, who, to use a hackneyed couplet:

"'Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in every thing.

"May I not welcome you to our city and to our hospitalities, as diligent searchers after truth? For truth, like nature, is permanent—is enduring. And I may add, pertinently, I trust, that this search for truth is the work of this life-the Alpha and Omega of our mission here!

"It is to be sought out and adopted-searched for as for hidden treasure, and with a zeal corresponding to that with which we follow after comparative

"Truth is worthy the labor mankind expend in finding it. It is omnipotent and omnipresent. It is every where in nature, and as powerful as it is constant in the exercise of its power. It surrounds us, molds our life, controls our existence—is material to

"Truth is sweet, palatable, profitable-always sweet to the honest man, palatable to the upright, and profitable to all men. It is beautiful, too. Shaftsbury wrote a great truth when he wrote, 'the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth.' And he might have added—all truth

"Again, I say, it is to be sought for everywhere and by everybody. No one is released from the responsibility of this work in life, for it is the test by which we fix the standard value of all things and theories, physical substances, and metaphysical nonentities.

"Every bud that bursts, every tiny grass blade that springs from the rested and winter nourished earth, every pebble and every dew drop, every germ of a new life, is a truth, and involves a multitude of other truths in its existence.

"Causabon says: 'The study of truth is perpetually joined with a love of virtue, for there is no virtue which derives not its original from truth. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the cement of all society.' Its study, therefore, involves virtue and begets knowledge; it is something to do to secure it and adopt it. We are to seek it for its own sake-seek it for the good it may do us-seek it for the power it will give us to do good to others-seek it everywhere and constantly.

"Colton says: 'Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have found it far more convenient to adulterate the truth than to refine themselves. They will not advance their minds to the standard, therefore they lower the standard to their minds.'

"This may be true of the language of truth, abstractly, and Colton's words will be appreciated by such of you as have much commerce with men; but it will be found that the great natural truths which underlie success in all the departments of human life, directly dependent upon them, must become current; not only so, but so familiar to us all that we shall be able to detect the genuine from the counterfeit, and reject the adulterated.

"Something must be done to obtain this result. We are all convinced of it. We have ample experience teaching us the fact; our interests demand it; we feel the pressure of circumstances -- circumstances which we have not the power to controldaily. We have not the power, because we have not the knowledge which gives the power-we submit per force to circumstances-and how tamelu do we submit! Where is our patient, persistent effort to dig up the truth or class of truths that shall bring us to relief?

"We have enemies-open and secret enemies. They prey upon us, destroy our substance, neutralize our labor, dishearten and disarm us! Why? Because we do not know them-do not know the truths which illumine the laws that govern themwhich disclose to us the guise in which they come to torment us, and the character of their weapons. How shall we meet them, and what must be the order of battle, what the mode of attack? and what will be the result of a victory on either side? It is plain, if we study our own interests, that the causes which contribute to our adversity must be sought out and removed. The incidental growth of weeds and hedgerows in the way of our progress must be hewn down and uprooted.

"We have friends—open and secret friends, known and unknown, appreciated and unappreciatedfriends that labor for us, promote our interests, minfriend in Europe preceded him, because it happened | ister to our comfort, and aid in the supply of our wants. They often come in disguise, and we too often repel them. They are a good providence to us. They prey upon our enemies, and surround and defend us from them. They linger about the homestead, and in the orchard, garden and field, they labor for us. They are active ministers to our comfort-faithful and true agents. It is important we should know them. It is imperative that we learn to distinguish our friends from our enemies. The search for truth involves the acquisition of this knowledge. And I do not underestimate any man's knowledge, when I aver that only the A B C of the truths that affect our life and prosperity, as a producing people, have been learned.

"This, then, I think, is the character of the work pefore us—the intent that has gathered us together. "In behalf, therefore, of the Society I have the honor to represent, and the lovers of horticultural truth in this city, and as co-laborers, miners, delvers after truth, I give you good greeting, and a right cordial welcome to Chicago."

THE mind is like a trunk. If well packed, it holds almost everything; if ill packed, next to

# Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:- Inclosed you will find an enigma for insertion in your columns at pleasure. It will be a little different from those you generally use, and will be rather difficult to work out:

I AM composed of 84 characters.

1st. My 69, 74, 2, 8, 30, 11, 38, 52, 4, 38, 11, 34, 64, 37, 70 is a query generally asked by my 17, 20, 27, 58, 3, 42 on the advent of my 30, 5, 51, 1, 35, 15, 61, 28, 37 into society. My 32, 7, 64, 10, 25, 22, 52, 13, 69, 36, 55 is a short sen-

tence which is, at certain times, used with great effect by my 11, 67, 27, 12, 24, 9, 61, 28, 57, 42 who have marriageable daughters, to the discomfiture of their 25, 28, 66, 44, 47. My 81, 63, 73, 3, 51, when placed before my 81, 23, 48, 80, represents a time long to be remembered by all American

My 88, 51, 62 is in the singular number, but if my 84 be added, it becomes plural.

5th. My 46, 32, 68, 28 is a name which ought to be held dear by every 31, 71, 42, 21, 50, 37, 27; but when my 65, 2, 32, 17, 27, 9, 73, 51 use it, it is changed to that of my 61, 11, 1, 14, 5, 41.

My 16, 35, 39, 19, 50 comes next before my 21, 73, 43, 16, but my 11, 36, 62, 70, 24 comes last of all.

7th. My 63, 60, 20, 37, 34, 10 are due by all my 59, 72, 44, 5, 18, 24, 63, 41, 32, 38, 1, 74 to my 6, 54, 22, 18, 72, 3, 42, 74; that is, all who have stood up manfully for my 9, 69, 30, 19. 59, in this the time of our country's 27, 58, 74, 13, 72,

8th. My 26, 69, 37, 40, 71, 8 bears the same relation to my 29 69, 45, 22 that my 82, 48, 79 bears to the sum of my 29, 58, 12, 43, 48, 78, and my 23, 54, 32, 9, 1, 48, 75.

9th. My 33, 28, 42, 71, 10 was the means of raising my 67, 56. 49, 16, 41, 44, 74 from the 30, 9, 24, 45, 62 to 4, 32, 29, 15, thereby causing great excitement among the 33, 3, 6, 42. 0th. My 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 is another form of express

ing my 1, 46, 5, 51, 7, 48, 13, 19, 9, 8, 15, 61, 32, 67, 4, 58, 38, 37, 10, 12, 11, 44, 72, 2, 71, 37, 52, 57, 22, 27, 16, 37, 52, 29, 64, 68, 7, 48, 74, 69, 47, 6, 60, 11, 71, 42, 66, 87, 27, 42, 73, 45, 55, 51, 2, 44, 37, 52, 9, 28, 27, 50, 37, 27, 55, 32, 30, 54, 63, 48, 51, 32, 37, 55.

11th. By using my 39, 5, 57, 42, 22, 45, 55, 72, 16, 51, 26, 62, and my 32, 37, 70, 28, 51, 44, 58, 1, 48, this enigma may be

12th. My 27, 52, 7, 36, 11, 38, 57, 15 conducts one of the best papers for the benefit of my 68, 20, 72, 61, 3, 41, 10 that has ever been published in 13, 2, 55, 74, 6, 24, 43, 8, 42. th. Take away my 14, 73, 20, 27, my 25, 38, 52, 48, and my

5, 8, 63, and my 35, 55, 30, 74 from my 19, 71, 61, 50, 37, 68, 41, 56, 36, 28, and nothing will remain. 14th. My 39, 66, 44, 4 was once called 36, 73, 9, 65, 44, 41, 58,

31, 16, 37, 27, 42, together with my 24, 41, 61, 10, my 29,

44, 10, and my 21, 56, 51, 37, 16, 25, 66, 42 was called 33, 44, 18, 69, 1, 28, 72, because they were supposed to be 70, 11, 27, 42 instead of men. My whole may be divided in two parts, without the first of

which no love-letter could be written, nor no newspaper printed. Nearly all of my first part was used in writing the Declaration of Independence. My last part is of so much use to all of us that we could not do without it very well. It pleases the possessor to know it well, and those who have not knowledge of it, desire to have. A complete knowledge of my whole is seldom attained, and a partial knowledge of my vhole has made many a poor man rich. "WATERMELON."

Cross Creek Village, Pa., 1862. In order that our young readers may have sufficient time to work out the foregoing; the answer will not be published until the 22d of February.

## CHARADE.

My first is marked by good or ill, Or is a blessing or a wee; My second does each purpose fill Of use, variety, or show; United, they a thing express That's never found in scenes of pleasure, Whose use a moral may impress. And of the first it is the measure

Answer in two weeks.

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

SOLD a hogshead of 63 gallons of molasses for \$25, and by o doing made as many cents on each gallon as I paid dollars or hogshead. Required, purchase price.

January, 1862. WM. CHAPLIN. Answer in two weeks

ANSVERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 626.

Answer to Bouquet of Flowers:-1, Four-o'clock; 2, Fox Glove; 3, Sweet William; 4, White Lily; 5, Blue Bell; 6, Red Pink; 7, Lady's Slipper; 8, Rich Lydia; 9, Cow-slip; 10, Monkshood; 11, Jessa-mine; 12, Lady of the Lake; 13, Wax Pink; 14, Damask Rose; 15, Lark-spur; 16, Rose-Mary; 17, Morning Glory: 18, Car-nation.

Answer to Decapitations:-Clock, boat, boil, pear, brook seven, plane, broom, bale, box, bowl, table.

Answer to Geometrical Problem:-100.

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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

TERMS IN ADVANCE:

Two DOLLARS A YEAR -- To Clubs and Agents as follows :-

or \$10; Ten, and one free, for \$15; Fifteen, and one free, for \$21; Twenty, and one free, for \$25; and any greater number at same rate—only \$1.25 per copy. Club papers directed to individuals and sent to as many different Post-Offices as desired. As we prepay American postage on papers sent to the British Province our Canadian agents and friends must add 12% cents per copy to the alph rates of the RURAL. The lowest price of copies s Europe, &c., is \$2.50—including postage.

THE above Terms and Rates are invariable. Therefore any person who is not an agent, sending the club rate (\$1.50) or \$1.25) for a single copy (the price of which is \$2,) will only receive the paper the length of time the money pays for at full single copy price. People who send us less than published rates, and request the paper for a year, or a return of the money, cannot be accommodated—for it would be unjust to others to comply, and a great inconvenience to return remittances. The only way to get the RURAL for less than \$2 a year, is to form or join a club.

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

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS are always in order, whether in ones, wos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions can commence with the volume or any number; but the former specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it."

OUR INDUCEMENTS for obtaining subscribers to the Thirteenth Volume of the RURAL, for 1862, are of the most Liberal and Substantial character. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as agents.

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

No TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs

SEE PUBLISHER'S NOTICES on preceding page.