TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

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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 Confributors.

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 Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Farily Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being second noted interests it zealously advocates. As a FARILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being acconducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It emiraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Hiterary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it the most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING.-No. 111.

In the last number we endeavored to give to young farmers a little insight into the philosophy of drainage, its necessity, and the evils resulting from its neglect. We do not of course design, in this place, to furnish an essay on drainage, but it may be well to mention a few of the advantages apparent to the most casual observer. A good underground drain, across a lot, is just about as good as a footpath, and in the spring its course is marked very plainly, by both the color and texture of the soil. Above this drain it is dry, friable, fit to work, and will not adhere to the tools or the boots; while on each side it is a cold, heavy, pasty mass. Later in the season, over and about the drain the soil is found light and mellow. while that which has not received the benefit of drainage is hard, and turns up in cakes, that are pulverized with great difficulty. It will not take very great wisdom to understand what would be the effect of thorough and complete drainage, which would allow the water to pass through the soil as though it were held in a basket or seive, which would be nothing less than early plowing and planting, and early and abundant harvests, to say nothing of some incidental, though important advantages, in the way of improved health and comfort, for standing water and undrained land have slain more than war.

Next in importance to drainage, and intimately connected with it, is deep culture. He who prepares the soil six inches deep says, in effect, to all his plants, thus far shalt thou go and no further. Every observing farmer knows that the roots of nearly all our cultivated plants will go down at least three times the depth, if they have a chance, in search of food, and that this size and productiveness of the plant is in proportion to its root.

The gardener, by grafting the apple upon the root of a small variety, reduces the tree from its natural and gigantic proportions,-twenty or thirty feet in height, and bearing ten or twenty barrels of fruit,to a miniature tree, five or six feet in height, which could be carried in the hand, and from which he is well pleased to obtain a bushel of apples. If by providing a too shallow soil the farmer prevents a natural growth of roots, the plant becomes dwarfed and bears but little seed. To this it may perhaps be said, if the gardener by dwarfing his apples and pears can obtain a fair crop by planting thicker, and thus having more plants to the acre, why may not the farmer pursue the same course? In the first place, the dwarfing of the tree is not accomplished by cramping and injuring its natural roots. This process has been tried and abandoned, for the same reason that should cause every farmer to abandon the growing of dwarf plants in his field; it produces disease and unfruitfulness. The dwarf tree is produced by putting it upon roots of a very small growth naturally, and every means must be taken to give these dwarf roots all the depth and fertility of soil that they require for a fine healthy growth, and for their full development, or failure is certain. The fruit on these dwarf trees, if the requirements of the roots are met, and they have in other respects received good treatment, is as fine as that on the largest tree; but it will be found as a general rule that the seed, or fruit of a stunted plant, is in proportion to its size. Good, plump grain, fit for exhibition, is not expected from a starved plant. It must be understood that we are speaking of the general rule, for there are soils and manures that tend to a development of straw and others of grain. Again, the gardener has a particular object in placing his tree upon small roots, such as early fruiting and beauty, none of which affect the former.

A very pretty experiment, teaching the effects of deep tillage and various other useful lessons in agriculture, and pointing out the proper road for improvement, may be tried by any one who has a little patience. Select a piece of ground, an eighth of an acre or so, as near of a quality as possible in all respects. Divide into beds, each containing onehundredth of an acre. Select some plant or grain

and sow seed broadcast; another of the same depth. sow in drills; in another dibble in the seed three or four inches apart each way; and in another dibble in the seed in rows three or four inches apart in the rows, and the rows wide enough apart to allow the use of the hoe. In another set of beds dig the soil eighteen inches deep, and plant the same number of beds, and in the same manner, as before. Harvest the grain carefully and note the result. Such an experiment, conducted carefully, will furnish a vast amount of useful information, and give many hints of great value, that will be remembered by the cultivator in all his future operations. If every farmer, or one in a thousand, had a little experimental patch of even a few rods, the knowledge thus accumulated would be of more real advantage than a host of theories, and teach important truths in a way not to be misunderstood. Who can tell what would be the result, if one farmer in every county would devote even twenty feet square to the work of improving wheat, or any other grain, by selecting and sowing the finest cars for a succession of years?

Many of our readers will remember the facts we published in the RURAL last year, of the great improvement of wheat, made in England, by Mr. HAL-LET, who in four years, by taking pains to select and sow the best, had increased the head from the ordinary size to more than one foot in length, bearing over one hundred large kernels, and averaging about twenty-five heads to each plant or stool. Here is a field of improvement open to every one.

The good effects of deep tillage are numerous and important. In addition to the first and great advantage of giving sufficient space for the roots, plants growing in a deep soil will not usually suffer from moisture during the dry spells of summer. The rains have an opportunity to moisten well down, and in dry seasons, though the surface may be as dry as powder, the roots are where they can obtain sufficient moisture to endure any ordinary drouth without injury. Corn shows want of moisture by the rolling of the leaf, but this effect is rarely seen when corn is grown in a soil pulverized to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. The surface is often exhausted of some of the important constituents of plants, and while there may exist in the subsoil a sufficiency of these for a number of years, they are useless until mixed with the surface soil, or so broken up as to permit the roots to descend in quest of needed food. We have already said enough to direct attention to this manner of improvement, and all we ask is a thorough trial. Plows are now manufactured so that they will break up the soil eighteen inches deep, and therefore the work is not expensive. In our next we will speak of the advantages of thorough pulverization and liberal manuring.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THE WEST.

Ir needs, above all things else human, perhaps, really skillful Veterinarians. It may be said the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, needs the same. Granted. But there is no part of that country that needs it more than that portion of it lying west and north-west of Ohio.

I have before written of this matter; but its mportance, not only to the country and the classes who suffer, but to the enterprising young men who will qualify themselves to occupy this field of usefulness, impels me to recur to it again. I know of no broader professional field than this; and certainly none that will prove more lucrative to the man who enters it with intelligence and skill. I do not desire to induce a growth of Charlatans. Such a remedy for the ills to be cured would be worse than the disease which now preys upon the prosperity of Western Agriculturists. There are too many mountebanks now this side the Alleghanies. Let me make an assertion, and let it be thought of both by the young men who are to-day determining what profession they will adopt, and by the farmers of the West. It is this: That the cash value of the swine lost by disease in Illinois alone, during the year 1861, would build and put in operation an Agricultural College and endow it with at least one million dollars! Mark, I say the loss of swine alone. at present prices, if you please. Add to this the loss of cattle, horses, and sheep, and it will almost and perhaps quite pay for a homestead for every poor citizen in the State.

We submit to be taxed directly to feed and pamper political plunderers, but we overlook the equally direct and yet involuntary tax upon our ignorance. The tax of neglect to which I referred in a former article, large and onerous as it is, does not compare with that we actually pay because we do not know what we ought and might know; or at least, what we might provide should be taught to our children.

Since writing the foregoing I have seen in a daily paper an extract from the Tazewell (Illinois) Republican, in which it is asserted that "a disease resem bling the Hog Cholera has broken out, and is making sad havoc among the cattle in the southern part of the (Tazewell) County."

Here is the need spoken of, located. Who will supply it?

SWEET ITEMS--BEET SUGAR. The revolution is extending in its influence daily.

It has turned the channel of capital,—or rather has for experiment. We will suppose wheat is the one | blocked up old channels,—and now Northern capital

be employed in the production of staples of manufacture. The low price of food, and the present high prices of cotton, wool, sugar, &c., are going to revolutionize our husbandry. Free labor is going to be invested in the production of these staples aided by the influence of manufacturing capital, which has hitherto discouraged any inovations upon old practices, because said capital was doing well enough where it was employed. Now, however, our sugar refineries, that were dependent for stock upon the New Orleans supply, are out of employment; capital is idle; machinery is standing still This, it is found, does not pay. Hence there is time, and it is found profitable, to experiment with our Sorghum sirups. It is found they can be refined so as to make a superior merchantable article. A great demand springs up for these sirups. The culture next year will be largely extended. The mode of clarifying will be perfected by cultivators,-at least by local establishments,-and we will make our own sirups at home, and export

But where are we to get the sugar? The best informed are still skeptical as to the fact that it exists in the Sorghum in such quantities as to render its manufacture profitable. Unlike the Southern cane, it is believed that the sugar once extracted or precipitated, the remaining and resulting sirup of the Sorghum would be an inferior article. It is believed there is sufficient sugar in the Sorghum, as grown here, to make a first class sirup; and that the sirup product is and will be of more value to the country, than the sugar which might be extracted from the same juice. This question however, is not settled; but measures will be taker, and preparations are being made to settle it the coming season, beyond a peradventure.

Meantime, men, acting upon this belief, are looking to the sugar-beet as the only-st least the most feasible—source for a supply of sugar. Its culture and manufacture for this purpose in the German States, is wonderfully profitable, netwithstanding the enormous taxes imposed upon it by government. With our system of culture, favorable soil and climate, and comparatively light taxes, it is believed it will be found very profitable here, to both the cultivator and manufacturer.

The only question to be determined, is whether the beet grown in our soil and climate will contain a sufficient per centum of sugar to render its manufacture profitable. To determine this question, par ties in this city are importing seed to place in the hands of cultivators in different parts of the State for the purpose of procuring the root, with which to make experiments. If the sugar is found in the beet as grown here, the means and processes will be provided wherewith to extract it. If any sugar is found, it will be cane sugar; hence the quantity found will determine the utility of its culture.

It would save a year's waiting if the pure sugar bee could be found in a sufficient quantity with which to experiment. It has been grown here. Perhaps some of the Western Rural readers have cultivated it the past season; or know parties who have done so. If so, and they will address the writer, at Chi cago, giving the information, they will be doing the country a service.

To indicate the importance of this movement to the people of the West, who import and use sugar largely, it will be only necessary to give a single item. From the annual report of the sugar trade of the country, I learn that the amount of sugar imported from foreign countries in 1860, was 665, 168,000 pounds; and in 1861, it was 540,780,000 pounds,-mark, this is exclusive of that grown in the Southern States! The reader may easily comprehend the importance of any movement at home which will retain the money paid for this sugar by the people of the West,—a movement which, in addition, will tend to appreciate the prices of such grain and other provisions as we may produce.

We can grow our own sirups; let us know whether we cannot, with equal profit, grow our own sugar.

One more item occurs to me:-That if the sugar beet, as grown here, contains the sugar, it is a surer and an easier crop to cultivate than the Sorghum. Our climate and soil is eminently adapted to root culture. Let farmers think on this subject.

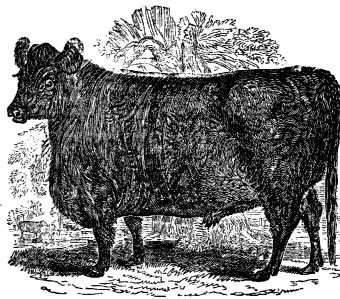
A HINT TO SORGHUM MANUFACTURERS.

Talking with an experienced sugar refiner the other day, he said it was a great mistake that the entire process of evaporation could be successfully prosecuted at a single operation. The process of defecation is not done by the refiner, by boiling the juice or sirup. It is is heated slowly, but is not allowed to boil until it is purified. A single vessel or evaporator, for the manufacture of good refined sirup, will not answer. It must be clarified before it is boiled. This hint will be elaborated hereafter.

GALLOWAY CATTLE,

THOUGH of comparatively recent introduction in this country, the Galloway breed of cattle is attracting considerable attention. Some fine herds have been established, within the past six or eight years. mostly in Canada, where the breed is increasing in numbers and popularity. The Galloways have been well represented at the shows of the Provincial chosen. Dig one bed the usual depth of plowing is seeking new employment. In the West, it is to Association of Canada West, for several years past.

At the last show of the Association, (held in Lon- prevailing and fashionable color is black—a few are don, Sept., 1861,) the display was such as to prove of a dark brindle brown, and still fewer speckled there is no diminution in the growing popularity of with white spots, and some of them are of a dun or



GALLOWAY OX IN GOOD CONDITION.

array-about fifty head. This breed was introduced into Canada only a few years ago, by Mr. Roddick of Cobourg, and seems to have made rapid progress in public favor. They are quite hardy, and well adapted to the climate. They are polled (hornless) and generally black-nearly as uniform in color as the Devons. We were unable to obtain names of exhibitors in this class, but believe JNO. STEWART of Wentworth, J. RODDICK of Brantford, J. NICK-ERSON of Norfolk, F. W. THOMSON and J. FLEMING of York, J. Lyons of Flamboro, and John McLean of Simcoe, were among them."

The accompanying illustrations and description of the Galloways will interest many RURAL readers, and answer those who have sought information on the subject.

The Galloways are natives of Scotland, and derive their name from the ancient province in which they originated. According to Youart, the Galloway cattle are straight and broad in the back, and nearly level from the head to the rump, are round in the ribs, and also between the shoulders and the ribs, and the ribs and the loins, and broad in the loin, without any large projecting book bones. In roundness of barrel and fullness of ribs they will compare with any breed, and also in the proportion which the loins bear to the hook bones, or protuberances of the ribs. When viewed from above, the whole body appears beautifully rounded, like the longitudinal section of a roller. They are long in the quarters and ribs, and deep in the chest. but not broad in the twist. There is less space between the hook or hip bones and the ribs than in most other breeds, a consideration of much import ance, for the advantage of length of carcass consists in the animal being well ribbed home, or as



FAT GALLOWAY COW.

"The Galloway is short in the leg, and moderately fine in the shank bones—the happy medium preserved in the leg, which secures hardihood and disposition to fatten. With the same cleanness and shortness of shank, there is no breed so large and muscular above the knee, while there is more room for the deep, broad and capacious chest. He is clean, not fine and slender, but well proportioned, in the neck and chaps; a thin and delicate neck would not correspond with the broad shoulders, deep chest, and close, compact form of the breed. The neck of the Galloway bull is thick almost to a fault. The head is rather heavy; the eyes are not prominent, and the ears are large, rough, and full of logical demonstration? long hairs on the inside.

"The Galloway is covered with a loose mellow skin of medium thickness, which is clothed with long, soft, silky hair. The skin is thinner than that of the Leicestershire, but not so fine as the Lide of of your readers. 1st. The mode of keeping them. the Short-horn, yet it handles soft and kindly. The

this excellent breed. As stated in our report of the drab color. Dark colors are uniformly preferred,

from the belief that they indicate hardiness of constitution."

The reputation of the Galloway cows, as milkers, is not what may be considered superior; but although the quantity is not great, it is rich in quality, yielding a large proportion of butter. A cow that gives from twelve to sixteen quarts daily would rank very high, and this amount will produce more than a pound and a half of butter. The average milk product, however, cannot be estimated at more than six or eight quarts per day, for the five summer months after feeding her calf. For the next four months, half this quantity is about all that will be obtained, and for two or three months

exhibition:—"The Galloways appeared in goodly | she will be dry. The docility of the Galloways is remarkable, constituting a most valuable point. It is very rare that even a bull is furious or troublesome.

REVIEW.*

BY AD VALOREM. THE WAR AND AGRICULTURE

This war should be looked upon as a process of development — as an era of preparation for greater. progress than we have yet made in civilization and enlightenment. The heart is made better by suffering. Why may not a people be purified by a similar process. We were getting rich and effeminate in our habits—thoughtless and extravagant—reckless of our privileges and prodigal of the power a free representative government bestows upon its citizens. Individual interests were dividing and alienating each from the other, and destroying our strength and character as a people.

The war has united us; has shown us our weakness and the causes contributing to our degeneration. It is teaching us the value of our system of government and the character and motives of we have elevated to office. It is cooling the partisan heat that so nearly consumed us; it is developing the patriotism of pure men, and discovering the value and beauty of honesty in high places.

The lesson being taught farmers is an important one. The Editor says, what is true, when he asserts that the taxes are to come out of the soil—that the burthen ultimately falls upon the farmer. And it ought to teach us the importance of using all the power vested in us as citizens to place righteous men in high places. If caucuses and conventions are to determine who shall be our rulers, it is our duty

to control those caucuses and conventions and speak thro' them. We must pay some attention to public affairs personally, if we would have our interests regarded. We must use the talents and powers given us to secure and perpetuate our rights and our government. Who shall say that this war could not, would not, have been avoided had the people used their sovereignty to express their own will-if they had not allowed political demagogues to use them to secure an endorsement of their own corrupt schemes.

A CHAPTER ON POULTRY.

ALTHOUGH much has been said of Poultry, and although the article under the above

head gives much of interest concerning the different families of fowls, much more needs to be said of the economy of this branch of husbandry and of the modes of management which obtain among those who regard this husbandry profitable. Detail the mode. Abstract results are of little value. It is an easy matter to say-"There, sir, is a barrer of eggs, laid by a half dozen yellow hens, in a half dozen weeks." But the novice in this kind of husbandry asks, How do you keep your hens; and Where? What do you feed them? &c., &c. There are men who assert that poultry-raising is as profitable as sheep-raising. But who believes it? Who will believe it without a

SWEET POTATO CULTURE.

THERE is one or two points in the article by your Western Aid," to which I wish to call the attention Of RURAL NEW-YORKER, No. II, Vol. XIII.

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The degree of temperature given, and the importance of its being equable, have been, in two or three instances, confirmed by large cultivators and gentlemen who have good success in keeping the crop through the winter. They must not be stored in large bulk, or thick. And second, they must be carefully handled. An old farmer once told me that much of the "disease" or rot of the Irish potato may charged to careless, reckless handling. He had experimented until he had become satisfied that some varieties were as easily injured by harsh handling as apples, and would rot quite as soon in consequence thereof. The Sweet potato may be easily destroyed by the same process.

FATTENING HOGS.

In answer to some of your correspondents' queries, I give the following, as the gist of my own experience, and the testimony of many others. Ground cooked, untermented food is best for fattening hogs. Ashes promote the animals' health. Light is essential to the health of man or brute; and room to exercise and obtain pure air will not prevent the improved quiet breeds from fattening.

An axiom. No animal food should be eaten which is obtained by depriving the animal of the essentials to health.

FARMERS SHOULD GROW FLAX.

YES, because the greater the variety of the products of the farm the greater the independence of the husbandman. The economical value of this staple is now largely increased without reference at all to the seed for manufacturing purposes. Simply for the seed, it will give as much profit per acre as wheat, as it is ordinarily cultivated.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

THE Editor's talk on this subject is timely and good. All of us remember what a sort of newbroom look the old village put on when the "new square" was first fenced, the rich loam first disturbed and maples, elms, hickories, and willows of tall ggrowth and full top were planted therein and thereabout. We all remember what a tree-planting mania possessed the citizens -- how diligently they worked, and how proudly and professionally they walked about the grounds Sabbath mornings, examining the works of their hands and the mysteries and forms of trees they had planted -- how patronizingly they bowed to us farmers in our lumber wagons with hickory spring seats - indeed what an aristocratic air the whole village suddenly put on the moment the public square got, "rigged up." And we remember that the tall trees didn't grow some of them scarcely leaved out the first season, and few of them at all the second; and the willows that ISAAC IMABOVE planted on the knoll, in his grounds, drooped, but never wept; the hickories that he planted on the edge of the swale never burst the big buds of promise they were covered with when ISAAC cut the "superfluous tap root," in order to get the tree out of the ground.' One or two of the maples grew; but the tops of the majority of them had never been violated with a knife, while the roots had been chopped and haggled with a dull ax that it "wouldn't hurt to put into the ground,' and they soon stood skeletons, accusing the planter of wanton thoughtlessness and vandalism.

Periodically, these spasmodic tree planting epidemics attack villages; but all they amount to generally, is disfigurement. The article suggesting what is here written, is in good season and gives directions for commencing and prosecuting the work. The trustees of villages should at once call armeeting of the citizens, submit plans and appoint committees to look for trees, and employ competent men to transplant them; and it would be well to resolve not to manufacture paupers, or allow any one to do it under license; and devote the sum usually appropriated to their support, to this best way of increasing the population of the village and enhancing the value of property therein.

WHAT WE BUY.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I have been looking over the list of importations into the country during e veer 1860 and have been much interested and with your permission would like to present a few facts to the readers of the RURAL. Nothing gives so good an index of the character of the man as a look at his expense book; that is, supposing it is kept honestly. I would not give a cent to know the thoughts or intents or secret acts of a man, if I could just learn exactly how he spends his money - this would reveal the whole story without prejudice or favor. Happy is the man who is not ashamed to have his friends and the world see a faithful account of his personal expenses. Now it has struck me that we can tell something of the character of a nation by knowing what it buys; and just now, when war expenses are heavy and taxes are high. and there is cause and perhans a disposition for retrenchment, it is well to look at our national bill of expenses, and see if we cannot cut off some costly superfluities, or at least content ourselves with the productions of the industry of our own land. The money we send abroad is wasted, just as much as though it was sunk in the middle of the ocean; but what we use among ourselves is kept in circulation, benefitting the laborer and the mechanic, the farmer, and making everybody pleasant and happy. Just now, too, I for one have no sympathy with the foreign aristocratic governments of Europe, for they have treated us meanly, and taken advantage of our present troubles to show their hatred of our democratic system of government, and their sympathy with the meanest and most unreasonable rebellion that ever disturbed a civilized nation. I. for one, would like a system of non-intercourse, not established by the government, but practiced by our patriotic people. We have enough of our own to eat, drink, and wear, and need not be dependent rupon the nations of Europe. I am glad to see that Secretary Stanton has concluded that we can now supply all munitions of war needed, and that no more will be imported from foreign countries.

Our tea bill in 1860 was nearly nine million. scoffee twenty-two million, wine and liquors eleven million, and cigars and tobacco six million. Now Task readers of the RURAL how much of this nearly forty million was necessary to the health and comfort of our people? If people must smoke and schew, is not the Connecticut Seed Leaf good enough; and with a country unequalled in the production of fruit, why should we import the mixed liquors got up for us by foreigners? Our foreign clothing cost us two million, watches nearly three million, tanned leather a million and a half, gems a million, gloves a million and a half, crockery four million, flax seed nearly three million, cotton and linen rags over a million and a half. American clothing is good enough for anybody, and so is

people would only save the rags they now throw away, the benefit to themselves and the country would be very great. We paid over five million for foreign molasses, but I am glad to hear, from reports the present year, that there is a prospect that this heavy expense will be stopped, as the farmers of the West are beginning to believe that with the Sorghum they can produce sweetening enough for the continent. I hope they will also do something towards cutting down the thirty million that we pay every year for foreign sugar. But only think of importing honey while we have honey enough produced to supply every family with abundance, if we would only allow the bees to gather it, with plenty for exportation; and yet we are foolish enough to spend a large

sum every year for a very inferior quality of honey. I hope our troubles will teach us national economy, and that for the present at least we will omy, and that for the produce.

NATIONAL.

TIMELY HINTS ABOUT FUEL

HOW AND WHEN TO PREPARE WOOD FOR USE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Allow-me to say a few words to your readers, at least to all it may concern. Some of our farming friends are very negligent in regard to cutting firewood, and preparing the same properly for use; therefore, a word just now may not be out of place to those who have heretofore been careless in this respect.

There is a time for everything, and the most convenient time, and the best mode of preparing and seasoning wood, is the theme before us. The winter season is comparatively one of leisure with farmers, and, therefore, the most convenient for obtaining the necessary amount of fuel for the year to come The best way I have ever tried, or seen, is to go to the woods and cut the timber about four feet long, more or less, according to the size of the stove in which the wood is to be used; split all large sticks small enough to be handled with ease in loading and unloading. Be sure and chop all you need, and more than you need for the year to come; and be very sure to get it all up to your woodshed-door before the snow leaves the ground, or you will be caught unprepared, as thousands are every year.

During the winter months, in our northern climate, swampy, low lands (and many have wood-lots of this kind) are frozen, so that approach is comparatively easy, and is the only time when fuel can be obtained from such places with economy and ease. Even where there is no water or mud to contend with, the sleighing season is emphatically the time to secure a huge pile of firewood for family use.

After your woodpile at the door has increased to the proper size (which, in your estimation, will last one year), saw and split the right length and size for the stove or stoves to be used. When the ground is wet with the melting snow and heavy spring rains, this work can be done profitably, when it is impossible for farmers to do much else on the farm. But many dread sawing wood at the house, and I must confess I am among that number, yet there are men ready and willing to be employed, and I have found by experience that it is the cheapest and best, in the end, to get some good man at the business, and make a business of it until all is prepared for use. To be sure, if you can do it yourself, it is economy to do so; but it is poor policy indeed to cut fuel piecemeal, as needed, to save hiring it done. The practice which many adopt, by being compelled to get up a load when needed in planting, having or harvest time, and fitting the same for use, is, to say the least, slovenly, and all who engage in it are using valuable time which is indispensable to success in farming.

Let all who have been negligent in the past resolve to "turn over a new leaf," and secure a good supply of wood, and have it fitted for use before the ground settles and spring repairs on the farm commence.

It is best to let green wood season from two to four weeks before cording it away snug in the woodshed; for I have learned that it does not cure thoroughly if piled thus while very wet, unless the shed is well ventilated. Beech wood, which is so liable to become injured by being exposed to the weather, if seasoned under cover, will come out as sound and bright as the day it was cut, and, I think, is as good as maple. I have seasoned several kinds of soft wood under cover, and have found all much improved and worth one-fourth more, at least, than when exposed to the weather outdoors.

In conclusion, let me assure all who may be influenced to reform on the fuel question, that it will be no dread to get up on a cold morning to kindle a fire; neither will you hear wife, daughter or domestic say she cannot get breakfast, for the fire will not burn, the wood is so wet and green. By observing the foregoing hints these troubles and inconveniences will all vanish away as the dew before the Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., 1862. morning sun.

Kural Spirit of the Press.

Sheep for Exhausted Pastures

"T. G.," in the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, throws out the following:-"I have oftennoticed that sheep pastures would look green, when pastures in which cattle were pastured had an entirely different look. I think the land on which sheep are pastured will grow better, by reason of the manure being scattered over the ground, while cattle pastures are generally the reverse. There are many other reasons why sheep should keep a pasture in better condition than cattle. One is, that sheep eat down close the raspberry and some other bushes that spring up in pastures; while in cattle lots they are untouched."

A Discussion upon Manures.

THE Springfield Republican says that the allimportant fruitful subject of "Manures" was the topic of the farmers in the Massachusetts Representative Hall, January 13th. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., presided, and stated that he had been farming in reality only four years, but in that time, by manuring, increased his hay crop, on the same ground, from 250 tons per annum to 400 tons. He considered the liquid manure of cows of more value than the solid. The richer the food, the richer the manure. On his farm, he found two parts of muck and one of cow manure better, as a top-dressing for grass, than pure manure. The saving of manures is of the utmost importance to every farmer. Mr. Stedman, of Chickopee, stated that he had found well-worked compost, as a top-dressing for grass, better than an equal value of guano. Sanford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, said, from what wheat thus, in preference to mingling the manure American leather; while we can produce more than he had seen, in Europe and this country, of the thoroughly with the soil, as deep as it is plowed. By

double the quantity of flax seed we need; and if the application of liquid manures, he did not believe it plowing the soil to a good depth once, and by working profitable to use them in that state. It is better to absorb them, and the difference in the quality of muck and peat would account for all the failures in certain cases.

A Cheap and Durable Bar-Post.

WE find the following going the rounds of our exchanges, and give it as an economic and ready mode of manufacturing the article mentioned:-"On almost every farm may be found a collection of old horse-shoes, which can be turned to good account in making bar-posts. Select two middlingsized sticks, having a straight edge, (two heavy joists answer well,) lay them side by side, and nail on the horse-shoes so as to form the supports for the bars, and the work is done. In most cases it will be necessary to heat the horse-shoe, and with a punch enlarge the nail holes sufficiently to receive the fence nails, which should be stronger and larger than horse nails.

To Prevent Posts being Thrown by Frost.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New England Farmer remarks that last spring there was much complaint about fence posts being thrown out of the ground by frost, and a request to know what would prevent it Several things were proposed, such as setting the fence with stone, &c. There is one thing that I think will prevent it, if not too expensive, which is as follows:-Put about a pint of coarse salt around each post, or enough to prevent the ground from freezing, and the post will not be disturbed. There will be another advantage from the salt. The post will last twice as long as without it. It should be put about the post about the first of December each year. The fence between the posts must not rest on the ground.

Butter and the Profits of Butter-Making.

JOHN SHATTUCK furnishes the Chenango Union with a statement of the amount of butter made last season, from twenty-three cows. Mr. S. says:-"Considering it a fair yield, I thought, with your permission, I would publish it in your paper:

Total amount of butter made, ibs	5,130 4.846
Used and on hand	
Amount of sales of butter	\$1,078.86
Used in family	65.32
Calves and deacon skins sold	42.00
Amount of pork from dairy	100.00
Total	
Average in pounds to each cow	223
Average in value to each cow.	\$55.92

I would state, for the benefit of the incredulous and the unbelievers, that the above statement is correct; that the butter was all made from twenty three cows, and all weighed; not a pound of it bought nor borrowed. Two of the cows were sold Nov. 1st. No allowance is made for milk or cream used in the family."

In June last Mr. Shattuck salted one firkin of butter with the "factory filled dairy salt," made at Syracuse. The balance was salted with a foreign article. On sale to an extensive and tried butter dealer, the comnodity was tested, and that in which our home manufacture was used was declared the best. Mr. S. says that he fully coincided in the decision, and adds, "with this experience and other tests that I have nade, together with the analyses that have been made by different chemists, and all information I can get, I consider the Syracuse fully equal to the Ashton."

Sow Spring Wheat Early.

"My experience teaches me," says a correspondent of the Wisconsin Farmer, "that we must sow our wheat as early as possible. There is hardly any danger of sowing too early. Two years ago I sowed a small piece in Canada club spring wheat on the 5th day of April. That piece yielded 33 bushels to the acre, in that poor season. The berry was plump and heavy, weighing 612 pounds to measured bushel. I continued to sow, as the rains and state of the ground would allow, (having but one team,) until about the first day of May, and I must say, that just in proportion to the date of sowing, were the amounts and quality of the crop; the piece nine bushels of poor shrunken wheat per acrewhile that nortion of the field covered about the 10th of the same month, turned out between twentyfive and thirty bushels of very marketable grain. The piece sown about the 18th and 20th of April was not so good as that sown before, yet far better than the last sown.'

In connection with the foregoing, the New Eng land Farmer remarks, that of the two wheat crops submitted last year to the Essex County Agricultural Society, one was sown April 7th, and the other, "when the harrow struck the frost." The premium of \$8 was awarded to Mr. Paul Pearson, of Newbury, for his crop of wheat, at the rate of thirty-five bushels to the acre. Pretty good crop for old Masetteerrdoee

Breaking Heifers for Milking. This, says the American Agriculturist, is often

made quite a serious affair, in which kicks and bruises are freely interchanged between the fright ened brute and the irritated master. Many an otherwise excellent milker is spoiled for life by harsh treatment. A heifer, if well broken to the milk pail, is thereby made worth at least twenty per cent more,-an increase which will pay for much painstaking. Rarey's reasoning respecting horses, applies equally to other animals. They only resis when injury is apprehended, and their natural instinct suggests danger whenever any unusual treatment occurs. Every one has noticed how shy a creature is in entering strange enclosures, or at sight of new objects. The handling of a heifer's bag is to her a very unusual proceeding, and, in addition, the tests are often tender, and the bag caked and inflamed so as to be painful under even a gentle touch. Training for milking should commence long before calving. First teach the animal to welcome your coming by little presents of an apple, a handful of corn, or salt, or other delicacy. She will soon readily permit the hand to be laid upon her back, and enjoy the gentle rubbing and scratching which may be given. Extend the hand to different parts of the body, until she will not flinch from grasping her teats, and the work may soon be accomplished without even a harsh word. This would be a good lesson for boys to practice the present month, and to teach them patience and kindness, in addition to good effects upon the animals.

Manuring the Surface for Winter Wheat.

In the Country Gentleman of the 2d inst., S. Ep-WARDS TODD treats the subject of manuring for winter

only a few inches in depth of the surface-rendering it fine and mellow - and by spreading finely pulverized compost on the surface, and simply harrowing it in about the time the grain is sowed or drilled in, the roots, for the most part, will strike out horizontally, or nearly so, and will become so thoroughly interwoven with each other near the surface, that they are not drawn out at the surface, as they are when they strike down nearly vertically; but the entire soil rises and settles back in the same manner as sod ground does, without heaving out the plants.

I have made particular inquiry of those farmers who have adopted the practice of manuring on the surface, in every locality where I have traveled during the past season, and I have found that in most instances they are satisfied that winter grain will not suffer so much injury from freezing and thawing, when the manure is well rotted and spread thin on the surface, and harrowed in about the time when the grain is put in, as it will if the manure is plowed under.

This subject is a very important one to farmers in those regions where winter wheat is one of the great staples, or even where but little is raised; and I am satisfied that when our wet soils have been well underdrained, and when a good supply of compost is made for surface manuring in autumn, there will not be so many failures in winter wheat, providing the wheat midge does not injure it.

Juquiries and Answers.

BUILDING CISTERNS.—I am desirous to build a water cistern, and wish some of the RURAL'S able correspondents to inform me through its columns which is the best plan, and what material it is best to use. The cistern is to be put below the surface of the ground.—W. MONEIL, Steuben Co., N. Y., 1862.

FEEDING MILK TO COWS.— Will those who have tried, inform me through the columns of the Rural if it will hurt a cow to feed her her own milk. I live in a village, keep but one cow, no pigs, so all last summer I gave the buttermilk, skim-milk, &c., to the cow. She did not do very well, and I thought giving her all the milk was the cause. Thinking that some of the Rural's numerous readers might have tried the experiment, I will be very much obliged if they will answer through your valuable paper.— A Subscriber, Industry, Pa., 1862.

COTTON SEED.—There being considerable talk about cotton growing in our State the coming season, can the RURAL tell us where seed may be obtained in time to plant.—J. R. G., Marion, Ill., 1862.

We understand that a quantity of "upland Tennessee" is to be procured by the Illinois Central RR. Company, the seed to he sold for cost at most of the stations on that road. If such is the fact, our correspondent, and all others who may desire a supply, will do better to procure from the quarter indicated than to purchase from speculators.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

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

MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The following is a list of officers of the State Agricultural Society chosen at the annual meeting held in Augusta on the 28th ult.: President — JOHN F. ANDERSON, Windham. Secretary-Dr. E. Holmes Winthrop. Treasurer-John W. Chase, Augusta. Trustees-Horace McKenney, Waldo county; Seward Dill, Franklin county. Member of Board of Agriculture - Calvin Chamber lain. Foxeroft.

GENESEE COUNTY SOCIETY .- The annual meeting of the Genesee County Agricultural Society was held at Batavia, on the 14th ult., and the following selection of officers was made President - NATHANIEL K. CONE. Vice Presidents - Cyrenus Walker, Chester Hannum. Secretary - Horace M. Warren Treasurer - Homer Bostwick. Directors - Anson Highley Geo. Shapland. Four directors hold over, viz: Messrs. Radley, Phillips, Newton and Short.

PUTNAM Co. Society .- At the recent annual meeting of this Society the following officers were elected for 1862: Pres ident - T. H. THEAL, Southeast. Vice Presidents - Dr. L. H Gregory, Lake Mahopac; I. S. Avery, Putnam Valley; A. 1 Hopkins, Carmel; W. F. Fowler, Southeast: John Towner Towners; J. O. Dyckman, Cold Spring. Secretary-G. M Belden, Carmel. Treasurer—Saxton Smith, Jefferson Valley

GENESEE VALLEY SOCIETY .-- The annual meeting of this Society was held at Nunda on the 11th ult. The total receipts of the year, including cash on hand at last annual meeting, was \$226.27. The expenditures were \$132.57, leaving a balance on hand of \$90.70, and the indebtedness of the Society is \$163. The following officers were elected for the ensuing which was sown and harrowed the last day of April King. Secretary—H. M. Dake, Esq. Treasurer—E. O. Dickinson. Directors—John Angier, Portage; Orrin D. Lake, Mt. year: President - WM. R. DURYER. Vice President - B. F. Morris; E. P. Fuller, Groveland; Root Fitch, Castile; Joseph Ingham, Genesee Falls; Alex. Kinney, West Sparta; Hugh McCartney, Sparta; Wm. M. White, Ossian; Daniel Bennett, Burns; Lorence Day, Birdsall; Warner Botsford, Allen; Daniel Passage, Grove; John Wheeler, Granger; Edwin Skiff, Hume; Albert Page, Nunda; Alonzo Bradner, Dansville; O. V. Whit comb, Pike.

> MORAVIA UNION SOCIETY .- At a regular meeting of this Society, held January 21st, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: President-Dr. JOHN STOYELL. Vice Presidents - Win. Selover, Jr., Niles; Thomas Gould, Lorenzo Carter, Ledyard; Calvin Whitman, P. L. Atwood, Venice; Eliab Parker, Lucius Fitts, Sempronius; S. A. Cornell, John Snyder, Scipio; Ames Huribut, Willard Wilcox, Genos Henry Conklin, Obadiah Howland, Owasco; G. S. Stoyell, Samuel Scovill, Summer Hill; Dr. C. C. Jewett, Orlando Greenfield, Moravia; Parker Booth, Joseph Harris, Jr., Locke Secretary - M. L. Everson. Treasurer - Thompson Keeler. Directors—James H. Jewett, H. H. Tuthill, G. L. Mead, Abel Adams, Lyman Card.

> OXFORD UNION SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Agricultural Association of Oxford and other Towns, held in Oxford, January 8th, the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President - CALVIN COLE Vice Presidents - James M. Phillips, Coventry; Geo. Juliand, Greene; Aaron B. Gates, Norwich; Jerome B. Sands, Bainbridge; Daniel Loomis, Smithville. Secretary - O. H. Curtis, Oxford. Treasurer - I. S. Sherwood, Oxford. Directors - E. A. Bundy, Oxford; Amos Alcott, Guilford; J. A Coville, Preston; E. L. Corbin, McDonough; R. J. Converse Coventry; E. J. Berry, Preston.

MARATHON UNION SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Union Agricultural Society, held January 24th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President-GARRET PENNOYER. Vice Presidents - D. C. Squires, Lyman Pierce, John Corp, Maurice Barry. Secretary-Lewis A. Burgess. Treasurer - E. Clark Carley. Directors - William Squire Alanson Benjamin, Ogden Gray, Harry H. Wilson, Cheste Brink, Hugh M. Kevitt.

BROOKFIELD TOWN AG. SOCIETY .- At the annual meeting of the Brookfield (N. Y.) Ag. Society, Jan. 14th, 1862, the following officers were elected: President - A. L. SAUNDERS. Vice Presidents - Oliver T. Brown, Morgan L. Brown, John F. Brown, Almon J. Brown. Secretary-John T. G. Bailey. Treasurer-Calvin Whitford. Directors-Eleazer Beebe, He-

HOME DEPARTMENT OF EAST PA. AG. SOCIETY. - The ladies connected with the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at a recent meeting elected the following officers: President-Mrs. Dr. Acker, Norristown. Vice President - Mrs. Dr. Poley, Norristown. Rec. Secretary - Mrs. T. W. Bean, Norristown. Cor. Secretary-Miss A. C. Yerkes, Norristown. Treasurer-Mrs. A. B. Longaker, Norristown. Managers-Mrs. Dr. Dunlap, Mrs. F. D. Sower, Mrs. J. R. Hunsicker, Mrs. M. Wills, Mrs. John Heins, Norristown; Mrs. P. M. Hunter, Bridgeport; Mrs. T. Attwood, Norristown; Miss hannon, Shannonville; Miss Jennie Hopkins, Up. P.: Miss E. Hunsicker, Freeland; Miss Longaker, Perklomen; Miss H. Poley, Norristown.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New York State Ag. Society is to be held in Albany on the 12th inst. See advertisement in

Bural Notes and Items.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON NEWSPAPERS is creating some fluttering and excitement among our contemporaries. From New York city we have a circular headed "No Taxes upon Knowledge," and signed by quite a number of newspaper publishers, asking the united opposition of the press of the country. Now, we respectfully decline to oppose the taxation of newspapers, or any other business, if it is necessary to sustain the credit of the Government, crush the Robellion, and save the Union. Being in favor of maintaining the Union, Constitution, and Laws, at all hazards and any cost, we are willing to pay our proportion of the expenses, and do not believe Congress will be so unwise as to tax any one class uninstly. Be that as it may the RUBAL NEW-YORKER will endeavor to meet any tax which may be imposed on its circuation—and the larger both circulation and tax (they being in proportion.) the better. Such a tax will show the position of various journals, and be very likely to elicit the truth relative to their actual circulation. In fact, we like the idea of taxing papers in proportion to circulation, for it will have a salutary effect upon the modesty and morals of publishers! If each paper pays upon the circulation claimed previous to the proposed tax, the credit of the Government will be sustained!

- We have been asked if the price of the RURAL will be advanced in case newspapers are taxed. Can't say - probably not, unless the tax should prove exorbitant. At least, it will not be yet awhile, or until due notice is given; and, though our margin for profits is very small, we respectfully solicit subscriptions on the usual terms. Moreover, we offer liberal gratuities (see advertising page,) for clubs formed at the low rates published. And all disposed to favor us by increasing our taxes, are cordially invited to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL!

"TERRA-CULTURE."- Of late we have received some rich

developments from friends in Michigan - telling how our particular friend, the "Professor" of the "Great Discovery," is progressing, mainly toward the little end of the horn. In several places, according to these advices, he has "played out," and in one been treated in a very eggs-emplary mannerwhich is adding insult to injury, for while his own egg is bursting, it is piling on the agony to trouble him with others. We submit that the venerable philosopher should be allowed to cackle undisturbed, for none but addled eggs (or heads) will long remain in his presence. One friend writes that, though the "Prof." paid an agent one dollar a head for every person induced to hear him, (a new dodge,) the thing proved failure, and the "great discoverer" left in disgust - after advertising the RURAL so well as to give it several new subscribers in the town! We have not space for the letters of our friends - nor do we wish to give more to the subject - yet cannot refrain from quoting a note from an editor in Southern Michigan, as it gives the reason why some papers puff Terraculture, though their conductors believe it to be an egregious sell:—"Your recent republication of matter concerning that brazen "prince of humbugs," Prof. Comstock, was very interesting to RURAL readers in this section. You will remember that he flourished (?) here some months in 1860. Your advice to the press to 'show him up' was well 'put in,' but there are too few who will regard it. For many country publishers, I regret to say, and as you may know, will insert anything that is handed them for the pay that accompanies it. They are so badly in need of money, as a general thing, that they do not ask questions. [True, and "pity 'tis, 'tis true,"] Comstock found one publisher in this county he could not bribe, or drive. If you remember, I had some spats with him. He not only threatened libel suits, but actually threatened to shoot me, if I did not discontinue my attacks on him. Shall copy some of your remarks on Comstock soon."

A Monstrous Ox - At a recent meeting of a Farmers' Club, in Bernardston, Mass., a committee was appointed to measure a fat ox grown and fed by Mr. Sanderson of that own. The measurements reported are as follows: — Hight; 5 feet 9 inches; largest girth, 11 feet 5; length from roots of horns to tail, 9 feet; width of back, 4 feet; width across rump, 1 foot 11; width across shoulders, 3 feet 3; width between fore-legs, 1 foot 4; length from hip to root of tail, 2 feet II: length from ham to brisket, 7 feet 5; girth around neck for ward of shoulder, 9 feet 5. The animal is eight years old and weighs about 4,000. Roan color, grade Durham, small horned, round and close ribbed. Has been kept in an open shed all winter; and not ventured out of barn-yard for three years, except to attend a cattle show. Mr. S. began feeding him four quarts of dry meal daily when five years old, and gradually ncreased to twelve quarts, which has been his regular per liem quantity for the past three years. It is said a New Yorker has bought this ox for exhibition, and finally as a gift to the Federal Army.

Coffee Growing in Illinois is now in order-for discussion at least—it being printed that G. R. HOFFMAN, of Effingham Co., last year raised two bushels of coffee, (nearly identical with the Rio coffee,) from seed sent him three years ago from Australia. It is said to be unproductive the first year, bearing a little the second, and most productive the third season. At his estimate, thirty bushels can be grown per acre. The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Illinois soil. Many farmers in Mr. H.'s vicinity will plant it the coming season. If Illinois can produce her own Coffee, as well as Sirup, Sugar, and Cotton—as the Suckers claim to have demonstrated - her people may gain rather than lose by the

CHEAP DRAINING TILE.—It affords us pleasure to learn, as we do incidentally, that a new establishment for the manufacture of Draining Tile is soon to commence operations in the Genesee Valley — on the banks of the canal, near Mt. Morris. It is said that good tile will be furnished at a very low price probably at half what has been hitherto charged in this vicinity. This will be good news to all wishing to bury "crockery" on their premises, and especially to those who have delayed the matter on account of the price of tile. We wish the enterprise abundant success, and trust the manufacture and sale of tile will no longer be a monopoly in this reg on.

"STOP MY PAPER!"-A GOOD RHASON.-The following is the substance of a letter just received from a subscriber in Canada. It explains itself: -- "Please discontinue your noble RURAL NEW-YORKER formerly directed to me at for a few months. I am sorry to be obliged to do without your valuable paper, but am on my way to your beautiful country to enroll my name with the gallant defenders of the Union, which I trust will be a sufficient apology. As a Republican in principle I think it my duty to take this step, and do all I can to help to maintain the Constitution and the Laws. I hope at some future time to renew my subscription."

BERT ROOT SUGAR IN ORIO .- The Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture states that Prof. F. A. Mor. of Columbus, has succeeded in the manufacture of sugar from the beet. From a computation based upon his experiment, six and a half tons of sugar can be produced per acre, or 6,000 lbs. of sugar and 600 gallons of sirup. Rating the sugar at six cents per pound, and the sirup at forty cents per gallon, the product per acre is \$600. Prof. Mor has ordered from France sugar-beet root seed to plant ten acres next spring, and is preparing machinery to manufacture it.

WESTERN RURAL ITEMS - A Sorghum Convention is to be held at Joliet, Will Co., Ills., Feb. 12th.— The varieties of African sugar cane or Imphee found to mature early and produce sirup and sugar are Nee-a-za-na, Boom-wa-a-na and Oomse a-na. The first named is believed to be the best of the three.— The Illinois State Ag. Society offer a \$50 premium for the best sample of Illinois coffee, of not less than 500 lbs. - Eight bales of Illinois grown cotton have been exported from this State this season.— c. n. s.

FAT CATTLE FROM GENESEE COUNTY .- A Batavia paper has been handed the following weights of thirteen fat cattle hipped to New York a few days ago by Mr. SAMUEL HESTON of that town, and J. J. CHAMBERLAIN, of Alabama:—One steer weighed 1,910 lbs.; one do., 2,000; one do., 1,899; one do., 1,750; one cow, 1,640; one yoke of cattle, 3,790; one do., 4,170; one do., 8,980; one do., 4,680. An aggregate of 25,819 lbs. for the thirteen head, which is worthy of note.

Breadstuffs, &c., From Milwaukee.—The following facts are taken from the annual report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce: - Receipts of wheat the past year amount to 18,544,206 bushels. Shipments of wheat, 16,682,876 bushels. Increase of receipts as compared with 1860, 5,833,406 bushels. Increase of shipments, 6,816,542 bushels. Value of produce exported in 1860, \$12,000,000, and in 1861, \$18,000,000.

HORTICULTURAL.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

WINE MANUFACTURE IN LA SALLE CO., ILLINOIS. I HAVE heretofore written of the vineyards I found at Ottawa - especially of that belonging to H. L. BRUSH. I believe I intimated that the grape was grown for wine manufacture. This is found to be profitable. The manufacture is not confined to the cultivated grapes. An excellent, colored, medicinal wine is made from the wild grape, which grows in great profusion on the banks, bluffs, and islands of the Illinois river. These grapes are gathered, and packed in barrels, at a cost of from one to one and a half cents per pound, by the German women and children. The cost, including barrels and freight to Ottawa, is but a trifle.

Dead ripe grapes only are purchased and used. The juice is expressed and put in large cases - the larger the better. Five gallons of water are added to four gallons of grape juice, and 21 pounds of refined sugar is added to each gallon of this mixture. This is the best recipe Mr. BRUSH knows of for making wine from the native wild grape.

From the same kind of grapes, he makes a drink called Mississippi Claret. It is similar to the claret used on the Mississippi river boats and in the Southern hotels. The mode is as follows:-Fill a barrel with the grapes as they are gathered; press them down moderately - not so as to break them and fill the barrel with water; let it stand ten days. Then express the juice in the water, and return the juice, grapes and all, to the barrel, with the water, and add 50 Hbs of sugar to 40 gallons of the liquid: let it stand from ten days to two weeks; then draw off in barrels. When half worked, rack it off, and then again in January, when it will be cleansed of most of the impurities; rack off again in March into bottles, when it will be pure and ready for use. This is a cheap and wholesome claret. Mr. B. says it can be made for 25 cents per gallon.

Mr. B. also manufactures a wine from the Isahella grape, for which he gave me the following recipe. One pound of refined sugar to a gallon of pure juice, fermented like other wine.

There is also still Catawba in his cellar, which will compare favorably with anybody's vintage of the same age. The process is simple. Express the juice into clean casks. The grapes should be perfectly ripe. Fill the cask within two inches of the bung; after fermentation is over, fill the cask full of the same kind. A little can be saved in a small vessel for this purpose. When it is perfectly refined, (which will be the March following its manufacture, if a good article,) rack it off into another clean cask or bottles. No sugar should be added - only the perfectly pure juice of the grape should be used. It should be kept in a cool cellar.

Mr. B. makes excellent currant wine. He says he has used several recipes, but he regards the following the best:-Add three gallons of water to one of currant juice - the lees from the first pressing to stand with the water - and 28 pounds of refined sugar to 10 gallons of the mixture. To one barrel of the whole add one gallon of old (pure) Bourbon whisky. Samples of wine made after this manner find great favor with connoisseurs.

The recipe may startle a good many nice old dames who manufacture " pure" current wine, and use in its manufacture "nothing but sugar," and of course "it wont hurt any body, you know"—"there's not a bit of alcohol in it," &c., &c.,—and who allow their children to drink of it, and offer it to the parson, when he calls, advising him to take it "for his stomach's sake,"-and he does! - because it is nothing but pure currant juice and a little sugar, you know!

I say the foregoing recipe may horrify some of these good matrons. But I can assure them that there is no more alcohol in wine made after this manner, if as much, as in the terribly sweetened juice of the currant, which be-fuddles so many who would as soon break the decalogue as drink a glass of Champagne. Good women, the best of your currant wine contains a large per centum of that which will intoxicate—much of it, more alcohol than half of the whisky sold these latter days! "You don't believe a word of it?" Then please ask the first chemist you come across. And if he don't confirm what I write, I will send you the RURAL one year. If he does not, he must give his reasons through this paper.

I have said thus much on this subject, because there are many good people entirely misled by this mania for the manufacture of domestic wines. They are innocently educating the tastes of their children for a love of strong drink - sowing the wind, and they will reap the whirlwind.

The foregoing recipes are not given as possessing any merit because of their temperate character, but for the use of such parties as understand their nature, and know how to use them.

Mr. Brush says the fragrance of the strawberry is such that he is determined to make wine of it. When he does make the effort, he proposes to use 28 pounds of refined sugar to 10 gallons of juice. He does not add any water, but is not sure that it will not be better to do so. A small quantity made in this manner was called very fine.

The culture of the grape for manufacturing purposes is found very profitable, and the vineyards of the wine producing grapes are to be largely extended.

FLOWERS IN DECEMBER.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: In the RURAL I notice that violets were gathered in Massachusetts on the 9th of December. The bright sun warmed and brought to life those sweet flowers in our own State (New York) as in Massachusetts. In December I gathered from my garden two varieties of violets, and three of pansies, sufficient to fill a plate for a flower-pot. A plate of short-stemmed flowers can be made to look quite as pretty as a vase of flowers. I gathered green leaves, (to make the flowers look summer-like,) from columbine, honeysuckle, and Jacob's ladder, and the flowers and leaves looked as fresh as those picked in summer. One word to those who lose their mountain daises by being winter-killed: I place sticks around them, cover them up with quite a quantity of leaves, place light manure over the leaves, and I have never lost them when served in this way. I treated a number of varieties of annuals in the same way last fall, and if I have good success I will let the RURAL know. Columbus, N. Y., January, 1862. MRS. C. MYERS.

Many of the plants we treat as annuals are perennials in their native country, and the roots may be preserved in earth in the cellar. We were quite successful in this way last season. By this method we get stronger plants and earlier flowers.

TO BE ARE

CANDYTUFT.

THE Candytuft is one of the hardiest and prettiest of our low growing annuals. There are several varieties nearly all of them desirable for there is no plant grown in the garden that will make up better in boquets, and everybody who has a garden needs flowers that they can cut for their friends and visitors as well as for their own use. They flower during the whole season, and cutting only improves the plants and makes them bloom the more freely.



A white variety, called amara, is exceedingly neat; and the Rocket, white, has long spikes; but the lower flowers mature first, and give the spike a dull, ragged appearance. A year or two since we obtained what was called New Crimson, but it proved to be more of a purple than a crimson though a very pretty, showy flower, and the plant is of a good form, compact and upright, growing about one foot. We now have seeds of a scarle variety; but whether it will prove more true to its name we cannot say.. A fragrant variety, called odorata, is very desirable. We can recommend the Candytuft to all who want a neat, hardy annual

DESTRUCTION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

"I can pass days Stretched in the shade of those old chestnut trees, Watching the sunshine like a blessing fall,-The breeze like music wandering o'er the boughs,-Each tree a natural harp,—each different leaf

How often is one's æsthetic sense shocked while traversing some of the most interesting portions of our country, in beholding, as one inevitably must, the wanton, reckless, and sometimes seemingly malicious destruction of those striking and beautiful objects of the landscape, which, in their pride and luxuriance, attract the admiration of the beholder, and give exquisite grace and softness to scenery which otherwise would be hard and dreary, and impress a sensitive nature with a feeling of loneliness. How often is one really pained, aye, made almost heart-sick, to see by the roadside some noble monarch of the storms, which may hap has stood the shock of centuries, and would have stood more, lying prostrate beneath the stroke of the mercenary ax, its great shattered trunk and broken branches scattered in confusion like a gallant ship which the storms have borne upon a dangerous beach and dashed into irreparable ruin. The unfortunate tree may have been capable of furnishing out of its knotted trunk a few indifferent rails, or it may have shaded a few hills of potatoes, or it may have been upon the south side of an east and west road, in their refreshing shade to take a farewell look at where the only plea the stupid owner could have for cutting it down was, "that it looked in the way," or "that he could not see up the road as well from his door-yard," which we will guarantee in such had here secured their horses while partaking of cases is a dirty one, devoid of shrubbery, and having | lunch, and the happiness of moments which would a broken fence about it.

These thoughts were suggested to the writer with more than usual force during a recent October drive, when his attention, and one would suppose that of every individual possessing the organs of sight, was attracted in delighted admiration to the marvelous beauty of the foliage, presenting, when the eye ranged over a forest comprising various kinds of timber, a scene of glory and splendor which the tongue of man can never describe. A short distance from his home he saw what once

had been a charming grove of young pines and chestnuts,- the former of that valuable species known as Pinus strobus, which he had never passed without admiring, and before which he had often when the snow had recently fallen, reined his horse to contemplate; and as he looked upon the long sprays loaded with downy ermine, and the deep rich green of the foliage enlivening the whole land scape, had experienced a grateful emotion welling up in his heart toward that beneficent Creator who, from hour to hour and day to day, beautifies in changing variety all things, — had now met its destruction. The branches were chopped up and thrown into heaps preparatory to burning when sufficiently dry, and the trunks had been quartered into rails and laid into fence. The owner of this land did not live upon it, but desired to improve it. There is about twenty-five acres in the tract,-good soil, desirable neighborhood, and just the place a man seeking a small piece of land to put under high cultivation would desire. The grove occupied a knoll or gentle eminence at a convenient distance from the road for a dwelling. Between it and the road is a fine grass plot or lawn, through which runs a stream fed by living springs. With these natural advantages of location, how much did this man improve his piece of land in cutting down his fine grove? and how much value did he add to his

Some miles further on he entered a rich and smiling valley abounding on every hand with evidences of wealth and prosperity which the hand of industry had wrought from the productive alluvial soil of the "bottom lands." A turn in the road brought him near a large brick mansion, located judiciously upon an eligible site, from which, however, some large trees had been cut, as could be seen by the undecayed stumps. A copious brook, babbling and sparkling over a stony bed, crossed the road just before reaching the house, and ran in a graceful curve around the rear of it. An extensive orchard of large and thrifty trees covered an easy slope in the background, while partially screening the orchard and extending along the brook to the road on one hand, and quite near to the house horticulturally speaking at least.

upon the other-filling up the space between the orchard and the road upon the right-had stood, a few days previous, a group of noble elms, as stately and beautiful as those which distinguish and adorn an eastern seaport, and have given it the pleasing title of the "City of Elms." The mansion commanded a pleasing prospect, and the immediate surroundings were such that in the hands of a man of taste, or even an individual of non-enterprising habits, who would have permitted, through his indolence, the beautifying object of nature to expand undisturbed, this fine old homestead would have been a choice retreat, and the hearts that gathered around the sacred hearthstone would have been bound together by the unseen influences of beauty, and when scattered abroad like waifs upon the ocean of life, would turn with yearning recollections to the broad elms, in whose cooling shade many a summer hour of other days had been romped, played, read and dreamed away; and now a Mecca, where wanderers at intervals return to renew their fraternal vows of friendship and love. Had the owner of this fine estate been robbed of the sum of five hundred or one thousand dollars, he would have grieved over it greatly, as depriving his children of so much of their patrimony; and yet, with his own hand, he has taken from them even more in the destruction of that which in a time soon to come, as art and cultivation extend their elevating influences, will be valued in proportion to the time and labor taken to create them. It is easy to plant formal rows of trees, regardless of the easy grace of Nature, but not as easy-though our lives be prolonged to the famed limit of "three score and ten" -to reproduce the "Storm Kings" of centuries.

A vulgar notion seems to exist in many parts of the country that a large white or bare brick house, or big barn, is a grand object to fill the eye, and that the importance of the owner cannot fully be understood without giving it full prominence; therefore, instead of adding judicious planting to what already grows, everything is cut down, that the big house or big barn may be seen from every direction miles

How frequently are we compelled to see thrifty and valuable groves of second-growth trees - too small to be worth anything for timber, yet each tree large enough to make a rail-stripped from some hillside inaccessible to the plow, or out of some cool, shady dell, leaving, in place of this rich drapery of Nature, a picture of desolation worse than though scourged by the locusts of Egypt, or than though the doomed spot had been swept by a consuming fire. What before was soft, fair and beautiful, is now but a scar-a festering scab on the face of Nature. It seems to be forgotten that these young trees, if left to grow, would, in the steadily-advancing prices of timber, in a few years be worth so much to the owner as to bring hima better return for his land than he could realize in any other disposition of it. Having attained a goodly growth, they could be thinned out periodically without creating a hideous blotch in a fine landscape; and should the owner's domain be exensive, he could show, in time, as splendid groves asany which adorn the boasted parks of the Old Worll.

Filled with these reflections, the writer returned to his home, after an absence of a ew days. Judge of his consternation, on reaching the brow of a hill which commands one of the finestviews in Western New York, to find stretched upon the ground-the axman still at work among the branches - a group of noble chestnut trees, which had long been the pride and admiration of every passer-by. These trees stood on a sharp point formed by a fork in the road at the top of the hill, each turn being a graceful outward curve. Their peculiar situation precluded the possibility of being fenced within the adjoining farm, and they had thus escaped the "almighty dollar," and stood fair to attain a patriarchal age. They had afforded shelter and repose to many weary limbs that had climbed the steep hill, and had gratified thousands who had stopped the lovely scenery here outstretched like a magnificent panorama before them. Here picnics were sometimes gathered, and parties seeking pleasure live with its associations in their memories forever. Children, on their way to and from school, were charmed into spending a few joyous leisure moments in rollicking and romping over the smooth turf, beneath their umbrageous branches, whose clustering blossoms, at certain seasons, resembled a galaxy of stars. The trees were unfit for rails-scarcely fit for firewood; the only impulse that could have suggested such a ruthless act to the simple, yet honest and well-intentioned owner, was that having come into the country when it was new, and spent laborious years in cutting down the primitive forest, he had come to regard all trees as his natural enemies? If no worse motive actuated him, all the harm we wish him is, that he may be blessed with a beautiful and accomplished daughter, and that she may daily sing to him those graceful-almost pathetic-lines of Morris:

"Woodman, spare that tree,"

until his conscience shall ache every time he passes those forlorn stumps, standing like tombstones to record the cruel fall of the green life that once floated in glory above them.

A LOVER OF TREES.

HORTICULTURE IN MISSOURI.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Third Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the city of St. Louis, commencing Tuesday, January 14th, and ending Friday, 17th. The attendance was unusually large. The condition of affairs in this State prevented many from attending, and those, too, whose presence and products have heretofore been most interesting and valuable. I allude in particular to the fruit-growers and vintners of Herman. We lacked the benefit of the experience of those who have been extensively engaged in the culture of the vine upon our hills during the past ten to fifteen years. We missed the samples of numerous varieties of pure and unadulterated juice of the grape, which have heretofore been exhibited at our annual meetings by the vintners referred to Their places were occupied, but not filled, by others. The fact of having had a larger number in attendance than ever before, notwithstanding the unfavorable times, and having the tables well covered with specimens of fruit and wine, and being able to continue the discussions with interest during four days, is strong proof that the cause of improved horticulture in this State has taken deep root, and is destined to flourish until our immense resources in this line shall be developed, and Missouri shall be placed in a proud position among her sister States,

There is surely a bright future for Missouri. when these trials are over." That there are many who are looking with steady and hopeful eyes to that future, was satisfactorily shown by the success and interest of this annual meeting of fruit-growers. A list of apples on exhibition by four or five lead-

ing exhibitors, will give a good idea of the principal varieties grown in the vicinity: By HENRY T. MUDD, of Kirkwood, Mo.-Winesap, Harri-

son, Milam, Winter Sweeting, White Winter Pearmain, Falla-water, Campfield, Priestley, Small Romanite, Grindstone, and seven other varieties not known.

By J. J. Kelly, of La Clede, Mo.-Winter Cheese, Pryor's Red, Winesap, Fallawater, Small Romanite, Rawle's Janet, Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, and Smith's Cider. By Mr. PETTINGILL, of Bunker Hill, III. - Small Romanite

Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett, American Pippin, Rawle's Janet, Pennsylvania Redstreak, Baldwin, Pryor's Red Brabant Bellflower, Yellow Bellflower, Winesap, and New-By BAYLES & BRO., of Carondelet, Mo. - Newtown Pippin,

Vandevere Pippin, Rawle's Janet, White Winter Pearmain. Small Romanite, Winesap, New York Pippin, McKinley, Curtiss Pippin, Ortley, Pryor's Red, Northern Spy, Yellow Newtown Pippin, White Pippin, and Red Sweet Pippin.

By T. R. Allen, of Allenton, Mo. - Rawle's Janet, New town Pippin, Fall Pippin, Priestley, and Penn. Redstreak.

Mr. PETTINGILL exhibited samples of Currant wine, Blackberry wine, and Black Currant wine, all very superior in quality, if not indeed perfect.

The American Wine Company, recently formed in St. Louis, exhibited of their make, samples of Missouri Cabinet, Sparkling Champagne, (Isabella and Catawba mixed,) Still Catawba, Dessert Wine, (Catawba,) and Native Champagne, (Isabella.) Their still wines, it was thought, did not compare favorably with the best wines of Herman. Most, if

not all the samples, exhibited signs of sugar, which may improve them to the general American taste; but to those whose tastes are a little educated to the pure article, it would be deemed an objection. The President, Dr. C. W. SPALDING, delivered an able and appropriate annual address. In accordance with a recommendation in the address, article first of the Constitution was amended, by which the name was changed from Missouri Fruit-Growers' Association to Missouri Horticultural Society.

The officers elected for the current year are, Dr. C. W. SPALDING, of St. Louis, President; one Vice President from each Congressional District; WIL-LIAM MUIR, of Melrose, Mo., Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. L. D. Morse, of Allinton, Mo., Corresponding Secretary.

The Business Committee recommended the adoption of a list of varieties of fruit for general cultivation, and also a list of such as promise well. The following was adopted:

SUMMER APPLES .- For General Cultivation for Market and

Family Use - Early Harvest, Red June, and Maiden's Blush. Promising Well-Kirkbridge White, for family use; Red Astrachan, for market; High Top Sweet and Primate, for market and family.

FALL APPLES. - For General Cultivation for Market and Family — Rambo and Pennsylvania Redstreak. Promising Well - American Summer Pearmain and Fall Pippin, for fam ily; and Porter and Fall Queen, for market and family.

WINTER APPLES. - For General Cultivation - Yellow Bellflower and Ortley, for family use; Rawle's Janet, Winesap, Pryor's Red, Michael Henry Pippin, Newtown Pippin, and Smith's Cider, for market and family. Promising Well-Tolman's Sweet, Campfield, Hubbardston Nonsuch, White Winter Pearmain, and Fallawater.

PEACHES. - For General Cultivation - Troth's Early, Large Early York, Crawford's Early for market, Old Mixon Free, Grosse Mignonne, Red Cheek Melocoton, Crawford's Late, Old Mixon Cling, Morris White, and Heath. Promising Well —Yellow Alberge, Columbia, President, Rareripe Late Red, Stump of the World, Smock's Free.

de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, White Doyenne, Seckel, Duchesse d' Angouleme, Glout Morceau. Promising Well—Doyenne d' Ete, Madelaine, Tyson, Flemish Beauty, Beurre de Brignais, Beurre Bosc, Gray Doyenne, Buffum, Beurre d' Aremberg, and Winter Nelis.

PEARS. - For General Cultivation - Bartlett, Louise Bonne

STRAWBERRIES .- For General Cultivation-Wilson's Albany for market; McAvoy's Superior, for family, and for market when near; Longworth's Prolific, for market and family. Promising Well - Cremont's Perpetual.

Triomphe de Gand was passed, although it had several strong advocates. Carew Sanders stated that it did not succeed well with him.

An interesting discussion on grapes was had, but no list was adopted.

The next annual meeting will be held in St. Louis on the second Tuesday in January, 1863.

Horticultural Aotes.

PEACH BUDS IN CHEMUNG COUNTY. - To-day (January 20) examined the peach buds, and to my surprise found nearly one-third killed, apparently brown inside. Cherries are unharmed. Several nights in December last the thermometer sunk several degrees below zero; some nights it would sink even 12 or 15 degrees below zero; then perhaps on the subse quent day it would rise to or above freezing point and thaw little. This was undoubtedly the time that a part o the peach flower buds suffered. Should it still be colder, and frequent changes from severe cold nights to warm, thawy days, this winter or spring, I shall anticipate but few if any peaches here next summer. Last summer there were no peaches raised here, nor were there any blows on the trees in the spring. The trees were so badly injured that they did not leaf out until very late; some were entirely killed. Of cher ries, also, "we had none," the buds being killed. We hope for some cherries next summer, if the season be favorable Cherry trees grow well here, look fine, are very ornamental in spring and summer, and seem well adapted to our soil.— NATHAN PEDRICE, Seely Creek, Chemung Co., N. Y., Jan., 1862.

GRAPE CULTURE .- In your paper of the 25th, in the discus sions of the Fruit Growers' Society, it is stated by Mr. KNOX that he plants 1000 Concord vines to the acre, and that after the third year each Concord vine will yield 25 pounds of grapes. Now I would ask what is the object of the gathering together of the said society? Is it merely to hear who car spin the biggest yarn, with the understanding that none should contradict the other? If this is their object, it would appear that, at the meeting spoken of, Mr. Knox spun his so large that none dare make an attempt to out-do him. I had some pretty large statements to make on the yield of grapes through the RURAL, but the above is so far ahead of me that my statements would be of no account .- A GRAPE GROWER

The object of the Fruit Growers' Society, we suppose, is to elicit truth, and we have no reason to call in question the statemen of Mr. Knox. As "A Grape Grower" lives within a few miles of the place where the last session was held, he should have attended the meeting and given us the benefit of his experience.

Inquiries and Answers.

STRAWBERRY BOXES.—Can you or some of your subscribers STRAWBERRY BOXES.—Can you or some of your subscribers tell me through the RURAL how to make boxes for marketing strawberries—the size of boxes; timber made of; if painted, what color; and how put together? Also, where can I obtain a few hundred half pint baskets, and at what price? Which is the best for general use, baskets or boxes. Why do not the makers of either of the above advertise in the RURAL?—JOHN S. GIBBS, Apalachin, Tioga Co., N. Y.

The latter question we cannot answer, and we hardly think the manufacturers can give a very satisfactory reply. Either boxes or baskets will answer, if made right. We understand parties in New York have a patent on a very cheap and useful hox, which is used by some of our largest growers. We have many readers who can give the desired information, and we hope they will do so through our columns.

Domestic Geonomy.

REMEDIES FOR QUINSY.

In our issue of the RURAL for Jan. 25th, a lady reader made inquiry as to a cure for that distressing affection known as quinsy. Quite a number of replies have already come to hand, and knowing how those who are subject to the disease dread its attacks, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that all afflicted may find sufficient remedies among those here presented:

Dissolve one teaspoonful of niter in a pint of cold water and gurgle the throat frequently, being careful not to swallow any. This has proved an effectual remedy more than twenty years for my father. He had been a great sufferer from this disease.—Mrs. H. H., Fredonia, N. Y., 1862.

When quite a child I was afflicted with this exceedingly painful and disagreeable disease, (quinsy,) and continued to be for many years, the attacks becoming more and more frequent and dangerous, until 1 utterly despaired of help. Often, for eight months in the year, I suffered from it monthly, trying all remedies without avail; until I was cured by one so simple that I almost fear it will not be tried, although it has wrought a perfect cure, and I have not had an attack for eight years. Immediately after rising in the morning, I gave my head, neck and chest a thorough bathing in cold spring water, rubbing very hard with a coarse towel. Afterward, whenever I felt any soreness about the throat, before retiring I either put on a cold water bandage, or a flannel well saturated with camphor, always removing it in the morning and using the cold water, which I never, on any account, omitted.

I furnish a recipe for camphor, as it can rarely be obtained sufficiently strong at a druggist's:-Two ounces camphor gum, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine.—SILVIE SPRAY, January, 1862.

SEEING an inquiry in the RURAL for a cure for quinsy, I send you this, which my mother knows to be certain, if applied in time. It will also prevent its returning. Take of gum camphor and resin equal quantities, and double the quantity of honey. Melt together. When cold, spread a plaster and apply it to the throat, letting the plaster extend from ear to eas. This should be worn three or four days .-- A FARMER'S DAUGHTER, Watervliet, N. Y.,

For the benefit of Rural readers, I send you a recipe for the cure of quinsy, or of sore throat, which I have used in my family for ten years or more. So also have my neighbors, and I never knew it to fail:—Apply a plaster composed of four ounces of hard soap, half a pound of brown sugar, half a pint of raw linseed oil, two ounces of resin. Put all the ingredients into a tin basin, and simmer together till all is dissolved. Apply to the throat warm, on a cloth, changing three or four times a day. By excluding the air, the composition will keep a long time.-R. P. Post, Durham, Greene Co., N. Y.. 1862.

VEAL CUTLETS.—Cutlets are cut either from the fillet or the neck, but chops are taken from the loin. Some persons have deprecated the practice of beating meat, but it is essentially necessary in yeal cutlets, which otherwise, especially if merely fried, are very indigestible. They should be cut about onequarter, or, at the most, one-half an inch in thickness, and well beaten; they will then, when fried, taste like sweetbread, be quite as tender, and nearly as rich. Egg them over, dip in bread-crumbs and savory herbs, fry, and serve with mushroom sauce and fried bacon.

Or: Prepare as above, and fry them; lay them in a dish, and keep them hot; dredge a little flour,

and put a bit of butter into the pan; brown it, then pour a little boiling water into it, and boil quickly; season with pepper, salt, and catsup, and pour it over them.—Godey's Lady's Book,

GIVE THE CHILDREN FRESH AIR .- Some parents in-doors during cold weather. Such a practice is pernicious in many respects. It enfeebles the bodies of children, and renders them peculiarly liable to colds and coughs. A child should have its feet well shod with socks and boots, its body well wrapped in warm clothing, its head and ears securely protected from the cold, and then be let loose to play in the keen bracing winter air. By this means its body will become robust, and its spirits be kept bright and cheerful; whereas, if a child be shut upin the house, it will become fretful and feverish, and perhaps wind up with a severe attack of illness.

TO MAKE APPLE FRITTERS .- Take one pint of milk, three eggs, salt just to taste, and as much flour as will make a batter. Beat the yolks and whites separately, add the volks to the milk stir in the whites with as much flour as will make a batter: have ready some tender apples, peel them, cut them in slices round the apple, take the core carefully out of the center of each slice, and to every spoonful of batter lay in a slice of the apple, which must be cut very thin. Fry them in hot lard to a light brown on both sides.

INDIAN MEAL GRUEL. - Sift the Indian meal through a fine sieve; wet two spoonfuls of this meal with cold water, and beat it till there are no lumps; then stir it into a pint and a half of water, and let it boil half an hour, stirring it all the time. Season it as liked best.

BARLEY GRUEL .-- Wash four ounces of pearl barley, boil it in two quarts of water with a stick of cinnamon till reduced to a quart; strain and return it into the saucepan with sugar and three-fourths of a pint of port wine, or the same quantity of milk. Heat up, and use as wanted.

To GLAZE OR VARNISH DRAWINGS .- One onnce of Canada balsam, two ounces of oil of turpentine, well dissolved. The drawing should be previously washed over with a solution of isinglass.

To CURE A SORE THROAT.-Drop a pinch of fine salt as low on the roots of the tongue as possible, and let it dissolve there,-relief instantaneous.-X. Y. Z., Monroe Co., N. Y., 1862.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

To our MERCHANTS .- If you do not keep D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, procure it at once as it is gaining friends so fast amongst the good housekeepers of the country that you will soon have a call for nothing else. You can get it at wholesale of the proprietors, at Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., or of any responsible wholesale dealer in Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, &c., &c.

Padies' Department.

SHE MY DIVENTY

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

BY SHIRLEY CLAIR

OVER my shoulder I saw the new moon Coming up in the East with ruddy glow, And I dreamed me a dream and wished me a wish As I watched it rising so round and slow.

The moon rose high, -the bright new moon, The stars peered down from their azure crest,-And ere the moon waned my heart-dream came true, For I was clasped to my darling's breast!

The stars looked down from the ether blue, The moon-beams dappled hill and plain, And a ship went sailing out of the bay, Out of the harbor and over the main.

* * * * * * * The moon was naught but a shadowy rim Seen like a ghost through the misty rain, And its wan beams shone on a lonely wreck Ah! the wish that I wished was vain!

Now over my shoulder I look no more, The new moon bears no charm for me, For it shines on the grave of buried hopes And a desolate wreck on the cruel sea. Maple Grove, Ohio, 1862.

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

A WINTER REVERIE.

ALL day long the crystal flakes have been gently falling upon the brown earth. I have been sitting by the window, watching the starry shower as i descended thicker and faster, till all the inequalities and impurities of earth were hidden from view by old Winter's ermine mantle-and it lay cold, and white, and beautiful as the early dead. The storm is over now-the daylight has flashed its last expiring glories from the west-the stars are out, the moon is up, and where the broad belt of her silvery light streams across the glittering snow, see how it flashes back in changing bues of purple, green, and

Hark to the sleigh bells! There goes a party of happy-hearted school mates - and the laughter of merry voices chimes well with the gleeful jingle of the ringing sleigh bells. How the sight of that happy party conjures up the scenes of the "long How the loved companions of youth come thronging back to-night with their sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, and noble brows. Once more I am gliding with them over the creaking snow, the bounding pulses of our fresh young heart keeping time to the music of the sleigh bells' chime; we dart through the quiet village, we glide through the dim old woods, and halt at the ample farm house, where kind welcomes and good cheer await us. All too quickly the evening hours fly away, and the home ward ride is lengthened in every possible manner; but like all other pleasures it has its end. Kind good nights are exchanged, and we meet with smiling faces in the school room on the morrow, working all the harder on the knotty problems which should have been solved the evening before

How the dull blood courses with quickened pulses through the heart as it cons the memories which that passing sleighing party has called up. Ah me! Those merry companions of the olden time, where are they all? Widely sundered lie the paths of those who were once almost inseparable. SARAH, LYDIA, MINA, MAG., where are ye all? Far away, dreaming, perchance, as I am, of the olden time. SARAH, did I say? Alast she is whiter and colder than the snow; the merriest-hearted of us all has gone from earth; the rose has faded from her cheek, and the smile from her lips; the home which she adorned is desolate, and two sweet children sadly cry, "We are motheriess." Well, we must all go with her some time, where we shall note the chang-

ing scenes of this beautiful world no more. It is well, when the heart is growing old, and perchance cold, to throw away the present, with its cares and anxieties, and live for a time-a little time-with the past. The emotions thus aroused are easure and pain; but they serve to break the dull monotony of petty cares, which are apt to blunt the sensibilities of maturer life. They bring the smile to the lip, and as often perhaps the tear to the eye; but the heart grows young again in perusing them, and we turn from them with hearts strengthened for the toils of the present hour.

East Henrietta, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE SEASON AND OUR DUTIES.

How different are the scenes of winter from those of summer, in this, our northern clime, and how different are the thoughts they suggest. The happy companionship of birds and flowers is gone; the bright summer landscape has lost its verdure, and lies buried from the sight. But we have no need to complain—there is still left us a world of beauty for thought.

The spotless snow, as it falls noiselessly down, or is whirled in wild eddies by the ruthless wind, is worthy a passing thought. How like ourselves in its destiny—pure as the mind at its advent to be tossed about by storms, to go back to earth and reappear in a different form, even as we are promised.

Let us be thankful our lot has been cast in the land of knowledge, of books and newspapers; so, when shut from the great volume of animate nature, we still have the thoughts and fancies of master minds at our disposal. Winter buries much that in summer claims our attention; can there be a more appropriate time for reading or study?

There is a pleasure about the home circle at this season of the year that it possesses at no other. The associations of long winter evenings tend to make us sociable, and under their genial influence, whatever we may be at other times, we can but be friendly, and wish happiness to those about us. We cannot cherish animosities if we would; we forget the cares and disappointments of the day, and kindness rules the hour.

But let those who are favored with prosperity, whose home circles are unbroken, remember those less fortunate. How many a family has given up a father, or a son, to fight the battles of a common cause, and to such a one we owe every assistance in our power, not as a charity, but a duty.

Springfield, Wis., 1862.

FEW minds are sunlike, sources of light in them selves and to others. Many more are moons, that shine with a derivative and reflected light. Among the tests to distinguish them is this-the former are always full, the latter only now and then, when their suns are shining full upon them.

AND WAS ARE

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

An untidy woman. Little soap and much perfume. Plenty of jewelry, and a lack of strings and buttons. Silk and laces, and tattered underclothes. Diamond rings and soiled collar. Feathers and flowers, and battered cap-frill. Silk stockings and shabby boots.

Who has not seen her? If you are a person of courage, enter her dressing-room. Make your way over the carpet through mis-mated slippers, tippets, belt-ribbons, hair-pins, pictorials, magazines, fashion prints and unpaid bills, and look vainly round for a chair that is sufficiently free from dust to sit down upon. Look at the dingy muslin window curtains, the questionable bed-quilt and pillow cases, the unfreshness of everything your eye falls upon. Open the closet door and see the piles of dresses, all wanting the "stitch-in-time," heaped pell-mell upon their pegs; see the band-boxes without covers, and all the horrible paraphernalia of a lazy, inefficient, vacant, idealess, female monstrosity, who will of course be chosen out of a bevy of good, practical, common-sense girls, by some man who prides himself on his "knowledge of women," as his "helpmeet for life!"

I use the word "monstrosity" advisedly; for even in the cell of a prison, I have seen wretched females trying, with woman's beautiful instinct, to heighten and beautify the bare walls with some rude-colored

Thank Heaven, the untidy woman is the exception, not the rule.

AND ON THIS.

You see this lady, turning a cold eye to the assurances of shopmen, and the recommendations of miliners,-she cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly, or how recent a shape, if it be awkward; whatever law's fashion dictates, she follows a law of her own, and is never behind it; she wears beautiful things, which people generally suppose to be fetched from Paris, or at least made by a French miliner, but which as often are bought at the nearest town, and made up by her own maid; not that her costume is either rich or new; on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is pretty; and many an old one, but it is good; she deals in no gaudy confusion of colors, nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either refreshes you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with a judicious harmony; not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her; she puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cording; she is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and beadings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is.

After all, there is no great art either in herfashion or materials; the secret simply consists in her honoring the three great unities of dress-her own station-her own eye-and her own points-and no woman can dress well who does not.

After this, we need not say that whoever is attracted by the costume, will not be disappointed in the wearer: she may not be handsome or accomplished, but we will answer for her being even tempered, well informed, thoroughly sensible, and a complete lady.

THE AMERICAN MISS NIGHTINGALE.

A PRIVATE letter from Colonel Leasure, of the Pennsylvania Roundhead Regiment, to a relative in Philadelphia, dated Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 13, contains the following interesting sketch of the labors of a noble and patriotic woman:

"These things are for our nurses, and they need them sorely, as nothing of the kind can be got here. If any of your lady acquaintances should wish to send something to these devoted women, they might do a kind thing at very small cost. Miss Chase, a cousin of the Secretary of Treasury, is our matron, and I am well satisfied that her devotion to the welfare of the private soldiers, sick in my hospital, has saved the lives of more than fifty of my best men. She also saved the lives of Mr. Browne, my Chaplain, and Lieut. Gilliland, by her timely and assiduous attention. Florence Nightingale, who has devoted the energies of a life that was darkened in its early days by a great sorrow, to the nursing of sick soldiers in the army of the Union; and in spite of every misrepresentation and the thousand trials that beset her dangerous position, she has steadily persevered against the obstacles that intimidated all others. When sickness fell upon us like a judgment, so that from two to four of our men died daily, she alone of all our nurses stood calmly in the hospital, ministering to the sick and dying, as only a devoted woman can minister, and that, too, when the dreaded coast fever seized upon her, and she felt assured, and so assured us, that she could not survive it. But she made a determined effort to make the soul master the disease of the body, and succeeded, and straightway she was at her post again. I believe she expects and wishes to die at her post, sooner or later, to the end that she may lay down a life in the service of her country that has been a burden to her."

FAMILY COURTESY. - Family intimacy should never make brothers and sisters forget to be polite and sympathizing to each other. Those who contract thoughtless and rude habits toward the members of their own family, will be rude and thoughtless to all the world. But let the family intercourse be true, tender, and affectionate, and the manners of all uniformly gentle and considerate, and the members of the family thus trained will carry into the world and society the habits of their childhood. They will require in their associates similar qualities; they will not be satisfied without mutual esteem and the cultivation of the best affections, and their own character will be sustained by that faith in goodness which belongs to a mind exercised in pure and high thoughts .- Silvio Pellico's " Duties of Men."

SKATING FOR THE LADIES .- The Milwaukee Sentinel waxes gallant in the prospect of good skating, and says judiciously, as well:

"Let the balmorals attend to it. Skating must be done. It is a duty we owe to the 'fair women of women,' who have been sitting in-doors so long, making havelocks, and flags and mittens. Let them come out and skate. The country's safe! The women of America, and especially that portion of them who reside in this patriotic portion of the confederacy, want the very thing that skating alone supplies. They want exercise; they want a little of that endurance which exposure to winter will give; they want to exercise less in ball-rooms and parties, and more in the Northwest air.

Be calm while your adversary frets and rages, and you can warm yourself at his fire.

Choice Miscellang.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] THE FISHER'S SONG.

BY MRS. A. J. HORTON

WITH a light heart the fisher moors his boat, And watches from the shore the lofty ship. Stranded amid the storm.—Colerings

LET the proud of earth boast their lordly lot And seorn our lowly life; We are far away from the great and gay,-From the world, its pangs and strife; And merrily bounds the fisher's bark O'er the rolling waters free, As the lark soars high, in its native sky,

As the swan skims the summer sea.

When morn's first rays gleam in the east, We leave our cottage door,
And our voices keep time to the wave's sweet chime, As our boat glides out from shore: And far and wide, o'er the tossing tide, Rings out our wild refrain, While the morning bright showers rosy light O'er the silver-flashing main.

And when at e'en, our toil is o'er We hail the setting sun, And toward the shore, where loved ones are Our laden bark we turn ; So kindly and bright doth our cottage light Shine o'er the darkening sea,

And our little one's shout rings gaily out In welcome warm and free When tempests sweep the angry sea, And sea-birds landward fly, When the storm-wind wails through close-furied sails,

And waves roll "mountain high," In our cot on shore we list their roar, Or, over the surging tide, Some mortal to save from an ocean grave. In our gallant life-boat ride.

What life so happy is as ours? So blest,—so free from care;— Our wealth we keep where the billows leap, Our treasures, our spoils, are there; And friends so true are the waves of blue That ever kindly prove, And to us more dear is their fiercest roar

Dundee, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] WHERE SHALL WE LIVEP

Than the earth where the landsmen rove

Along with the questions, "What shall we eat? what shall we drink? and wherewithal shall we be clothed?-considerations that fill the hours of the idle and the frivolous rich with thoughts scarcely less anxious than that with which the poor ask themselves, "What can we eat, drink and wear?"along with these questions comes the inquiry, "Where shall we live?" Nor is the difficulty of determining in what corner of the earth one shall set up his horsehold gods, lessened, but rather increased, by the largest freedom of choice in the matter. None are so hard to please as those who have nothing to do but please themselves; the embarrassment of riches often causes greater perplexity than the mbarrassment of poverty. Necessity reconciles nore to the places in which their lines are cast, than fine houses, fine scenery, and all that goes to make an attractive home. The meanest log hut, or railroad shanty, is often the abode of more real content than the proud mansion that overlooks it, and the mistress of the former will point out with pride and satisfaction the conveniences of her dwelling, while her richer, more fortunate neighbor, vexes the house-building and housefurnishing arts for contrivances to make life endurable beneath her roof.

If the question, "Where shall we live?" had reference solely to earth and sky-to a choice of climate, soil and scenery-if fancy and worldly prudence were the only counselors,—the answer, to one determined to be suited with nothing less than the best, would be difficult enough; for where shall one go to find a spot combining the advantages of healthful air, beautiful landscape, and fertile soil, in and, by her timely and assidu-Miss Chase is a sort of read, or imagine, places surpassing it in some of these respects? Even when the choice lies between town and country, so plain and decided are the advantages of each that one cannot well make up his mind to be satisfied with either. The countryman covets the intellectual opportunities of the city; he admires its intense life and mental activity, and despises the comparative delays and slow processes of the country; the citizen, on the other hand, recognizes how much more favorable to calm reflection and sound judgment is the country; he sees that though the city is first to inaugurate reforms, the country examines, and sifts them of their errors; they change situations, the one to find himself distracted by the noise and hurry of town life, the other to be bored by the intolerable dulness of the country.

It almost seems as if one had no right to leave his own State or Country on account of its deficiencies, but is under obligation to stand by and help remedy them. PETER the Great, visiting England to learn the art of ship-building, that he might teach it to his countrymen, affords a striking example of the legitimate object of foreign travel; how different the story, if, fascinated by the higher civilization of England, he had chosen to remain there instead of returning to enlighten and elevate the more barbarous Russians! One can sympathize with and admire the spirit that sacrifices home, friends and country, to carry the Art, Science, Religion, Literature and Law of cultivated States, into the wilderness, but unworthy of a country is he who forsakes the land of his birth with the sole, selfish purpose of enjoying elsewhere luxuries and refinements his own younger State has not yet acquired. If Europe is in any respect better than America, instead of abandoning America to savages, let her children labor to bring her up to the European standard. Englishmen made England, and Frenchmen France, and they are entitled to enjoy what they have created through long centuries: shall individuals of the newer nations, tempted by the culture and polish of London and Paris, sit down in those splendid capitals with no thought but to be served by their varied riches? with no ambition to help their own country equal or excel those?

No, man owes a duty to the land of his birth Whatever of intellectual and material power she has heaped up in the years before he was born, she lays before him with invitation to take and use. And he is bound to make some return, some addition, however humble, to the progress and well-being of the State. Whether he serve his country by bringing from foreign lands the means of happiness and prosperity to her people, or by helping her send back to the older, more cultivated nations, compensating benefits for tayors received, or by going out

to found new States that shall be an honor and a pride to the people from whom they sprung, whether he contribute modestly or conspicuously to his country's greatness, so that it be according to his ability, he discharges his debt to her. And to this end let him live where he can work to the best advantage. Let him consider, not merely where he can enjoy most, but where can be most useful. City or country-Boston or Becket-one place is as good as another, so that it gives him opportunity to do the best he is able. Happily, none need look far to find means and occasions of usefulness, nor in this age of printing is it necessary to run the world over in pursuit of the inventions and discoveries constantly being made in the arts and sciences. For, without going beyond his threshold, the farmer can learn all that the world knows of agriculture, the artizan may possess himself of the newest improvements in mechanics, and the literary and scientific man think the latest thoughts of the poets, philosophers, statesmen, and men of science of all countries. Then, since the aids to efficiency in labor are brought to our hands as promptly as they are discovered, why vex ourselves with searching here and there a place to live? Unless better opportunity for usefulness offers elsewhere, why not be content to live where we are?

South Livonia, N. Y., 1862.

SUNSET AND DEATH.

IF we regard the world of nature as a typical volume, full of suggestive analogies,—an exponent and interpreter of the world of spirit,-no symbol surely is more striking and appropriate than "sunser" is to Death. Every evening, as the sun goes down, we have a permanent type and enduring parable of the close of life, as well as a pledge and prophecy of the rising again in the eternal morning. The God of nature, in His own hieroglyphic, countersigns the beautiful utterance of His Word-"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

Few can have beheld a gorgeous sunset without the same suggestive association. Incomparably the grandest scene the writer ever witnessed in nature was a sunset on Mont Blanc, as seen from the Flegere. The "monarch mountain" had appeared during the day under varied, shifting, capricious shades of light and shadow; -at one time fleecy vapors; at another, dark masses obscuring his giant form. As evening, however, approached, all these were dispelled;—not a cloud floated in the still air, when the glowing orb hastened to its setting. The vast, irregular pyramid of snow became a mass of delicately flushed crimson. Anon, the shadows of night crept up the valley, until nothing but the summit of the mountain retained the hectic glow of expiring life-a coronal of evanescent glory. This. too, in its turn slowly and impressively passed away. The flaming sun of that long afternoon sank behind the opposite range of Alps; and the colossal mass in front, which a few minutes before had been gleaming with ruby splendor, now lapsed into a hue of cold gray, as if it had assumed robes of sackcloth and ashes in exchange for the glow and warmth and brightness of life. The fellow-spectators at the moment gave expression to the same irresistible suggestion, - What a sublime symbol - what an awful and expressive photograph of DEATH.

Nor was this all. When that last lurid glow was lingering on the summits, lighting up the jewels in its icy diadem, the sun itself had in reality already set; he had sunk behind the line of the horizon. The valley beneath had long been sleeping in shadow, and lights were twinkling in the chalets. This, too, had its irrepressible meaning and lesson, that the radiance of the moral sunset lingers after our earthly course has run; a man's influence survives death! These glorious orbs of the olden time have set for thousands of years, but their mellowed lustre irradiates the world's mountain tops. Though dead, they yet "speak."-Macduff's "Sunset on the Hebrew Mountains."

PARTNER WANTED.

Almost every day, as the eye glances over the columns of advertisements, it rests upon "Partner Wanted;" sometimes in great capitals, with a file of astonishers; then in Lilliputs of letters, with a single exclamation point to challenge admiration, and again with a plain, sober period, and nothing more.

'Partner wanted!" Of course everybody wants a partner, from the ragman, with his bag and hook, to him whose ships flock into port, "like doves to the windows."

Partner wanted in everything "lovely and of good report," in everything worthy and unworthy; in crime and christianity; in lumber and literature. What could be done without the little "and?" Strike it out of existence, and enterprise would be a wreck. the world over; coal-yards would boast no Lehigh, lakes no commerce, school rooms would be childless. and pupils without a voice.

Every day sees three-line notices of partners found, when December marries May, or January is wedded to June, and the device is an altar and a

Every day, beneath a willow and an urn, the eve rests upon notices of partners lost, when stars are quenched in the morning, or long summer days are hidden behind the cold, gray cloud of night and death.

Partners wanted! Why, down through the scale of being to the brink of dreary nothing, everything advertises for partners. The voice of the turtle calls for its mate in the shadows; clouds in pairs are wedded at the closing gates of day; the arms of the forest trees extend and interlock, and build up the strong old Gothic of the woods, and defies the tempest and time; love-tokens and pledges of partnership float invisible as thought through the orchard white with Spring's sweet drift of lite.

Partnership is a synomyn for life. There is but one thing made to be alone, and yet that one thing dissolves all partnerships; for youth and age, night and morning, sooner or later, to-day or to-morrow, will be married to it-" married unto death."-B. F.

DISCIPLINE, like the bridle in the hand of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so,-should be ever active, both as a support and as a restraint, yet seem to lie easily in hand. It must always be ready to check or pull up, as occasion may require; and only when the horse is a runaway, should the action of the curb be per-

Words are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain; but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

Musings. Sabbath

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

BY L. M. JONES.

No sickness there, Nor weary lingering on a bed of pain; No blighting by the icy hand of death;-There, broken ties may all unite again.

No sin or sorrowing in that glorious land; No jar of discord e'er was heard among The members of the shining scraph band. No night is there,

No weeping there,

With a thick darkness, to shut out the day, And hide forever from man's fading view A light so glowing with each golden ray. No dying there,

Or gentle folding of the arms to rest;

Nor is the dreaded messenger e'er sent

To still the throbbings of an aching breast No storms are there No gathering tempests to dispel the light; No darkening clouds, to hover o'er the spot,

And cast a gloom o'er scenes forever bright.

No winter there-No northern breeze, to sweep with icy breath, And blight the tender blossoms, budding fair: All safe in Paradise, secure from death.

No churchyard there, With wakeless sleepers resting far below; No polished tombstones, to point out the way, In that fair country, whither all may go.

No parting there, Nor last fond greeting, in that blest abode; No changing scenes, as witnessed here below But those who reach it, ever dwell with Gop.

Then look beyond, Ye weary pilgrims in this world of care; March to that city, with its golden gates, And taste the living waters flowing there.

Be watchful, then-As christian members of a worldly band, Tis our best privilege to search out the way, And know the glories of the "Promised Land." Smithfield Station, Ohio, 1862.

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

WE are all gleaners on the field of life. Each morn we go forth, knowing not what the day has in store for us, and return at night laden with golden wheat, or tares.

"Where have we gleaned to-day?" Have our steps led us where truth abounds, and is our measure richly stored with golden seeds of wisdom? Have we garnered rich treasures of thought in the mind's store-house? Have we maintained a complete mastery over self? Have all our passions been subject to our wills? "He that ruleth his own spirit, is better than he that taketh a city."

Have all our words been pure, void of offence, gently framed, mildly spoken? How like manna are such words to the hungry soul. How like a healing balm to the wounded heart. How musically they fall upon the listening ear, eager to drink in the soft, harmonious sounds. "The voice is the harp of the soul," and no music has such power to touch the hearts and feelings of humanity.

Though we may have no gold, or silver, to bestow upon our weary fellow-gleaner, yet we may spare a kind, encouraging word; and what intrinsic value does such a word often possess? How it raises the depressed spirits; how it strengthens the over-burdened frame. Even a smile, shining outward from the heart, irradiating the countenance with almost angelic sweetness, will cause a ray of sunshine to pervade some spirit's darkened chamber, and perchance warm into new life the benumbed affections, and slumbering energies, and invite Hope, bright-winged "angel of life," which has well-nigh fled, to fold her wings again, and sing her cheering songs of brighter days, which have "a charm for every woe."

So, all along life's toilsome way, w roses where erst sharp thorns were thickly strewn: and for all our little acts of kindness, gentle words, and loving smiles, we shall receive an abundant reward. Not only shall we meet with them, wherever we go, but the sweet consciousness of welldoing will fill the soul with a heavenly serenity, and "by-and-by," when our labor is done, we may receive a glad welcome to that bright land of pure delight, where all is endless joy, and love supreme. Onondaga Valley, N. Y., 1862.

From House to House.—The Apostle says, "I taught publicly, and from house to house." We have none too much church religion in our day, and too little house or home religion; none too much teaching publicly, and too little "from house to house." The pastor is to take not only a general, but a particular oversight, reaching to every member of the flock. Baxter says, "If a physician should only read a public lecture on physic, his patients would not be much the better of them; nor would a lawyer secure your estate by reading a lecture on law" - and so intimates that neither would a pastor accomplish the work of oversight of the flock, who only calls after them publicly once a week. He is to "go preach;" not merely to set himself in the pulpit once a week, and preach to those who come,—the Savior's language still being, "I was sick and ye visited me, and in prison, and ye came unto me."

GLORIFYING GOD.—If God is glorified in the sun and moon, in the rare fabric of honeycombs, in the discipline of bees, in the economy of ants, in the little houses of birds, in the curiosity of an eye, God being pleased to delight in those little images and reflexes of Himself from those pretty mirrors, which, like a crevice in a wall, through a very narrow perspective, transmit the species of a vast excellency; much rather shall God be pleased to behold Himself in the glasses of our obedience; in the emissions of our will and understanding; these being rational and apt instruments to express Him, far better than the natural, as being nearer communications of Himself.—Jeremy Taylor.

CHRISTIAN DEFENSES. - Without the girdle of truth, you may fall into error. Without the breastplate of righteousness, you may fall into legality. Without the shoes of the gospel of peace, you may fall into despondency. Without the shield of faith, you may fall into anostacy. Without the helmet of salvation, you may fall into despair. Without the sword of the spirit, you may fall into cowardice. And without prayer and wetching, you may fall into anything, however bad or dangerous.

JELA-QYEAT

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Zural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



And watched them since first the Chaldean began it, Now and then, as she counts them and measures their years Brings into our system and names a new planet Yet the old and new stars-

Venus, Neptune, and Mars-As they drive round the sun their invisible cars, Whether faster or slower their races they run, Are "E Pluribus Unum"-of many made one.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Northern States and the War.

WE resume the publication of such portions of the Messages, emanating from the Executive Heads of the Northern States, as relate to the action of of their respective States in the present rebellion:

MINNESOTA.

Governor Ramsey was inducted into his second term of office on the 9th ult. His message shows a prosperous condition in the State finances. Minne-sota has relied from 6.11 prosperous condition in the State finances. Minnesota has raised four full regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and one of artillery, numbering in all 4,400 men. A fifth regiment is forming. The State now sends to the detense of the Union a force greater than her whole population in 1850. He recommends military training in the schools, and in conclusion says all which the laws of war and self-preservation warrant, must be made to fall upon the crimes of the criminals of this infamous rebellion, even, if necessary, to the extinction of human slavery.

MARYLAND.

Hon. Augustus W. Bradford, Governor elect of Maryland for the term of four years, delivered his inaugural on the 15th ult. The message is entirely devoted to a discussion of the rebellion as it concerns Maryland, and the Governor gives, in behalf of his State, the most patriotic assurance that secession has no longer any foot-hold in Maryland. He savs:

So long as the federal administration shall continue to devote, as we believe it has hitherto done, the powers at its command faithfully to the ebjects, une powers at its command faithfully to the objects, and, steadfastly resisting all attempts to misapply these powers, shall continue honestly to exert them with the single and sacred purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the Constitution, so long will Maryland, impelled by every instinct of interest and affection, unite as ardently as she does to-day in upholding the Union of which she is proud to be the heart.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Governor's Message shows a balance in the Treasury of \$1,151,000 on the 30th of November, including \$600,000 received from the United States on account of the war expenses. After reiterating the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 115 and the the total number of manners in sec. that the regiments of rennsylvania now number 115, and that the total number of men now in service is 93,577, and that the number now preparing for service is 16,038, making an aggregate of 109,615, exclusive of 20,615 three months' men, now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now prisoners.

He recommends the State assuming the direct tax on the National Treasury Department, giving assur-ance that the balance due the State for war expenses will be arranged in time. The same towards her

He recommends a revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the Normal schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the State. He alludes to the defenseless condition of the water approaches on the sea board and the lakes, and recommends legislation on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy, on request being made to him, had consented to retain the steamer Michigan at Erie during the winter. He recommends that the Banks be released from the populities incurred by the superposition of ter. He recommends that the Banks be released from the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payment. He concludes by asserting that Pennsylvania has given more and better clothed and equipped men than any other State, and that the universal movement by Pennsylvanians signifies that they are determined to quell the insurrection, save the Union, and never to tolerate any plan for its dissolution or re-construction.

The whole number of Ohio volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, under the two calls of the President, and the special authority of the Secretary of War, is 100,224. This does not include the citizens of Ohio who have gone into military organizations of other States, chiefly because of a want of authority to receive them into the contingent. From the most reliable sources of information I have been able to consult, I estimate the number of men chilisted from Ohio, for other the number of men enlisted from Ohio, for other States, at not less than 10,000.

The soldiers thus described belong to

Total Ohio force in service, 45,985 In camps in the State,

 85 Regiments Infantry,
 25,972

 4 "Cavalry,
 4,485

 17 Batteries Artillery,
 1,222

 Total, 31,679

Amount of Ohio force in three years' service, December 31, 1861, Infantry, 67,546
Cavairy, 7,270
Artillery, 3,028

Grand total, 100,224

Under the first call of the President for thirteen Under the first call of the President for thirteen regiments of infantry, ninety-two thousand of our citizens volunteered. An earnest application to the Secretary of War for authority to organize thirty regiments in Onio for the three months' service having been declined, I organized and called into State service nine regiments of infantry, ten pieces of artillery, and four companies of cavalry, under the Act to provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion passed April 25 1821 the Act to provide more effectually for the defense of the State against invasion, passed April 26, 1861. This force was early ordered, with my consent, by the Major-General Commanding, into Western Vir-ginia, where, with the other troops under his com-mand, they protected Ohio from invasion, and restored the authority of the Federal Government. Although actually in the service of the United States from the time they were ordered into Western

The second second

The total actual expenditures of the State of Ohio The total actual expenditures of the State of Ohio military purposes to January 1, 1862, are \$2,-089,451.21, of which \$1.212,134.45 were paid by the State out of its own funds, and the balance, \$877,-316.76, was paid out of moneys received from the United States. From the most accurate sources of information I have been able to consult, I estimate the unpaid claims against the State for war purposes as not exceeding the sum of \$250,000. Upon this estimate the whole amount unexpended, and the unpaid liabilities of the State incurred for war this estimate the whole amount unexpended, and the unpaid liabilities of the State incurred for war purposes to January 1, 1862, are \$2,339,451.

WISCONSIN.

Under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, Wisconsin has now in the field ten regiments, numbering 10,117 men. There are now organized and awaiting orders six regiments infantry, and seven companies of artillery, with an aggregate of 6,757 men. The 17th (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the 18th, Colonel James S. Alban, have their full number of companies in readings lacking one and are notified to go into readines, lacking one, and are notified to go into camp—the former at Madison and the latter at Milwaukie. These companies are not all full, but will muster 1,400 men. Three additional companies of artillery are about going into camp, numbering 334 men. Besides these, the State has furnished an independent company of cavalry, now in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, 81 men; a company raised by Captain Von Deutsch, 81 men; a company of 104 men for Berdan's sharp-shooters; and an additional company for the 2d regiment, of about 80 men. Three regiments of cavalry—the 1st, Colonel E. Daniels, the 2d, Colonel C. C. Washburn, and the 3d, Colonel W. A. Barstow, are being organized, and number together, 2,450 men. A 19th (independent) regiment is being rapidly organized under direction of the Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not calculating for this last, the State has furnished and has organizing, 20,973, or adding for the first, in the three months service, 21,823 men. The incomplete regiments are being rapidly filled, and when filled, as they shortly will be, to the average number with which our regiments have left the State, and adding the 19th infantry, of which no estimate has been included above, the number of volunteers from Wisconsin in the United States service will be full 28,000.

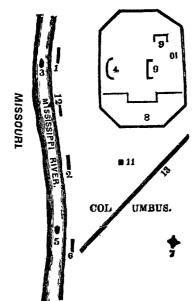
No State has furnished better material for soldiers

No State has furnished better material for soldiers than Wisconsin. Her regiments have been filled by men who worthily represent the intelligence and loyalty of her people. Universal testimony agrees that no troops have taken the field better provided in all respects. in all respects.

Rebel Defenses at Columbus.

THE New York Tribune obtained a plan of the rebel fortifications at Columbus, Ky., and we transfer the same to our columns. The sketch was drawn from memory by one who has been there. and knows all about the place. It is not claimed that the precision of a skillful draughtsman and engineer has been brought out in the diagram, but the drawing is sufficiently accurate to present an intelligible idea of this rebel stronghold and its surroundings.

Columbus is situated on a bluff, just below a bend of the Mississippi river. The bluff is of limestone, and had an agency in turning the river at this point. It is about 75 feet high, and is flanked by a narrow strip of land at its base, overflowed at times by high water. The village is situated on its southern slope. The country in the rear has been heavily timbered, but the rebels have made good use of their axes, and hundreds of acres are leveled to the ground, presenting an abatis as formidable to our troops as that around Washington to the rebels under Beauregard and Johnston. The railroad enters the town through an excavation about fifteen feet deep. Commencing up stream, we find at figure l a 14-gun battery under the bluff. When the Tribune's informant saw it, it was simply a breastwork, but it is now reported that the rebels are casemating it with the timber which was cut out at O'Neil's mill, which was burned by Gen. Paige on the return of the expedition, week before last. In the river, in front of the battery, is a submarine battery or torpedo. Continuing on, we come to a stationary steam-engine, (12,) used to pump water upon the bluff for the use of the troops. Still further along. near the point where the bluff retreats from the river, is a three-gun battery (2). The Rev. Gen. Bishop Polk's headquarters are there. Continuing on to the lower end of the town, we come to a threegun battery on shore, near the railroad depot; also, a floating battery of twenty guns, the wharf-boats and some old flats having been used for the purpose. Rack of the depot, overlooking the town, is a circu lar work of eight guns, (7,) commanding the river, also the approaches to the town from the rear.



EXPLANATION.

-Water battery, 14 guns. 2-Water battery, 3 guns. 3-Submarine battery. 4—Battery on b.uff, 3 128-pounders. 5-Floating battery, 20 guns. 6-Battery, 3 guns. 7-Battery, 4 guns. 8-Strong intrenched work commanding front and rear. 9-Two batteries light guns commanding rear. 10-Rifle-pit, one mile long. 11-Church, used as a magazine. 12-Steam-engine, used for pumping water upon the bluff. 13-Railroad.

Ascending now the bluff, (at figure 4,) there is a work containing three guns, which carry projectiles weighing 128 pounds each. This battery has a range of the river for four miles. Immediately south of this there is a strong intrenched work with a breastwork at the edge of the bluff, and a ditch and breastwork at the rear, thus commanding both front and rear. There are also (at 9, 9) two works mounting 16 guns, designed solely to protect the rear. Still further toward the rear is a long rifle pit, as breastwork, extending from the edge of the bluff on the north, to the railroad excavation on the south. An idea of the area may be had when it is considered that this pit is more than a mile long.

A church (11) is used for a magazine. Last week Commodore Foete made a reconnoissance of the place with two of his gunboats, whereupon the ammunition was speedily removed further south, beyond the reach of his shells. There are about 80 guns in all, exclusive of field artillery. The rebel

Virginia, these forces were not accepted by the Secretary of War until the close of the term of their enlistment.

One of the regiments are well armed with Springful and men,-probably 30,000 is a fair estimate. Some of Garfield, or any failure of his plans. It would have the regiments are well armed with Springfield and Enfield muskets, while some of them have only shot-guns. There are not many 60 days men in

> Columbus, but mainly troops enlisted for the war. It will be seen by this sketch that it is no trifling job which Com. Foote and Gen. Grant have on their hands. If an attack is made, there will be serious work. Com. Foote is extremely anxious to obtain the mortars which have been promised him again and again, but none of them have been received. The thirty-eight boats prepared for them are lying at the levee in Cairo. Let it be remembered that those batteries on the bluff will be entirely out of the reach of our gun-boats in close action. But with those thirty-eight mortars, Commodore Foete and Captain Constable would produce a stampede surpassing that at Hilton Head. Without them, it may be feared that an attack will not dislodge the rebels from their strong position.

The Defeat of Humphrey Marshal.

A CHAPLAIN of one of the Ohio regiments writes to the Cleveland Herald concerning Col. Garfield's victory over the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall, on the 10th of January, at the forks of Middle Creek, Floyd county, Ky.

Our army, the day after the battle and retreat of the enemy, occupied Prestonburg, we miles from the battle ground, to recruit our wearied men, and take possession of some stores left there by the rebels. The night before the battlethe enemy had been engaged in hauling away their stores to their camp, two miles distant. Our night march had cut them off suddenly from Prestonburg-coming in between them and their remaining stores. We got some twenty boxes of shoes and knapsacks, twentyfive guns, &c. These we found lying on the bank of the river-some of them lying in the vater, evidently thrown there in haste, expecting that they would go down the river from the "Lincolnites," as they call us here. Col. Garfield's victory grovs in magnitude upon our hands, now that the smoke has cleared

The report first sent you made the number of killed some 50 or 60, but subsequentexamination on the field, and the admissions of the rebel officers. make their killed 125, and as many more wounded. We found 27 left on the field unburiel, among whom was one field officer and two captains laid under a shelving rock covered with leave. Sixty more they had thrown hastily into a deepravine, on their side of the hill, and covered them vith leaves and brush. Three wagons, loaded withthe dead, were drawn off during the battle. Three c'their wounded died before they had got a mile fromthe field of battle. The rebel Colonel Trigg told te family where they left the three dead, above metioned, on their retreat, that they had lost 125 killd, and a large number wounded, and that he thught they had killed 600 Federals.

Now, the facts are these, as regard our loss:-We lost only one man on the field of bttle-one brave Kentuckian fell. We had fourtee wounded, two of whom have since died; the restare doing well, and most of them but slightly woulded. This is to us perfectly marvelous, but we hav established one fact, viz:-That a good oak tree is better to fight behind than a rock. The rebes got behind rocks, and when they fired at our menthey had to expose their heads and necks-hence the fact that all their dead left on the field were hit in he head, neck, and upper part of the chest. Our nea stood erect behind large trees, and exposed thenselves but little either in loading or firing. Major Pardee and Col. Crane were with the men on the hils, and told them not to shoot a gun unless they coull see an enemy, and to take aim. The boys, after : few shots, were as calm as if they had been shoding at a target. They often talked to each other in his wise: "Now, Jim, do you see that rebel's head shove that rock?" "Yes." "Well, you try him whie I am loading, and if you miss him I will give hin a trial." Thus the battle on our side was conduced for five hours. There was but one of our men hit as high up on the body as the cartridge belt. He was hit in the neck,

We all think our youthful comnander is brave and competent, and has well sustained himself and the confidence reposed in him by hiscountry. Gen Marshall said to Union friends on his retreat from his fortifications, and three days before the battle. "that Garfield, the Yankee, had outwitted and outgeneraled him, and there was no use of denying it, and that he was compelled to retreat." Said he, further, "I have intercepted one of his dispatches. and he knows all about the roads hills, streams, fortifications, rifle-pits, number of guns, their size, etc., and has them all mapped off better than we have them in our own camp; and how the confounded Yankee got the facts I can't tell." This was all literally true. Col. Garfeld is a hard worker, a close observer, and spends much time while others are asleep, over his maps.

We copy from the Louisville Journal the following notice of this expedition:

At this juncture Col. Garfield was assigned to the command of the 18th Kentucky brigade, and ordered to this city for instructions. Marshall, in the mean while, was sending out predatory bands toward West Liberty and Mount Sterling, harrassing the country, and carrying affright to the loval inhabitants of Montgomery, Morgan, and other contiguous counties. Col. Garfield having reported here and received his definite charge, went up the Ohio to the Big Sandy, where he assumed the command of one Ohio regiment, one Kentucky regiment, a few cavalry from Virginia, and two companies of McLaughlin's Ohio cavalry. A column from Paris had been ordered to advance by the way of Mt. Sterling to co-operate with him, which consisted of the 60th Ohio, Col. Cranox, and a squadron of Col. Woolford's cavalry.

Col. Garfield, in the meantime, was making his way up the Sandy Valley, encountering great difficulties, which, indeed, would have been insurmountable but for his energy and determination. Owing to the dreadful state of the roads, it was almost impossible for the animals to draw the baggage wagons; so, to relieve the teams, a portion of the load was taken from the wagons, and strapped on the backs of the heroic soldiers, who, thus accoutered, plunged in, knee deep, in mud, and accomplished a march from Louisa to Paintville, by the way of George's Creek, which will always be celebrated in military annals. Without waiting for rest, he immediately made battle with Marshall, forced him from Paintville, drove him in his advance before Prestonburg, and scattered the rebel forces in all directions, thus freeing Eastern Kentucky from all apprehensions.

To estimate the important results of this expedi-

would have followed a check on the advance of Col. cost largely both in time and money to have sent reenforcements to him; the population of the whole region would have been terrorized, while rampant Humphrey Marshall and his marauding band would have laid waste the entire country. Col. Garfield, with the eye of a soldier, saw the necessity for a quick movement, and therefore, without waiting for the advance of the 14th Kentucky regiment-or rather the main portion of it; for Lieut. Col. Monroe, with two or three companies, had reached him. and regardless of the approaching re-enforcements under Col. Cranox from Paris, he made that bold dash which discomfited, routed, and dispersed the vaunted strength of the rebels, and drove them into the mountain fastnesses which skirt the Virginia border line, without tents, wagons, or provisions. All honor, then, to Col. Garfield and his noble officers and men. His modest dispatches to Gen. Buell have made no mention of the incredible hardships he overcame; and it is from other sources that we derive these particulars of the "eagle swoop" of the 18th brigade.

The Mill Spring Victory—Detailed Account.

THE recent victory at "Mill Springs,"- otherwise known as "Cliff Creek,"- Pulaski Co., Ky., was of such importance that our readers will not object to the space occupied in giving particulars as we find them in our Cincinnati exchanges. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes thus, under date January 20th:

The enemy under the immediate command of Major-General Crittenden, marched, eight regiments strong, from their camp, last Saturday. Their mounted guards were skirmishing through the greater part of the night with ours. Colonel Wolford's cavalry were doing outpost duty that night, and by their behavior then, and in the battle afterward, completely cleared away the reproach which some unworthy officers have brought upon them. They will always fight well when Wolford is with them. The Tenth Indiana occupied a wooded hill on the right of the road. On the left was a field, stretching down the hill for several hundred yards. In front of the woods was another field of about twenty acres.

THE ENEMY ATTACK OUR ADVANCE.

The enemy formed in two fields, attacking the Indiana troops both in front and upon their left flank. A section of Captain Standart's battery had been brought up, and was stationed in the road. The attack here was made about 7 o'clock in the morning. Colonel Manson coming up to the position just after the attack began, and seeing that his men must be overpowered before the other regiments could come up, ordered his men to fall back, which they did in good order, fighting as they went. Immediately to the rear of the woods, where the Tenth was stationed, is another field, with a steep descent to a ravine, and thence comes another dense forest. On the left of the road the clearings continue to the ravine, the sides of which at that point are covered with a growth of scrub oaks and other

OUR TROOPS RE-ENFORCED, FORM A "V," AND STAND.

After crossing the river, another field lies on the left of the road. The Tenth retired through the field on the right of the road, and through the woods for about a hundred and fifty yards in the rear of the ravine. At this point Colonel Fry's Fourth Kentucky came up and formed along the fence, which separates the road from the field on the left. There is no fence on the right of the road at that point. The two regiments here formed in the shape of a "V," its point toward the enemy advancing from the ravine, behind which they had re-formed after their temporary success in the first attack. For nearly an hour they tried to break that "V," but failed. What rebel regiments came through the woods to attack the Tenth at this place, I have not learned. Those which attacked Colonel Fry were Battle's Tennessee and the Fifteenth Mississippi, and the "Wigfall Rifles," and the "Mississippi Tigers," as they loved to call themselves. These were the crack regiments of the enemy, and they sustained their reputation. Again and again they charged across the field, but were always met by the terrible fire of the Kentucky Fourth and driven back.

HOW ZOLLICOFFER FELL.

At this point of the "V" died General Zollicoffer. He fell nearer our camp than any other man of his army. He was with Battle's Regiment, his own home friends, born and brought up around him at Nashville. A short distance from him, to the right, a party of his men had been broken from their comrades and were herding together like frightened deer. Colonel Fry's men were just about to fire on them. Colonel Fry himself was at the right of his regiment. General Z. was on foot and within a few feet of the Colonel. A gum coat concealed his uniform. Seeing the condition of his men, as the Colonel rode up, General Z. said to Colonel Fry, "Colonel, you would not fire upon your friends would you?" Colonel F. supposed, from the General's manner and remark, that he was one of our own officers, and at once replied, "Certainly not, sir; I have no such intention." He turned and rode a few steps, when one of the General's Aids fired at him, wounding his horse. Believing he was tricked Colonel F. at once wheeled and fired at the General The latter raised his hand to his breast and fell dead. Another ball struck him at the same moment I believe, in the arm. Here, too, fell young Bailie Peyton, son of a venerable man, well known to the nation. Young Peyton, like his father, struggled long against disunion. He was hissed and insulted in the streets last May, for telling his love for the old Union.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The death of their General did not seem to have greatly disheartened the enemy. They continued their attacks with as much vehemence as ever. The Second Minnesota Regiment came up and formed along the fence, on the left of the Fourth Kentucky. The rebels still extended their line to flank us on that side. The Fifteenth Mississippi charged up to the fence, and the men in the two regiments fought hand to hand, catching hold of each other's guns, and trying to drag them through and over the fence, but it was all in vain.

CHARGE OF THE NINTH OHIO AND TENTH INDIANA. McCook's gallant Dutchmen came up to support the Tenth, forming on their right, and with them drove the enemy out of the woods, over the ravine, up the hill, across the field to the right of the road. The Fourteenth Ohio, which, with the Ninth, had marched all night to get to the battle, together with the two East Tennessee and the Twelfth Kentucky regiments, were coming up. The enemy themselves were in danger of being outflanked and cut off from tion, it is only necessary to consider what annoyances | their retreat. Standart's battery was in full play, | the wars. A local paper says they are kept busy.

with deadly effect, on their center. Kinney's and Whitmore's were advancing. There was no help for it, the day was lost to the rebels, and they must retreat. They were pushed back, flying as they went across the fields. Our Minnie balls told fearfully on their ranks; yet the loss was not all theirs. Many of our brave fellows dropped.

THE REBEL RETREAT.

On they went. The enemy is driven through the woods, where an hour and a half before they so nearly surrounded the Tenth, the heroes of Rich Mountain. Many regiments were completely broken, and ran for the forests on the left. Wood's Alabama regiment breaks for a swamp, and scatters there. Some regiments act together, and form in a field a mile to the rear of their first position. But Standart's shells, thrown from the hill where the section was so nearly taken, began to fall among them. They fly again, pursued by our victorious troops. For the third and last time they form, only to be scattered as before.

THE RETREAT BECOMES A ROUT.

After this the rout is complete. Panic-stricken they fly in all directions. The pursuit is pressed up to the very intrenchments of the enemy. Two of their pieces have been taken. The third, which they took with them, is only saved to be left behind in their flight across the river. Our cannon open on their camp, our shells falling into their most effective battery, killing the men at their guns and driving the rest away. The darkness of nightfall only prevents a general assault, and our troops lie down, hoping in the morning to complete the good work of that Sabbath, a work they had not sought, for they were resting that day preparatory to the attack which General Thomas had intended to make on Monday.

WHY THE FEDERALS WERE ATTACKED.

It will be a matter of surprise to the whole nation that the rebels should leave their fortified camp on the river to attack us in the open field. The fact is they knew they either had to fight or retreat. General Boyles' brigade had cut off their river communication with Nashville and threatened their rear. They knew that General Thomas was advancing on the Columbia road, and that his regiments must necessarily become scattered by reason of the bad roads and high water. They had found out that we had taken possession of Hudson's Ford. They believed that Fishing Creek was so high that General Schoepff's forces could not cross, and were totally unaware of the arrival of the two Tennessee regiments and the Twelfth Kentucky at General Thomas' camp. In danger of being surrounded completely, and starved out, they had either to retreat or do what they did-try to cut us up piecemeal. They thought they were attacking but three regiments. They made the attempt but were bitterly foiled. They left on the field of battle one hundred and fifty dead and as many wounded, besides the many whom they succeeded in sending away before the pursuit became too hot for them. Our loss was thirty-eight killed and one hundred and thirty-four wounded.

THE REBEL SIDE OF THE STORY.

The rebel journals relate their side of the story thus:

General Crittenden was fearful of being surrounded by the forces under Generals Thomas and Schoepff, and being falsely informed as to their respective numbers, which were placed at 2,500, he ordered an advance at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Under cover of the darkness our forces were transported speedily across the river. Colonel Battle's Tennesseeans and Colonel Spotham's Mississippi were soon engaged in the fight. We were defeated, and the estimated number of killed, wounded, and prisoners taken from us is from 300 to 500. We were ordered to fall back to Camp McGinnis, 25 miles in the direction of Knoxville. Several of our men reached Knoxville on the 23d, and report a large number of others on the way. The United States force is variously estimated at from five to twenty thousand, some declaring it to reach twentyfive thousand.

Paris was in a perfect ferment of excitement on the 23d, many anticipating an immediate descent of the enemy, which they deemed themselves utterly powerless to resist. They were preparing to leave with their negroes and other property for various points southward. One gentleman endeavored to find transportation for seventy negroes, fearing they would fall into the hands of the Federals. General Buell, it is reported, has left Mumfordsville, and gone no one knows where.

Fort Henry is safe, the enemy for some reason having withdrawn from its immediate vicinity. Shots of gunboats were not replied to from the Fort, which will be held at all hazards. There is no doubt the design of the enemy in bombarding the Fort on Friday afternoon was to discover our position and the calibre of our guns. Whatever were their designs they were frustrated. These demonstrations, together with those threatened at Bowling Green and Columbus, indicate hot work. and plenty of it at no distant period.

The Memphis Argus of the 20th says three gentlemen who arrived at Paris before the departure of the train for this city, brought information that the Federals had advanced in force to Murray, Ky., only twenty-five miles north of Paris, and that they would continue their march to Paris, between which and Murray there is no Confederate force sufficient to resist them. No advance, however, had been made up to the 23d, Thursday.

Items and Incidents.

A SOLDIER in Col. Cowdin's regiment writes home:—"I never knew I was so capable. I thought selling groceries was the extent of my capability, but it seems that I can build houses, dig trenches, officiate in the hospital; and, to-morrow, with a drygoods clerk, will commence building the chimney of a new hospital."

YALE, Amherst, Williams, and some of our other Eastern Colleges, have displayed patriotism in turning out young men for the army, but no one of them can compare in this respect with their sister institutions of the West. A recently received catalogue of Oberlin College, Ohio, sums up the following list of absentees in the army: -One member of the Faculty, captured in Western Virginia, and now a prisoner at Castle Pinckney; two theological students, four seniors, sixteen juniors, sixteen sophomores, ten freshmen, three pursuing a teacher's course, and eight preparing for college.

In Bavaria, Clermont Co., Ohio, the boys who are two young to go to the war have formed a company which they call the Sawbuck Rangers, members of which agree to saw wood and do the other small chores of the women whose husbands have gone to

Fights between Loyal and Rebel Indians.

WY WY WAY

THE Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative of the 23d ult., says that the day previous Opotheyoholo, the head chief of the Creek Nation, in company with Col. Wm. G. Goffin and Major G. A. Cutler, had an interview with Major-General Hunter. Opotheyoholo, through an interpreter, told Gen. Hunter the recent terrible events he had gone through.

The danger of remaining in their own country becoming fearful, John Ross, calling himself a Union man, had told the loyal Indians to go on to the Cherokee lands. They followed his advice and were attacked the first night after reaching the camping grounds designated by Ross. When the Union Indians-only 2,000-were attacked by the rebel Indians and Texans-more than 3,000-they fought like tigers. The Unionists followed the rebels five miles and slaughtered them as they fled. The Union Indians then changed their camp, and again took the position designated by John Ross. The next day, our forces being strengthened, were attacked by the rebel Indians under McIntosh and Drew, and Texans and Arkansans under General Cooper, and the rebels were again defeated and driven back, leaving fifty-five rebels dead on the field. The rebel prisoners taken in these two engagements were "dispatched" with arrows. The Union Indians then fell back to the northern boundary of the Cherokee Nation, and there remained unmolested for two days. On the third day, while a large number of the Union Indians were out seeking provisions for their destitute families, they were again attacked by an increased force-not less than 4.000 in all. The battle commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted till night, the Union Indians maintaining their position. Their ammunition being entirely consumed, Opotheyoholo ordered a retreat to Kansas.

The Union Indians having a large number of women and children, and all being on foot, the retreat was necessarily slow. The retreat, as described by the Chief, was truly heart-rending. They were poorly provided with clothing, all suffered greatly, many were frozen to death, but the fatality among women and children was much the greatest.

Since the arrival of these persons a large number of their friends have followed them, and there are now not less than six thousand men, women, and children on our Southern border. Provisions. blankets, money to buy beef cattle, and rations in large quantities have been sent to them.

Replies were made to Opothevoholo by General Hunter, Col. Goffin, and Major Cutler. The brave old warrior was deeply impressed with the interview, and departed fully convinced that the "pale faces" would sustain his people with the full force and power at the command of "the Great Father."

The Gunboat Engagement Near Columbus.

. THE following reports of the recent gunboat engagement near Columbus, have been received at the Navy Department:

the Navy Department.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESSEX,

WM. D. POETER, Com'ding, Fort Jefferson, Jan. 13, 1862.

Flag-Officer A. H. Foote—Sir: On the morning of

McClernand sent on board this vesthe 11th, Gen. McClernand sent on board this ves-sel, and informed me that the enemy were moving up the river from Columbus, with several vessels, towing up a battery. I immediately signaled Lieut.-Com. Paulding, of the St. Louis, to get under way and prepare for action. A very thick fog coming on, we were compelled to steam slowly down the river; but about ten o'clock, or a little after, it rose and showed us a large steament at the the river; but about ten o'clock, or a little after, it rose, and showed us a large steamer at the head of Lucase's Bend. We heard her whistle the moment we were seen by them. Shortly after whistling, she was joined by another large and a small steamer. We pursued our course steadily down the river, and when within long range, the large steamer fired a heavy shell-gun, which struck the sand-bar between us, and ricochetted within about 200 yards of this vessel, and bursted. We, at this time, did not return the fire, but continued our course down, in order to near the vessel.

this time, did not return the fire, but continued our course down, in order to near the vessel.

By this time the large steamer was joined by her consorts, and they opened a brisk fire upon us. I now hailed Lieut. Com. Paulding, and directed him to try one of his rifle cannon. He instantly fired, and sent his shot completely over the enemy. I then opened from my bow-guns, and the action became brisk on both sides for about twenty minutes, the enemy firing by broadsides. At the end of utes, the enemy firing by broadsides. At the end of this time the enemy hauled off, and stood down the this time the enemy hauled on, and should down the river, rounding to occasionally and giving us broadsides. This running fight continued until he reached the shelter of the batteries on the Iron Banks above Columbus. We continued the action, and drove him behind his batteries in a crippled condition. We could distinctly see our shells explode on his decks. The action lasted over an hour, and terminated, as I think, in a complete defeat of the enemy's boats, superior in size and number of guns to the Essex and St. Louis.

On the 12th, Gen. McClernand requested me to make a reconnoissance toward the Iron Banks. I

make a reconnoissance toward the Iron Banks. I did so, and offered the enemy battle by firing a round shot at their battery, but they did not respond, nor did I see anything of their boats. I have since been informed, through the General, that the boats been informed, through the General, that the boats of the enemy were completely disabled, and the panic became so great at the Iron Banks that the gunners deserted their guns. The fire of the St. Louis was precise, and the shot fell well. The officers and men of this vessel behaved with firmness, Mr. Hiley, the First Master, carrying out all my orders strictly, while the officers of the gun divisions, Messrs. Loving and Ferry, paid particular attention to the pointing of their respective guns. Mr. Britton, my Aid, paid all attention to my orders, and conveyed them correctly and with alacrity; in fact, all the officers and men on board behaved like veterans. Your obedient servant.

Your obedient servant, W. D. Porter, Commander. Flag-Officer Foote, in forwarding this report,

says:

CARO, January 13, 1862.

SIR:—I forward a report from Commander Porter. The rebel gunboat shells all fell short of our boats, while our shells reached and ranged beyond their boats, showing the greater range of our guns, but the escape of the rebels showed the greater speed of their boats.

Your ob't serv't.

A. H. Foote, Flag-Officer.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy.

Department of Missouri.

Advices have been received at Sedalia that the 1st Kansas regiment, which was sent from that point some days since, arrived at Lexington Friday week, where they arrested several of the most prominent and intense rebels of the town, also took and destroyed about 1,500 hogs, which were being packed for the use of Price's rebels, and a good deal of other valuable property. About 60 rebels belonging to the regiment of Colonel Alexander, now a prisoner at St. Louis, were captured about six miles from Sedalia on the 25th ult.

A prominent citizen of Southwestern Missouri arrived from Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, on the 26th ult. He says that General Raines, with about 400 men, stayed all night at Mount Vernon on Tuesday night the 14th ult, on his way to Granby, where his soldiers said they were going to work in the lead mines. Threats were made to arrest all men who had been connected with the Home Guard companies, and put them at work in the mines. In consequence of this a large number of Union citizens were leaving the country.

In regard to the number of troops in Northern Arkansas, he says that he has it from good authority that there are only about 500 or 600 at Cross Hollows and Care Hill, Benton County, but a body of from 2,000 to 3,000 men were at Tilsforth Bend, about 50 miles below Vanbergen, on the Arkansas river. Several secessionists told him that Price's forces at Springfield did not exceed 10,000. This gentleman met the scouts of the Federals army four miles beyond Lebanon, and other troops at different points this side.

The latest information from Rolla is to the 29th, and to the effect that our army is encamped at Leb anon in considerable numbers. Major Wright's battalion is quartered in the house lately occupied by the rebels, but the greater portion of the troops are encamped just beyond the town. No troops except scouts have advanced beyond that town, and it is improbable that they will until other regiments now on the way shall have arrived.

General Curtiss and staff departed from St. Louis everal days ago to join the army in the field. This would indicate that the campaign is to be pushed forward with energy. Siegel has arrived, and it is understood he will go forward with the expedition.

The telegraph from Otterville on the 30th informs us that the movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week, has taken place. One division, under command of General Jeff. C. Davis, has already taken up its march for the South. They left Versailles yesterday A. M. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of 5 regiments, the 8th and 22d Indiana, 27th Illinois and 9th Missouri, accompanied by two batteries of 24 pieces, and 3 companies of cavalry, under command of Major Hubbard. From the skill and energy of Davis, important results are confidently predicted. The next division under Turner is expected to leave to-morrow, or Friday.

Emissaries from Price, bearing printed commissions signed by him, are busily recruiting through all this section. Numbers have been captured and brought in, upon whom the documents were found. They are authorized to enlist from 3 to 12 months, or during the war. There are about 50 prisoners here awaiting orders of Provost Marshal General.

St. Louis dispatches state that a large body of troops are moving from Rolla, Sedalia, and Otterville, the destination of which is supposed to be Springfield.

The following is from Major Wright's report to General Wyman:

General Price's force does not exceed 8,000 or 10,000 - all State troops. Price has not yet been notified of his appointment as Major-General in the rebel army, consequently rebel forces decline to re-enforce him. They say to him they have 30.000 troops ready to join him when they receive official notice. McIntosh has gone to re-enforce the rebels in the Indian nation. The most of Raines' men have gone home, and the balance 400, are at Sarcoxie and Granby, it is said, to run furnaces.

Last Thursday Price was informed the Federals were moving against him in force from Rolla. It caused great excitement in the rebel camp. Price expects his appointment to be confirmed within two weeks, when he will be re-enforced by Confederates from Arkansas. Unless he can take command of the whole force, he will be obliged to retreat. He has a large number of wagons, and is putting every thing in readiness to decamp. He intends falling back on Pine Hill, unless speedily re-enforced. He has a large number of men on the sick list. He has also fifteen day's supplies on hand. Each regiment has organized a corps of the best marksmen to drop off officers.

A large amount of property was seized by Provost Marshal to pay the amount assessed against prominent rebels by Halleck, and was to be sold at auction on Monday, February 3d, for the benefit of the Union Refugees.

The military commission assembled at Palmyra for the trial of the bridge burners, have found seven guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence has been approved by Major-General Halleck, and they will be executed at a time and place hereafter to be designated.

A general order has been issued by Major-General Halleck, in which it is stated that several companies of the 4th Missouri Volunteers lately called U. S. Reserve Corps, showed themselves mutinous and disobedient. The companies have been disarmed and placed in confinement at Benton Barracks. The privates and non-commissioned officers of this corps will be sent to Cairo to work on the fortifications till further orders. The commissioned officers at that post will see that these companies will complete their werk, and will report to their headquarters the names of those who obey orders and deserve to be restored to the ranks. The officers of these companies not having joined in that mutinous demonstration, but having failed to enforce order and military discipline, will be mustered out of the service and dismissed. The Major-General commanding is always ready to listen to complaints, and redress all well founded grievances, but he is determined to enforce discipline and obe dience to orders. All companies, regiments, or corps who shall henceforth disobey orders, or exhibit mutinous dispositions, will be dealt with in a most summary manner.

Department of Kansas.

During the past week considerable interest has been aroused relative to an expedition of large size, fitting out in this Department, and of which it was freely stated Senator Lane was to have the command. The following general order, contradicting these statements, has caused a decided sensation in civil and military circles:

The expedition about to be started south from this Department, called in the newspapers Gen. Lane's expedition, it is the intention of the Major-General commanding this Department to command in personal commanding the commanding of the command son, unless otherwise expressly ordered by Govern

Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it. All tents, trunks, chests, chairs camp-stools, &c., must be at once stored or aban doned. The General commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. Surplus room in knap-sacks must be reserved for ammunition and provi-

sacks must be reserved for ammunition and provisions. Every officer and soldier will carry his own clothing and bedding.

The General commanding has applied to Government for six Brigadier-Generals, that his command may be properly organized, and until they arrive it is necessary that he should appoint acting Brigadier-Generals from senior Colonels; to enable him to do this in accordance with orders on the subject, each Colonel will immediately report the date on which he was mustered into the U. S. service.

(Signed)

Major-General Commanding.

Here is an order calculated to suppress the marauding bands which have made this section the field of their operations:

ment from entering the Department of Missouri, ment from entering the Department of Missouri, without a special order. All armed parties, whether belonging to the service of the Government or not, who shall hereafter cross the Kansas border and enter the Department of Missouri without due to the chall additional to have automated for the

authority, shall be adjudged to have entered for the purpose of depredation, and shall be held subject to the penalties of military law.

Any armed band of men in Kansas not in the United States service, nor acting under special authority obtained from the Governor of the State or of the General Commanding are hereby warred.

or of the General Commanding, are hereby warned to disband and return to their homes.

Military Commissioners, for the trial of all such prisoners and all now detained on charges of being concerned in depredations or jay-hawking, will be established. D. HUNTER,

Major-General Commanding. The 9th Wisconsin, Colonel Solomon, is quartered

n Leavenworth. The 2d Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Doubleday, are at Platte City.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 12th, arrived at Kansas City on the 28th ult. Nothing of interest stirring in the Military Department of New Mexico. Col. Canby his advanced up the river from Fort Craig, and at last accounts was at Benal, with twenty companies of troops. He still fears an attack on some other points than Fort Craig. He thinks the enemy reported at Animosa were there to direct the attention of Federals. Fifteen companies of Federals are at Fort Craig, the same number at Albuquerque, six at Santa Fe, and six hundred at

Department of the Ohio.

THE weel has passed in comparative quiet within the limits of this department. We give such items as are athand:

Through retel sources it is ascertained that 15,000 Federal troopscrossed Green River on the 30th ult. and a large force was in readiness to cross on the day following.

General Themas is not pursuing Zollicoffer's defeated army, the roads and inadequate transportation not permiting. He is building a road 30 miles in length, to render his advance into Tennessee easy and permanen.

A special to he Chicago Journal from Cairo, says that the force composing the expedition against Jeff. Thompson, report the country beyond Charleston infested wih guerilla bands, who plunder every one, Union and rebel alike. The expedition went nearly to Syketown. General Payne is determined to occupy Chaleston, and for that purpose a regiment of infanty and a detachment of cavalry will remain at thatplace.

A large reel mail, containing several hundred letters, has been captured near Cairo, and contains letters of impotance from Bowling Green and other rebel camps.

Captain Costable, commander of the mortar boats, returnecto Cairo from Pittsburgh on the 31st ult. Twelve f the 13-inch mortars, with mortar beds and amnunition, have been shipped, and twelve of the rortar boats will be immediately put in readiness foractive service.

Commodore coote being in want of men for the gunboat servic, General Halleck, of the Missouri Department, hs issued general orders, in which commanders seving in his department are ordered to take immediae measures to ascertain what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service. He directs that care shall be taken in selecting them, and that preference shall be given to the bet men fitted for the service. The men selected are rdered to report to Quartermaster Grachett, U. S. Army, at St. Louis, by whom they will be enrolled and shipped. A list of the names of the men funished from each command, stating in each case the company and the regiment the men have been taken from, is to be sent to headquarters, that orders directing the transfer of such men may be issued without delay.

Department of the East.

Our news tom the Potomac is not very important up to the tme of writing, Monday, P. M. We give such maters of interest as have been made public:

Gen. Heintzelman, it is said, is to be placed in command of the new grand expedition to the South the details of which are as yet kept secret.

By direction of the Secretary of War, an order has been issued prohibiting letters from being sent or received through our lines except by prisoners on either side. The practice has been, heretofore, to allow all letters to pass. It has been discovered that this privilege has been abused.

Two sutlers who for some time past have been furnishing supplies to Stockton's Independent Michigan regiment were last week suddenly brought up. Finding that the soldiers were obtaining supplies of liquor from some unknown source, Major Davis made an investigation of their establishment and stock. Aside from a large supply of whisky, he found about \$800 in counterfeit money, which they had been industriously circulating among the men The entire stock of goods was confiscated, which, with two horses and four wagons, is estimated at \$10,000 in value. The men have been brought to Washington to await the action of the proper authorities.

Orders have been issued for the Constitution to sail from Hampton Roads with her troops, at the earliest possible moment, for Ship Island. The health of the brigade is rapidly and decidedly improving.

The dispatches received from Gen. Burnside are more favorable than the details of our "Postscript" in the Rural of last week. A special messenger from the General reached Washington on the 28th ult. with the following statement, dated "Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet. Jan. 26:"

We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday. the 6th, and after a protracted passage, owing to a dense fog, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday night at twelve o'clock. Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea, but owing to fogs on Sunday night, our progress was very slow. On Monday the 13th, the weather cleared, with a heavy wind and a rough sea, which caused our vessels to labor very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them. however, passed the harbor about twelve o'clock on the 13th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

The propeller City of New York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor, and owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores and was lost.

The General also says he had been led to believe that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, The general order No. 12, issued from the Depart-ment of Kansas, prohibits the troops of this Depart-for want of proper accommodations. He adds that but he had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish

he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an attempt to relieve the steamer New York by which a boat was swamped. and the lives of Col. Allen, of the 9th New Jersey, his surgeon, and a mate of the boat were lost.

On the landing of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels on a reconnoitering expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back.

The transport-steamers and vessels grounded, but will got off by the aid of tug-boats. Only one, the City of New York, was lost, and no lives—the three above referred to excepted.

Official dispatches from Com. Goldsborough, dated Jan. 26th, addressed to the Navy Department, arrived on the 30th. Seventeen of the naval vessels were at that time in the Sound and beyond the bulk head, under the immediate command of Com. Rowan, in full readiness for operations of any kind. General Burnside was preparing his forces to move in connection with the fleet. Com. Goldsborough says things now look hopeful, and I sincerely trust we shall be soon at the enemy. Any decided approach in this quarter on the part of the rebels, with all the force they can muster, would, to a moral certainty, result in their speedy capture and destruction.

Intelligence from Savannah, received through rebel agencies, states that six Federal vessels entered the river on the 28th back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north end of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off communication between Fort Pulaski and the city of Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island and fired upon the Confederate steamer Ida, but no injury was done. Com. Tatnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah. Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last them six months.

From the same source we hear that on the 29th the city was comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is anticipated. The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off communication with Fort Putaski. There were six Federal gunboats at Wells' Cut. and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river yesterday. Com. Tatnall convoyed two steamers and a float toward Fort Pulaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them, and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes.

The provision boats and steamer Sampson are now returning. The Federals fired upon the latter, and she is slightly damaged.

A letter from an officer at the fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they may make. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel. There are other defences yet to pass. The people of Savannah are firm and confident of their ability to defend the city.

The Norfolk Day Book calls upon the ladies to contribute their red woolen skirts and dresses to the Government, the price of flannel used for fixed ammunition being so high as to subject the Govern-

ment to serious tax. In the expectation of the success of Gen. Burnside's expedition, and the opening of at least three Congressional Districts, Marble Nash Taylor, the Provisional Governor, has issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d of February, to ratify or perfect the ordinances of the Convention of the 18th of November, and also for the election of two

Members of Congress. Advices from Fort Pickens, at Philadelphia, say the rebels have withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger. It is understood that the rebel force opposite Fort Pickens is not over 6,000, exclusive of that at Live Oak plantation, which is held to be from 1,000 to 3,000 and fortified. Contrabands are continually

coming to Colonel Brown. The New Orleans Crescent says the steamer Calhoun entered a Louisiana port on Thursday night, when she accidentally burst her boiler and became unmanagable. The Captain, fearing a capture, burnt the vessel. The cargo was very valuable. Shortly after the commencement of hostilities, the Calhoun was fitted up at New Orleans as a privateer. She ade several trips, and succeeded in bringing in a number of rich prizes. Her loss, the Crescent remarks, is to be regretted.

The latest intelligence received, states that Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly invested. Gen. Sherman has daily reports of all that is done there, and will take the place when he chooses to attack it.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE Special Committee on Defenses and Fortifications of Lakes and Rivers had an important meeting on the 30th ult. Gen. McClellan was called upon, and he laid before the Committee many facts, showing the importance of immediate action. He favors the fortification of a few important points, such as Mackinaw, Fort Gratiot, and some place on the Sault St. Marie Canal, and relies elsewhere on naval defences, to supply which he recommends the establishment of one or more depots of arms on the Lakes. It is understood that the Committee concur in these general views, and will make a report in accordance therewith at an early day.

Col. Reynolds, the Government agent at Port Royal, who superintends the growing, gathering and transportation of the cotton on the Sea Islands, arrived in Washington on the 30th ult., and had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury. He has already secured more than \$1,000,000 worth of cotton. The 2,000 or 3,000 negroes just freed are industrious and orderly, and do their work well and cheerfully. They need clothing and medical attendance. He desires to take back with him an ample supply of the former, and several physicians.

The House Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. Ward to report on the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. The report will suggest a number of important changes, making it more equal and favorable to the United States.

Certain prisoners just released from Richmond and who have arrived in Washington, say that of all the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, from Fortress Monroe, some months since, by way of Norfolk, care of Gen. Huger, not one garment ever reached Richmond. It is supposed they were appropriated by the Confederates.

The postal receipts for letters carried during the last quarter of 1861, are but little less than during the same period of 1860, when the mails went all over the Union. The cost of transportation is \$3.000.000 less.

The statement that the House Committee on the District of Columbia has decided to report against the abolition of slavery in the District, is untrue. Whatever the sentiments of the Committee may be,

they have not yet been expressed in a vote. The act establishing the Court of Claims will be

amended, by making its decisions final upon the concurrence of the three Judges, with a limited right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the disability of Congressmen to prac-

The urgent necessity which required the immediate purchase of arms, clothing, and other military supplies, from foreign countries, having ceased, Secretary Stanton has ordered that no further contracts be made by this department, or any bureau thereof, for any article of foreign manufacture that can be produced or manufactured in the United States.

All outstanding orders, agencies, authorities and licenses for the purchase of arms, clothing, or anything else in foreign countries, or of foreign manufacture, for this department, are revoked or annulled.

All persons claiming to have any contract, bargain or agreement, order, warrant, license or authority, from this department, for furnishing anything to the United States, are required, within fifteen days, to give written notice of such contract, and its purport, with statement in writing of what has been done under it, and to file copy with Secretary of

All contracts, orders and agreements for any supplies should be in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, and originals or copies filed according to regulations, with the head of the proper bureau. It is seldom that any necessity can prevent contracts from being reduced to writing, and even when made by telegraph, its terms can be speedily written and signed, and every claim founded upon any pretended contract outstanding, of which notice and copy is not filed in accordance with this order, within the period named, shall be deemed and held fraudulent and void, and no claim thereon will be allowed or paid by the department, without satisfactory proof of its validity.

The following order, appointing the Rev. Bishop Ames and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Commissioners to visit and relieve the prisoners of the United States, has been issued by Secretary Stanton:

States, has been issued by Secretary Stanton:

Ordered, That the Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the army of the United States, now in captivity at Richmond and elsewhere, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having custody of such prisoners, relieve their necessities, and provide for their comfort at the expense of the United States, in pursuance of the order heretofore made on this subject; and that said Commissioners be recuested immediately to signify by telesioners be requested immediately to signify by tele-graph to this department their acceptance or refu-Washington, without delay.

(Signed)

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The War Department has ordered that henceforth all Union soldiers released from rebel dungeons shall, upon their arrival at Washington, receive, in addition to full pay, commutation of rations for the whole time of imprisonment.

Collector Barney has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that he intends to abolish the office of Collector at Troy, and allow the duties to be discharged by the Surveyor. He also states that he intends to abolish two more of the same class of offices at Albany, there being no necessity for them. He says he has commenced the work of retrenchment in the New York Custom House, having already abolished \$50,000 worth of places, and intends to keep on doing so.

Secretary Seward has written to Marshal Lamon, directing him to discontinue hereafter the practice of the last half century, with reference to the use of the Washington jail for the custody of slaves. These instructions forbid him to receive slaves for safe keeping there, except committed by some competent law officer for offense against the law, or, unless taken up and committed as fugitives from slavery, in which he is hereafter to comply literally with the provisions of the law regarding their discharge from custody at the end of thirty days, unless previously lawfully claimed by owners. In these instructions, Mr. Seward has followed the letter of the law, and thus provided for the prompt correction of the abuses in that connection, which have existed only by a custom of fifty years.

Notwithstanding the alarms and croakings of some foreign journals and letter writers about the stone blockade, and other sinister reports, the dispatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of the complete restoration of the entente cordiale between the United States and Great Britain, and of the best possible understanding with the Governments of France, Italy, and other European States. On the 30th ult., Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the Trent affair, in the spirit which, in the same case, animated Earl Russell and Minister Adams.

The Secretary of State, on the 31st ult., directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board insurgent armed vessels.

It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. Wool, under instructions, asked Gen. Huger if Smith, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. Corcoran would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer in the negative was owing to a difference in rank of the two prisoners.

Hon. Alfred Ely, M. C. from this (Rochester) district, late a prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward on the 1st inst,, and it has been determined to place the rebel pirates, now in New York and Philadelphia, on the footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued to remove them to military prisons, with a view to exchange them for citizens confined at the South. This important and humane course may result in the return of Cols. Corcoran, Lee, Cogswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Vodges, and other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow.

Mexican letters from Havana state that the allies are greatly dissatisfied with their prospects in Mexico, and complain that Miramon and others have deceived them. They expected aid from a strong party, and find the population as one man against them. They are convinced that their present force is entirely inadequate to the task of bringing the Mexicans to terms. The troops at Vera Cruz are suffering greatly from sickness, five hundred men out of eight thousand being in the hospitals. Whenever they have ventured beyond the range of their cannon, they have been shot down, if few, or driven back, if in force,

The allies seem to be quarreling among themselves. On one occasion, a French regiment fought a Spanish regiment, until a number were killed and wounded in each. In consequence of this brawl, it was believed that the French forces would immediately land at Tampico, where, as previous advices inform us, resistance would be made. The English were at the same time to attack Matamoras.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Stock Journal—D. C. Lindsley, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds—J M. Thorburn & Co. Fancy Pigeons—Hall, Haines & Baldwin, Fun for the Camp—Christopher, Morre & Skippon. Books for Schools and Families—Beadle & Co.

The News Condenser.

- The gold fever is having a run at St. Catherines, C. W. - Ex-Comptroller John C. Wright, of Schenectady, N. Y. is dead.
- The rebels are said to be making large quantities of powder at Raleigh, N. C.
- A Salt Lake letter announces the death of Po-teet-neet Chief of the Utah Indians.
- The Bank of Tennessee has issued notes of the denomi-
- nation of five and ten cents. - Large amounts of counterfeit money are in circulation
- shout the camps on the Potomac. - An association has been formed in London for the pre
- vention of steam-boiler explosions. - Contracts have been awarded to parties in Norwich,
- Conn., for fifty-five thousand muskets. - Two-thirds of the slaves have left Missouri since the war
- commenced, leaving about 85,000 behind. -Col. Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens, is in bad health and wants to be relieved of his command.
- Prussia is preparing to rebuild her fortresses on the Rhine, to be prepared for what may come.
- The amount due from the Boston banks on the third \$50.000,000 of the National loan is \$3,000,000.
- The Pensacola Observer of the 9th ult., says that about one dozen slaves recently escaped to Fort Pickens. - Gen. Siegel's resignation has not been accepted. It is
- understood now that he will remain in the service. - Since last June there have been purchased in Maine, and
- already carried out of it to the war, about 2000 horses. - The Great Eastern - the grand mogul of sailing crafts
- is to be converted into a bath house, or floating hospital. - A disastrous fire occurred on Monday week in Quincy
- Market, Boston. The loss is said to amount to \$100,000. - Utah desires to be admitted into the Union, and has
- drawn up a State Constitution to be submitted to Congress. - The Marshall (Texas) Republican of the 14th ult., learns
- of large mortality among the Texas troops on the Potomac. - The Virginia Assembly (rebel) has passed a resolution
- begging her volunteers to re-enlist when their terms expire. - An address of condolence to Queen Victoria on the death of her husband has been signed by thousands in New York. - There are now encamped at Camp Dennison, Ohio, 3,333
- infantry, 3,145 cavalry, and 891 artillery. Total, 7,369 men.
- The expense of our Consular system, embracing nearly five hundred Consular officers, is about \$330,000 per annum.
- It is estimated that only about one-fourth part of the people in the United States reside in villages, towns and cities. - The Chicago Tribune says that over a million dollars were expended in that city, during the year 1861, in the horse trade.
- Nineteen newspaper correspondents accompany the Mississippi expedition. Seven of them represent the New York
- Marshal Vaillant has been appointed to take charge of the Prince Imperial of France, who will be six years old in March.
- A gang of coiners, with extensive "facilities" for the manufacture of quarters and halves, has been broken up in Chicago.
- The channel of the Mississippi river is closed by ice below St. Louis, cutting off communication by steamboat
- Late English papers state that the privateer Nashville wa still at Southampton, but the British government had forbid her to arm.
- --- The American residents of Vancouver's Island have generously forwarded \$1,000 to the Sanitary Commission at Washington.
- The total amount of cotton used in manufacturing, in the United States and Europe, the past year, was about 5,500,000 bales.
- Twenty-five American trotters, says the Journal du Havre, have arrived at that port, which were purchased for the Imperial stables.
- Next to Boston, Roxbury has the largest public debt of any city in Massachusetts, \$691,965. Worcester has the smallest, \$90,000.
- A report from Augusta, Ga., dated on the 23d ult., says that five stone-vessels were sunk in the channel of Charlesto harbor on the 22d. - The bakers of Paris gave, last Christmas, instead of their
- usual holiday presents to their customers; 265,000 killogramme of bread to the poor. — It is proposed to establish a Turkish bath in New York
- on the old original Constantinople plan, the attendants to be brought from Turkey. - Baltimore oysters have been transported to Havre and successfully acclimated. Similar experiments will be made
- in other ports of France. - The celebrated piano-maker, Broadwood, who died recently in London, left a fortune amounting to £350,000, all made from piano-making.
- Rev. H. G. O. Dwight was killed on the Troy and Rutland Railroad on Saturday week. He was for thirty years a missionary at Constantinople.
- The boa constrictor which swallowed its blanket at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, some time ago, has recently died, it is supposed of indigestion.
- The ice crop throughout the North will be of a superior quality this winter. In Maine it ranges from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness. - On Saturday and Sunday week two large bonded ware-
- houses in Bridge street, N. Y. city, were burned, the losses amounting to about \$500,000. - Petroleum saves the whales. According to the New Bedford Standard, the decrease of whale ships the past year has been 90 vessels and 31,138 tuns.
- Albany papers are warning their people to prepare for a great flood when the winter breaks up, as the country to the north is entirely filled with snow.
- From the time of the occupation of Hilton Head by the Federal forces to the sixth of January, one hundred and twenty-four deaths have occurred.
- In the Vermont Supreme Court, it has been decided that a schoolmaster has no right to "birch" a pupil for what he does after school is out for the day. - The new tea plants are now in bloom in the National
- Conservatory at Washington. They bear a white flower, and fill the air with a delightful perfume. - The latest foreign political rumor refers to an offensive
- and defensive league between Austria and Spain, with an especial view to future affairs in Italy. - It costs something to be elected Mayor of New York.
- At the late election, Guthrie's bills are put down at \$20,000, Opdyke's \$29,000, and Wood's \$10,000. - The wife of each Wisconsin soldier, enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, receives from the State \$5, and each child
- under twelve years of age \$3, per month. - Along the Mediterranean, near Genoa, the fruit trees, having previously blossomed for the second time this year,
- are now laden with a second crop of fruit. - The Montgomery Advertiser estimates the troops in the
- rebel army from Alabama at 17,000. Gov. Moore, in his message, puts it at 30,000. Which is true? - The oldest house in Boston was built in 1658, and is now
- 206 years old. The timber of which it is composed is still sound, and in a good state of preservation.
- The whole number of barrels of mackerel inspected in Massachusetts last year, was 194,283%, being 41,522% barrels, or more than 17% per cent. less than in 1860.

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Now that the period of competition for the Premiums offered last November for early lists, (and the largest clubs remitted for on or before Feb. 1st,) has expired - and as the large lists have already been received - we purpose giving every friend of the RURAL who will obtain a small number of subscribers (say 6 to 24 or more,) a valuable Reward for his or her effort in so doing. Our Programme for the Spring Campaign is in this wise:

CASH AND OTHER PREMIUMS.

I. To BACH of the TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS remitting according to our terms, for the largest Twenty-Five Lists of Yearly Subscribers to the Rural New-Yorker between this date and April 15, 1862, we will give a United States Treasury Note for FIVE DOLLARS, (or, if preferred, \$5 in gold,) - in addition to one of the premiums offered below.

II. To Every Person remitting, for Twenty-Four or more subscribers, as above, we will give (in addition to a free copy of the RURAL,) a perfect and handsomely bound volume of the RURAL NEW-YORKER for 1861 or 1860 - price \$3; or, if preferred to bound RURAL, a copy of LOSSING'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES-(an Imperial 8vo. volume, with 300 illustrations—price \$3.50.)

III. To Every Person remitting, as above, either \$15 for 10 copies, \$21 for 15 copies, or \$25 for 20 copies, we will give a free copy of the RURAL, and either THE HORSE AND HIS DISBASES, (price \$1.25,) or EVERYBODY'S LAWYER, (price \$1.25,) as preferred, or, either one of the books, or package of flower seeds, offered below, if the person entitled prefer.

IV. To Every Person remitting, as above, \$10 for six copies, we will give a free copy of RURAL, and either the MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE, OF LOSSING'S PICTORIAL UNITED STATES, (price \$1,) or a dollar package of choice imported

All books (except bound Rural and Lossing's Illustrated) and seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid. Persons entitled to book or flower seed premiums can also compete for the cash premiums! In order to give all who compete a fair and equal chance, traveling agents, post-riders, citizens of Rochester, and persons (or their agents or aliases) who advertise by circular to receive subscriptions (from a distance, at club rates,) for the RURAL in their "clubs," (whether called "Empire," "Keystone," or by other title,) are excluded from competition for any of the above premiums.

Comment upon the above offers is unnecessary. Every person who forms a club of six or more is sure of a free copy and valuable book; and as our regular agents have already sent in their large lists, of course the premiums now offered will be taken mainly by new agents, or those who form new clubs, though they are open to all. There is yet abundant time to form new clubs, to commence with the volume (we can still furnish back numbers,) or at any time, and we trust subscribers, those who have sent for specimen numbers, and others who receive this, will at once commence the Spring

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To Please write all names plainly, that they may be accuately entered upon our books and correctly PRINTED in Mailing Machine. All remittances should be well inclosed, and carefully addressed and mailed to

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

Publisher's Notices

A LIST OF THE PREMIUMS AWARDED under our offer fo obtaining early clubs, and the largest lists previous to this month, will be published in the RURAL or a Supplement as soon as it can be prepared - probably next week - and mailed to all

ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subcription terms, and no person is authorized to offer the RURAL of 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

SELECT YOUR PREMIUMS.—If those forming clubs will specify he premiums preferred, where they have the choice, and nan 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.

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 and premiums, we make the above statement that none may be mistaken.

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 \$1.60 per copy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six opies 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 copy, &c. We also send twelve to sighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy,) where the person sending is laboring for and is confident of a full club. This will accommodate those who de not wish to wait.

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 supplying 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 as above mentioned.1

DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -- All persons having occasion to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rock-ester, N. F., 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.

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. Brevity 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.

Markets, Commerce. &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, February 4th, 1861. FLOUR AND GRAIN remain at last week's quotations with but

MEATS.—Mess Pork has put on 50 cents per barrel. Clear is drooping. Dressed Hogs have advanced 10@2 cents upon the rates current at our last report. Hams and Shoulders have likewise slightly increased in price. Chicken are in more demand and bring 6 to 7 cents per pound, readily. There are but

few other alterations, and these are in maters of minor im-Rochester Wholesale Prices.



THE PROVISION MARIETS.

THE PROVISION MARIETS.

NEW YORK, Fer 3.—Flour—Markeimay be quoted 6000e beter, with a moderate business doily for export and home consumption, and holders generally refsing to sell at the inside quotations. Sales at \$5.26.4.5 9 for rejected; \$5.56.6.6 00 for superfine State; \$5.60.6,50 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.90.6.95 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.90.6.5 for shipping brands extra rand hooped thio, and \$6.16.6.75 for trade brands do,—mark diosing firm—Canadian flour firm and &c better, with a decrate business doing; sales at \$5.56.6.6 for superfine, and \$6.16.6.7, for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady; else at \$3.00.4.25, for inferior to choice. Corn meal quiet anceythout any material change in prices; sales at \$3.40 for exta Western; \$3.00 for Jersey, and \$3.33 for Brandywine.

GRAIM—Wheat market may be quoted (2c better, with a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales of Chicago spring at \$1.90.61.34; Racine spring at \$1.35; Ganada club at \$1.32. Milwaukee club at \$1.35. in below at \$1.85; red winter Western at \$1.4(6).46; amber bridan at \$1.460.1.50. He latter for choice; and common white inchina at \$1.460.1.50. Rev scarde and firm, without any material lange in prices; sales at \$2.60 for superfixed at \$1.50.0 for superfixed superfixed

ALBANY, FEE 1.—FLOUR AND MEAL The demand for flour is more active and the market is firmer In prices there is no quotable improvement, but there is a continuous than the second second

o quotable improvement, but there is a goobusiness doing bry full rates.	
\$5,40@5,50	
E -025 - 00	
5.75(0)6.25	
5,75@6,25 6,50@7,50	

ed State, and \$1,25 for red Western do. Cu quiet at 60c for new round yellow. Rye firm, with sales at ?c. Barley in ac-tive request at very full prices; sales, in carots, at 76,677c for two-rowed, and 80c for rour-rowed State. Gts quiet and un-changed.

changed.

BUFFALO, FER 1.—FLOUR—There is mining of importance doing in the market, the demand, as foreveral days past, being moderate, confined as it is to the preser requirements of the home trade, while prices are steady; saleat \$4,00 for superfine Ohio; superfine Michigan at \$3,75; extra Caada from spring wheat at \$4,00 and double extra Indiana at \$60. Grand Service of Grands club; \$1 for Milwaukee club, ad \$1,22 for white Canadian. Corn market quiet and nominalat \$60. Oats are selling in a retail way at 28c. Barley quiet and nominal at \$60. Sec. as to quality. Kye also quiet and nominal at \$60. Good of the are cluster of the continuary to choice. Pess, Canadian field, held \$1c. Beans, ordinary, \$1,40; fair \$1,50, and choice \$1,60 with fair demand. Seeds —Arrivals light and market quiet at \$for timothy and \$4 for clover.

Provisions—Market quiet and nothing doig in aither park

M for clover.
PROVISIONS—Market quiet and nothing doig in either pork
to bacon, and no change to note in quotations
DRESSED HOGS—Also quiet; sales 110 Canadan, yesterday afernoon, averaging 240 ibs at \$3,42

CHICAGO, FEB. 1—FLOUR—Market active nd firm.
GRAIN—Wheat less active; sales at 74%@74% for No. 1, and
69%@70c for No. 2. Corn quiet and firm at 22%.
FROVISIONS—Mess Pork in active shipping and speculative demand, and advanced 12%@23c; sales at \$9.62%@75.
HOGS—Dressed 6c higher; sales at \$2,45@20 Live Hogs 5c
higher; sales at \$2.30@2,46.
BEEF CATTLE—In active demand at \$2,666@3,5 for medium to
good.

TORONTO, JAN. 30.—FLOTE since our 1st has ruled exceedingly dull, with but few sales in the early art of the week. A round lot of Superfine changed hands at \$40, f. o. b. Since the arrival of the Europa's news, however, prices are still easier, buyers offering \$4,05, and purchases here been made at this figure. Higher grades are entirely negleted; our quotations, therefore, may be considered nominal.

Superfine, \$4,00,04,05

Fancy, 4,20,04,25

Exts., 4,60,04,70

Suyerior Extra, 4,00,04,70

OATMEAL is in fair offering and only in limited demand at \$3,-OATMEAL is in fair offering and only in limited demand at \$3,600,8,75.
GRAIN—Fall Wheat during the week has been in fair offering: the daily receipts would average 2,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the declining tendency of the English markets, prices for the grain have continued steady, with glosh markets, prices for the grain have continued steady, with glosh was prices for some steady of the grain have continued steady, and in a fer instances \$1,07 has been paid for choice loads; the greater porton of that offering, however, being of an isferior grade. The average for the week's purchases would not be much over \$1,02 per bushel. Spring wheat has been in large offering, the grat bulk of which is received by rail. The receipts, both by teammand rail, would exceed \$3,000 bushels a day. There has been asteady demand during the week, and prices have been well maintained, ranging from \$00,285c per bushel. Barley is in limited spply, and in active request at \$16,055c. Peas have been in fai supply and in demand at \$4,000c. Oats have been very scace during the week, and are eagerly bought up at \$2,030 per bushel.

Potatosa, \$3 bushel

ek, and are eagerly bought up at \$2@\$3c per hishel.

Potatoes, \$\pi\$ bushel 70@\$0c

Butter, Fresh \$\pi\$ ib 14@16

" No. 1 Dairy 12@13

" No. 2 store packed 9@10

Cheese 9@10

Cheese 7@ 8

Bacon, \$\pi\$ 100 ibs. 33.00@4.00

Eggs. \$\pi\$ dozen 18.00 ibs. 18.200

Turkeys, esch 9@10

Ducks, \$\pi\$ pair, 40@50

Chickens, \$\pi\$ pair 22@30

Apples, \$\pi\$ barrel. \$220074.00

THE PORK MARKETS

ALBANY, FEE. 3 — Hogs—Prices 5c lower The range is 3.90@3.60 for light to heavy.

Dressen Hogs.—The receipts are more equally divided be ween State and Western. Choice lots heavy State are in denand for the East, but to bring our quotations they must be xtra. We quote:

310 Thm. 4.39
heavy k 4.22
to arrive, aver. 220 thm 4.23
[Attas and Argus. OINCINNATI, JAN. 28.—The receipts of hogs have been moderate, and the demand good at full prices in the fore part of the week, but they gave way the last three days, and under advices from Northern Illinois and Iowa, from whence some lots arrived the last three days, over 2,000 head having been received from Chicago, and about 2,000 from Iowa, and there is no doubt that a large number at 2,000 from Iowa, and there is no doubt that a large number at 1,000 from Iowa, and there is no doubt these advices and facts, prices declined to \$3,1603,30, and dressed hogs sold to the extent of 1,500 head yesterday, at \$3,006,320, the latter for lots averaging 200 files. The weather became quite too warm to slaugher, which helped to depress the market. The course of the market, and the sales made public during the week were as the market, and the sales made public during the week were as 3,200,340. Thursday, the market opened rather dull and he actor large hogs, which have been brought in more freely from the adjoining counties, brought high prices. The sales were at \$3,203,346. Thursday, the market was firm and the demand fair; sales at \$3,300,37%. Friday, the receipts increased, and prices declined 5c, the market closing dull; sales at \$3,206,340. Saturday, the heaviness continued, and prices were \$6,000 lower: sales at \$3,160,35. The market was unchanged on Monday, but was dull; sales at \$3,000,300. The day, changed, and processed on the establish quotations; sales were at \$3,000,300 for live, and \$3,000,300

BOXED PORK.—The Toledo (Ohio) Blade, of the 29th ult, says: "Among the receipts by the Dayton & Michigan road, yesterday, were free hundred and fifth boxes of Fork, each hox containing 600 the. This we believe is the largest amount of boxed Pork ever received here in one day. During the past six days the receipts of this article by the D&M. road, alone, have been 1,999 boxes—a total of 1,175,400 the—all destined for Liverpool, England."

The shipments East during the past week amount to 7.448 live and 13,044 dressed—thus leaving upwards of 43,000 to the live and 18,092 crossed—mus seaving upwards of live and dressed hogs, amount to 532,659—of which 156.462 have been shipped East—which would leave to be packed and used in the city, 377,000 hogs. There are probably about 30,000 hogs stored in the city uncut—so the season's packing is estimated at 340,000 to 330,000. The packing of the entire season of 156.45 amounted to 231,000. The probability is that we will beat Chemnati this year in packing. We have already outstripped her in receipts.—Tribuse.

TORONTO, J.M. 30.—Hogs have been in good supply, and in the early part of the week were dull and drooping. Prime hogs would not bring over \$3.60 \$100 hs. On Tuesday, however, prices were better with a more active demand at \$3.266.75. There is nothing to warrant this improvement, as large quantities have pressed on the Montreal market, and sales have been made at \$3.5064.—Globe.

MONTREAL, JAN. 27.—The price of pork in Montreal is lower than it has been for eighteen years. Hogs are reported "almost unsalable," the highest figure being \$4. The extreme figures for Pork are \$9 and \$12.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN 29.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. COWS AND CALVES. First quality, 75 to 6 @6% Ordinary quality, 5 (@5% Common quality, 4 (@4% Common quality, VEAL CALVES First quality, 8 %@3%c
Other qualities, 3 @3

ALBANY, FEB 3.— Beeves—The supply by railroad this week is comparatively small, but the number on sale is equal to last week, the deficiency in fresh arrivals being made up by those held over since last Monday, on account of the smooth blockade on the railroad. Nearly 1,100 head were held over blockade on the railroad. Nearly 1,100 head were held over here, making the total upwards of 3,000. But for this three would have been an advance in prices, and even as it is, holders are asking more. Buyers, however, hold back, refusing to pay higher rates, and the result is an inactive market. Very few changed hands. The average quality is low. Nearly all are light or coarse. There is one car load of premium, very fine and fat, averaging 1,500 he, which are held above 5c, and 45 fat, strong Kentucky, held at 445c. There are no buyers, however, at these figures.

RECEIPTS — The following is our comparative statement of re-seints at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to

| This week | Last week | Cor week | Cattle | .2.016 | 8.104 | 8.105 | 8.255 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 | 8.256 |

Argus.

OAMBRIDGE, JAN. 22.—At market, 268 Cattle, mostly Beeves, and Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF — Extra (including nothing but the best large fat stall-fed Oxen) \$6,0006,50; first quality, \$5,75@0,00; second do, \$5,22@5,26; third do, \$4,0004,25; ordinary, \$—@—

WORKING OXEN — None.

COWS AND CALVES—\$30086

STORES — Yearlings, \$—@—; Two years old, \$16@17; Three years old, \$19@21.

SHEFF AND LAMES—\$60 at market. Prices in lots, \$3,62@4.

HIDES—\$6/@76 \$1 th. Tallow—\$6/@65/c \$1 th.

HIDES—\$6/@76 \$1 th. Tallow—\$6/@66/c.

PRLIS—\$1,22@1,50. Calf Skins—8@9c \$1 th.

WERLICHTON, JAN. 30.—At market, 700 Reaf Cattle, 95 Stores

BRIGHTON, JAN. 30.—At market, 700 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 00 Shean and Lambs, and 410 Swine. 800 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.

BREF CATTLE—Prices, extra, \$8,7506.75; first quality, \$6,50@

\$50; second do, \$6,000.65.00; third do, \$4,76.06,50.

WORKING OXNN—\$9, \$1100.00;

MILOH COWS—\$410.96; common, \$18.20.

VEAL CALVES—\$3, \$440.45.

STORES—Yearling, \$0.000; Two years old, \$18.019; Three years old, \$200.00;

@21.

3 = 84@7c P h. Tallow - 64@7c.

3 = 81.2@1.50 each. Calf Skins - 7.08c P h.

P AND LAMBS - \$2.00@2.60; extra, \$3.00@4.60.

E - Stores, wholesale, \$4.6@44c; retail, 46.6%c. Pat hogs sed, none. Still-fed, none; Corn-fed, 0@0c.

TORONTO, JAN. 30.—BEEF—Has been offering during the Week, ranging from \$4@5,50.

CALVES.—\$4@5,00.

SHEEF AND LAMES.—Sheep \$4,00@5,50. Lambs \$2@3.

VENION.—Deer. \$4@6,00

HIDSS, \$2 100 fts, \$4.

CALFEKINS, \$7 ib, 8c.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.—During the past week there has been a good demand for Fine Wool Fleeces, and prices were rather buoyant—sales of 1200,000 ibs at 100,055.—sales also of 15,000 ibs pulled at 460,006. 3,000 ibs. Mediternnean at 330,375; 20 bales of East India at 35c, and 60,000 ibs Cape, on private terms. We

at 30,036.5. 305 lbs. Mediterrinean at 33,0376.2 20 bales at India at 35,0376.2 20 bales at India at 35,0376.2 20 bales at 10.5 lbs. The same of the Cape Good Rope and Season Control of the Cape and Cape an

ALBANY, JAM. 30.—A dull market, with more sellers than buyers, even at the reduced prices. Coarse wool—fleece and pulled—can be quoted full to lower, while fine are held firmly at previous rates.—Journal.

BOSTON, JAN. 30.—There is very little change to notice it wool, but demand for fleece and pulled moderate during the week, with sales of 100,000 fts. at prices ranging from 480,552 %. In foreign, sales of 1,195 bales Cape at 250,252; and 250 bale South American, Mediterranean and Austrahan at various prices at outsile.

South American shower and the state of the s

Died.

IN Perry, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 28th, 1851, MILTON CURTIS BUTLER, aged 22 years, youngest son of NATHAN BUTLER, Esq. In Venice, N. Y., Dec. 28th, of consumption, WILLIAM A. A. WHIPPLE, aged 27 years, 8 months and 18 days. AT his residence, near West Rush, at 3 o'clock, P. M., of Friday, Jan. 31st, JOSEPH SIBLEY, aged 75 years, 11 months and 18 days. In Medina, Mich., Jan. 23d, Rev. LAUREN HOTCHKISS father of Prof. V. R. Horchkiss, of this city, in the 74th year of his age. or ms age. In Hopawell, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 14th, of paralysis, JOHN THACHER, Sen., aged 79 years. In Herkimer, N. Y., or Wednesday morning, January 29th, JAMES B., only 800 of FREDERICK N. and MARGARET CLUTE, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Advertisements.

LT ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKERfull twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—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.

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Beadle's Dime Gook Book

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IMPORTANT TO STOCK GROWERS. THE FOURTH VOLUME

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D. C. LINSLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

OTIS F. R. WAITE, Associate Editor.

VAINT ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION A

Jan. 23, 1862.

THE CRANBERRY AND ITS
CULTURE.—The Subscriber has issued a Circular from the
press treating on the Cranberry and its Culture. Said Circular
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According to the new features for the coming year, we may men-

every part of the country hold a sort of PERPETUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Among the new features for the coming year, we may mention particularly the series of INFANT SCHOOL LESSONS, one of which will be given in every number.

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AMONTH.—I want to hire AGENTS in every

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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 one 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, 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 16 to 20 cents per yard more than now.

OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST IN VARIETY to be found in any Retail House in this State, and at prices that cannot fail to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. HOWE & ROWLERS, 618-eoff Carpet Ware Rooms, 33 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

A PPI.E STOCIES.—1,000,000 one year, and 2,000,000
A two years old Apple Stocks, at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 \$2 1,000.
Our Stocks are unsurpassed, and we offer them for case at the above war prices.
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614-tf Ohio Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

OTHER LIGHT CARRIAGE
FACTORY, No. 146 Main ST., ROGRESTER, N.
Y.—I 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 raid 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.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1861.

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. wages.
WHOLESALE DFALERS furnished with Nursery Stock, of all descriptions, at the towast wholesale rates
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,
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SNOW SCULPTURE. BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

On hills and forests have and brown I see the silent snow come down, So soft and white, Like showers of blossoms winds have hiow From flowers of light.

Faster and faster fall the flakes, On the dim woods and silver lakes From stormy skies, Like soft words on a heart that break When pity sighs.

Ye wailing winds, that sadly sigh Above the graves where heroes lie, In sorrow blow, And build white columns, broad and high Of stainless anow.

Let pyramids of spotless hue Point to the bending arch of blue Without a stain, And mark the place where sleep the true. In battle slain.

We unseen sculptors in the air. Go carve designs in beauty there. And 'grave the name Of BAKER deep in letters fair As wreaths of fame.

Go where the bending willow weens Over the tomb where ELLSWORTH sleens. And softly write The epitaph that history keeps, In letters white.

Quarry from clouds a shaft to tower Above the spot where sleeps the flower Of armies true. Till blossoms rise in sun and shower, Red, white, and blue.

The Story-Teller.

AUNT MIRIAM'S ADVENTURE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

EVENING had closed darkly round the little brown farm-house in the hollow; gray November nightfall and the wild Niagara of crimson supset fire had poured its flaming tides long since into the great unseen chalice of splendor that lies hidden somewhere beyond the western horizon line-the monumental urn were rest entombed alike the days crowned with roses and those baptized in tears I There was no sound without, save the branches of the huge sycamore tree chafing uneasily against the moss-enameled roof, and the plaining wind among the brown and scarlet drifts of leaves that carneted every dingle of the woods. Within, the red bricks of the hearth had been swept until they shone as if carved in coral, and the many tongues of flame danced and crackled among the gigantic logs like a hand of elfin sprites. The cricket that harbored somewhere in the chimney corner had commenced his vesners, and Aunt Miriam Fenner's brisk knit. ting-needles shone and glanced in the fire-light, as she sat there in an old-fashioned cap-border and spectacles, looking almost as pretty—so Uncle Peter thought - as she used to look in the days when he came sparking, and was wont to contemplate the evolutions of her gleaming needles while he considered what it was best to say next!

Nobody would have suspected Peter of any such romantic meditation, as he sat there sorting out seed-corn and packages of blue beans on his round table, and labeling them with portentous deliberation! So little do we know what is passing in one another's minds!

There was a third person, sitting in the red hearth glow, however; a young man of about twenty-four years of age, with dark brown hair and eyes to correspond, who amused himself by tantalizing Aunt Miriam's kitten with the good old lady's ball of yarn - the animal, like all the rest of her sex, becoming more and more anxious for the woolly sphere the higher it was held!

"So you've really made up your mind to get married, James - do stop teasing that kitten!" said the old lady, with a constrained voice.

"Yes, Aunt Miriam; it isn't good for man to be alone, you know."

There was a silence again. James Arnett wound and unwound his yarn very unnecessarily; Uncle Peter eyed his seed-peas thoughtfully, and Mrs. Fenner knit energetically on, with pursed-up lips and a scarcely perceptible shrug of the shoulders.

"Aunt Miriam, I wish you could see Millicent," said the young man, at length.

"I can't say I have any desire to see your city young ladies, James," said Aunt Miriam, coldly; "they'er too fine spun for an old woman like me White hands and piano playin' may be very grand-I dare say it is - but it don't suit my taste.'

"But, Aunty, I am sure you would like her. Come, now, do be reasonable, and go over to Squire Brownell's with me to-night; she is spending a week at her grandfather's, and she would be so much gratified to see you!"

"Thank you, I aint curious on the subject," responded Aunt Miriam, primly. "Only I heered that Mis' Brownell had a bad stroke of the rheumatiz, and I don't see how she gets along to wait on her new-fangled granddarter!"

"I can't understand why you are so prejudiced against poor Millicent, Aunt Miriam," said the young man, uneasily. "I won't disguise from you that it makes me very unhappy to think of marrying without the approval of one who has been a mother to me, and yet-"

"And yet you're determined to go your own gate that's the plain English of it, James;" said Auni Miriam. "Well, I s'pose you can do without my consent; you'll never get it, anyhow!" And she poked the fire vigorously as the old clock began to

"Seven o'clock!" ejaculated James, starting up, "and I promised to be at the post-office by this time. There's to be a meeting about the minister's Thanksgiving donation party, you know, Uncle Peter!

Bless me, I didn't imagine how late it was !" And with a gay parting nod to his aunt, he disappeared.

"There he goes -- as good a boy as ever lived," said Uncle Peter; "but I guess afore the evenin' comes to an end, he'll contrive to get round to Squire Brownell's. Miriam, you may as well say yes to that affair at once; he's determined to marry the gal, rings and city fashions and all."

"I wish we'd never sent him to college in New York," sighed Mrs. Fenner, "then he would not have come across this city sweetheart."

"Then he'd ha' come across somebody else; so it's as broad as it is long," remarked Peter, philosophically.

"Yes, but it might have been a smart stirring gal, who knew how to keep house; not a useless toy, good for nothin' but to hang gay clothes on. I tell you Peter, I can't approve of it no how."

Uncle Peter whistled "Hark, from the Tombs doleful sound," and returned once more to the contemplation of his melon seeds and corn kernels.

Nine o'clock; the fire covered with a mound of brown ashes; the cricket chirping drowsily, and Uncle Peter snoring melodiously from an inner room; still Mrs. Fenner sat there mechanically plying her knitting needles, yet unconscious that the kitten was frisking about, and hopelessly entangling her precious ball of homespun yarn-deaf and dumb and blind to everything but her own

"I wonder," she began, and then stopped. "After all," she mentally resumed the next minute, "there can't be any harm in it, if I just slip on my hood and shawl and go through the orchard path, across to Squire Brownell's. Not that I'd go in-not a bit of it; but I'd merely take a peep in at the keepin'room window as I went past. I would like to see what sort of a face it is that has bewitched James so completely; but he must never be any the wise

She pondered a second or two longer, then rose hurriedly, extinguished the little candle that stood in a shining brass candlestick on the mantel, listened a moment to the unbroken monotony of Uncle Peter's snores, and muffling a shawl round her head, withdrew the bolt of the kitchen door, and crept ou into the starless gloom of the November night!

It was but a short distance, under the leafless branches of the gnarled old apple-trees and into the turnnike road. Aunt Miriam felt a little consciencestricken as she lifted the wicket of Squire Brownell's gate, and stole noiselessly up the chrysanthemum bordered walk; she couldn't help wondering what Elder Oliver would say if he were to become aware that she, the sagest old lady in the congregation, were prowling about here like a thief in the night! "It's all for James's sake," said the venerable dame, under her breath, as she pushed aside the great sweetbrier that hung over the panes, and peeped slyly into the window.

Mrs. Brownell sat in a big arm-chair by the fire, her feet swathed in flannel; the squire was smoking his pipe over a three-days'-old newspaper; and before a pine table, at the other end of the room, stood a rosy-cheeked girl, of perhaps seventeen, the sleeves of her crimson merino dress rolled up above a pair of exquisitely dimpled elbows, and her hands buried in a wooden tray of flour --- engaged, in fact, in the operation which housekeepers call "setting a spouge." So much at home did she seem in the culinary art, that Aunt Miriam said to herself, very decidedly, "This can't be the city visitor; I wonder where she is?" when her doubts were dispelled by Mrs. Brownell's voice:

"Millicent, I wish you would write out the receipt for that cake you made for tea - I don't see where you learned to be so handy about the house?"

"Why, grandmamma!" said the young lady gaily, "you seem to forget that my mother was educated under your eye. She does not believe that French and music are everything a girl needs to learn. Now do put those stockings down-I'll see that they are duly mended, by-and-by."

Aunt Miriam turned away from the window more bewildered than ever, but with a very satisfied feeling stirring under the heap of prejudices that had filled her kind old heart. If this were the muchtalked-of Millicent, things might not be so bad after all. And Milly worked away at her sponge, the merry smiles dimpling over her face, like sunshine on a bed of roses, utterly unconscious of the audience of "one," who was now contemplating a retreat.

But the adventures of the night were not yet at a close. As Aunt Miriam groped her way toward the path, lamenting the pitchy darkness of the night, and the crackling of the crisp leaves as her not very elastic foot shuffled through them, every pulse in her frame came to a sudden pause of terror, as a pair of muscular arms were thrown round her, and a moustache came in contact with her cheek! Such a kiss -Aunt Miriam couldn't remember its like since the days when Peter Fenner courted the beauty of the village. In vain she struggled breathlessly to escape -whoever the individual might be, he didn't do things by halves, and evidently had no disposition to relinquish his prize.

"My darling little Milly! how did you know I was coming to-night?"

Then came another kiss, before Aunt Miriam could exclaim, in stifled accents,

"James Arnett, are you crazy? Do let go of me, and behave like a sensible creature!"

The arms unclasped with electric speed. "Aunt Miriam! how on earth-"

"Hush! don't speak above your breath! There now - if you're going to laugh like that, you'll raise the town!"

"I -I can't help it, Aunt Miriam," gasped James, clinging to the gate-post, and vainly trying to check the gusts of laughter that would come. "What will Uncle Peter say? who would have expected to find Mrs. Fenner, Vice-President of the Dorcas So-

"James, hold your tongue, if you don't want me to box your ears. And if you breathe a word of this to any living soul-"

"Well, I won't, aunty-I won't, upon my wordonly the whole affair is so supremely ridiculous." "Nonsense," said Aunt Miriam, slipping through the gate. "There, you needn't turn back with me, you silly boy. Go in and see Milly-I know that's what you would prefer. And Jamie-"

"Well, Aunt Miriam." "I've changed my mind about that little Milly of yours. I don't believe you can find a prettier wife, or a better, so settle matters as soon as you please and we'll see whether your old aunt Miriam has for-

gotten how to make wedding cake." "But are you in earnest, aunt ?"

"Never was more so in my life." "What has altered your convictions? surely I may

ask that one question?" "That isn't at all to the purpose, young man. But remember, not a word of this ridiculous adventure!"

"You know how to administer bribes. Aunt Miriam." said the youth gayly, as he enfolded the old lady in his arms, and gave her yet a third kiss.

Through the starless darkness she hurried-under the wind-tossed apple trees, and beneath the friendly shadow of her own porch, where Uncle Peter's snores yet resounded like muffled trumpets.

"What makes you so late, wife?" demanded drowsy voice from the inner apartment, as she glided around, replacing shawls and wrappers. "I've been as fast asleep as a dormouse, I do believe - but I did think I heered the click of the bolt."

"It must have been the kitten among the tin

pans," quoth Aunt Miriam—the nearest approach to a fib she ever indulged in, before or after.

And in subsequent life, when the firm conviction seized her, that James Arnett had imparted her secret — in strict confidence, of course—to his pretty wife, she consoled herself by saying, mentally:

"Well, I don't care if he has-for my part, I shall always be glad of that peep into Squire Brownell's window."

Aseful, Scientific, &c.

THE U. S. ARMORY AT SPRINGFIELD.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have just spent a day in visiting the United States Armory and other establishments now engaged in making arms and equipage for Covernment. In these war days it is of special interest to know something of the war aspect of theseestablishments.

The Armory is the largest in the country, and has been for nany years owned and managed by Government, ike the Harpers Ferry Arsecal in Virginia. Besde these are several private Arsenals making weapons on contract. In peaceful times some 25,000 miskets a year were made here; now some 10,000 a nonth, and the number increasing.

This beautiful city of 18,000 people is on the east bank of the Conecticut, the larger part of it on the level ground along the river. Rising a gradual ascent of a hindred feet you reach a level tableland, on which are the Armory grounds—some 50 acres, inclosed by an iron fence ten feet high, its gates guarded by sentries.

I went first it the morning, but learned at the gate that the officials whom I knew were absent, and gave up the matter intil afternoon. Going again to the gate, a sentry vent with me to an officer, a personal friend, who realily gave the required "pass" needed to go through he grounds. Night and day a rigid watch is kept, and the visitors allowed are not many. The buildings are ranged around a square of a dozen acres, which is inclosed by a fine hedge, planted with rws of trees, and has a tall flag-staff in the center, a the base of which are planted four cannon, and fom its top floats the Star Spanged Banner.

On the nort side are two brick buildings, each some 500 feet ong, two stories high, in which the lighter forgin; is done, as well as grinding, &c Long ranges o trip-hammers are working steel into bavonets, and it scores of grindstones sit as many men, each witl bayonet, ramrod, or some part of a weapon in barl, while streams of fiery sparks flash from the swi-rolling stones. Here is a steam engine, a beauful specimen, which gives the power to all this mecanism. But we must not tarry, even where much on be seen. Passing to the east side of the square found two brick shops, each 200 feet long, and between them a building used for offices by the "power that be." Going into a long room, the ear is grated by the scraping of a hundred files, and the dck of curious mechanism. Pass to another, and gn locks are piled about in process of completion, for which again most accurate and ingenious macines are used. Then you can go into a "finishin nom," where the nice touches are given. So in exclplace a different part of a musket is going through ome new process—each gun passing through a see or two of hands, and machinery beautiful, complated, and costly, being used.

Of the mechanal skill, the inventive genius, the great cost of gumaking on a large scale, few have an idea. Eacl yorkman has his stock of steel, iron. or brass weighdout and charged, and the completed work in his dpartment is weighed by an overseer, a certain dedition made for waste in working, and any deficit istaken from the worker's wages. Of this no good orkman complains,-bad ones do not stay long. A wages are good and paid in gold there are enogh well fitted for their places.

South of th square are three buildings, each 150 feet in lengtl the central one a lofty three-story brick, former used for storing 100,000 muskets. I is that of whih Longfellow says, in his poem-"The Arsenaat Springfield"—

"This is th Arsenal; from floor to ceiling, Like a uge organ, rise the burnished arms; But, frontheir silent pipes no anthem pealing Startleshe villagers to rude alarms."

These are low used for making gun boxes, and for the turnig and fitting of gun stocks, in which curious and wonderful machinery is used. The machine for urning irregular shapes in wood, was the inventionof Thomas Blanchard of this place, and was firstused in turning gun stocks for Government. Another steam engine in the central building give the power needed.

Facing the guare from the west is the great new Arsenal buillings-ample, massive, and imposingfrom the tover of which is a beautiful view of the fair city in the valley, the winding river, the broad rich meadow, and the blue mountains of Berkshire county far vestward, with Mount Tom and the Holyoke muntains standing out against the sky fifteen milesnorthward, and pleasant villages, white church spire, and substantial farm houses scattered over the brad valley between-one of the most charming prespects this fair earth has to offer.

The Arsenl could store some 300,000 muskets. but the quantity now there is not large, as the army demand is geat, and a year ago Secretary FLOYD craftily sentover 100,000 South—all of which are in rebel hands. Of the quantities sent away now, one can judge from the fact that in two days a regiment can be armed from the workshops. Those made now are rifled.

In front of the Arsenal were long lines of battery wagons, caisons, and ammunition wagons, made in the city. There are some smaller offices around the square, and few handsome dwellings of the officers, their grounds protected by evergreen hedges admirably kept. Everywhere were exquisite neatness good taste, and exact order.

At the noth-west corner of the square stands the spacious house of the Superintendent. I walked through theopen gate to the lawn, and stood on the spot where once was the plain cottage where I was born. Looling around, all was changed; but as the eye rangedfurther away, there spread the glorious valley, there sparkled the blue river, and there stood the nountains. The memories of childhood were fresh and living. I walked away toward the gate of the grounds, and passing the sentry, brought back the realities of the present.

Beside all these buildings, are the "water shops," a mile south, on a stream where both water and steam can be used-a vast pile of buildings where heavy forging is done. Gun barrels are rolled into nearly a circular shape by passing through several heavy rollers, and then welded over an iron bar, and the rough cavity left by its withdrawal bored smooth by sharp, strong augurs. I did not visit them, but

have often done so formerly. There, too, is a guard night and day.

In the whole establishment are now over 1,300 men, to whom more than \$50,000 are paid as wages

monthly. I visited also the large shops of Tyler & Co., where are 120 men making gun machinery for Government. About 100 men are making harnesses, and equal numbers wagons for the army; so that the whole force at different places in the city working for Government is about 1.700 men.

SMITH & WESSON have a pistol factory, in which are 120 men, working on private contracts, but of course reaching the army at last.

The next day I went to Chickopee-a factory town of some 5,000 people, three miles north. Taking the cars with a friend, we swept along the river bank, passed "Hampden Park"—an inclosure of some 60 acres, where was held the famed "Horse Fair" a year or two since-went by the long range of cotton factories, now working on half time, and stopped near the gate to the establishment of AMES & Co., who are making brass cannon, shot, shell, and swords for "Uncle Sam." Getting the needed 'pass" at the office, we crossed the canal and found ourselves among the long massive ranges of heavy buildings. We went to the great room, partly underground, with its earth floor, massive cranes for swinging large weights, and immense furnaces where cannon are cast, but did not see the process. There were the huge molds all ready for the molten brass, and we saw that the guns are cast some four feet longer than necessary, and the upper and larger part cut off. This is to prevent flaws that may occur in the top of the casting, the lower part being more solid and perfect. We next went to see the boring process. The massive cannon are suspended horizontally in great lathes, and the solid brass (for they are cast whole,) is bored by a revolving bar of iron nearly the diameter of the barrel to be made, which has at its head a cutting chisel that cuts slowly into the metal, paring off bright shavings in its way. It requires twenty-four hours to complete the work, and three times the chisel is withdrawn to be sharpened. Beneath the cannon is a large pan of water, from which passed a wet cloth revolving over the gun to allay the heat of the powerful friction.

Next comes the rifling, for which the gun is laid on an iron bed, and a circular bar of iron, which fits snugly into the barrel, is pushed by powerful mechanism up to the breech of the piece, and then drawn out. This bar has a curious chisel at its head, which cuts only while the backward motion lasts, flinging out as it emerges from the muzzle the dust and parings it has taken from within. This bar and its chisel draw out with a spiral motion, which is equal to winding about one-quarter of the way around the diameter of the cannon's barrel in its length; and under the watch of two skillful men, this process goes on until the rifling is finished.

The cutting away of the rough exterior by mas sive turning lathes, the polishing, the cutting and fitting of the cannon lock, are all proofs of the mastery of man over the most massive matter, by the aid of mechanism of his own device; and the long lines of bright artillery ranged along the side of the vast room, and waiting until war awakes their silent thunders, tell of terrible and deadly strife. Twenty rifled cannon-six and twelve-pounders-are turned

In the foundry where shot and shell are cast, are great piles of various sizes, from those fitted to the smaller guns, to huge shells ten inches in diameter and some two feet long, which hiss and hurtle through the troubled air, and burst amidst dismay and death, at a cost of some forty dollars for each fatal errand. Such is the waste of blood and treas nre in war!

Passing to another building, we entered a long room in which, by blazing forges, with din of triphammers and stroke of hammers wielded by skillful hands, and ring of anvils, men were forging sword blades. There we saw the tempering proces the polishing of blade and scabbard, the smiting of huge dies-coming down with a force of tuns-to stamp, at a stroke, brass hilts into shape; and in the finishing room glittering piles of sword blades and heavy cavalry saber to the sword of finest temper

with its hilt of gold and pearl. Many men were working also on the beautiful and costly machinery, used in Springfield and elsewhere in gun making. In all, over seven hundred menmost skillful workmen-are employed in this place Just above are over two hundred and fifty, at the shops of GAYLORD & Co., making cartridge-boxes, belts, &c., for the army; and at Chickopee Falls,

but two miles distant, are a hundred and fifty, making carbines and pistols — a total of over eleven hundred men. At Springfield and Chick opee are some three thousand workmen, in the Government shops and private factories, working for the army.

Thus can your many readers form some idea of the magnitude of these constant labors, in this greatest Arsenal of the Western Continent, and its surrounding helpers. Springfield, Mass., Dec. 25, 1861.

UNHEALTHY POSITIONS OF THE BODY.

Those persons engaged in occupations requiring the hands alone to move, while the lower limbs remain motionless, should bear in mind that without constantly raising the frame to an erect position, and giving a slight exercise to all parts of the body. such a practice will tend to destroy their health. They should, moreover, sit in as erect a position as possible. With seamstresses there is always more or less stooping of the head and shoulders, tending to retard circulation, respiration, and digestion, and produce curvature of the spine. The head should be thrown back, to give the lungs full play. The frequent long-drawn breath of the seamstress evinces the cramping and confinement of the lungs. Health cannot be expected without free respiration. The life-giving element is in the atmosphere, and without it in proportionate abundance must disease intervene. Strength and robustness must come from exercise. Confined attitudes are in violation of correct theories of healthy physical development and the instinct of nature. Those accustomed to sit writing for hours, day after day, can form some idea of the exhausting nature of the toilsome and ill-paid labor of the poor seamstress.

CONCENTRATION.—The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continued falling, bores a passage through the hardest rock; the hasty torrent rushes over it with hideons uproar, and leaves no trace

Corner for the Young.

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

I AM composed of 58 letters.

My 17, 41, 16, 3, 1, 20, 10, 9 is a State.

My 10, 32, 29, 16 is a county in Virginia. My 10, 14, 22, 23 is a city in Europe.

My 15, 18, 3, 19 is a Territory. My 5, 49, 37, 30, 20, 24 is a division of Africa.

My 10, 42, 31 is a river in Louisiana. My 38, 47, 43, 52, 10 is a town in Tenne

My 25, 3, 2, 20, 10, 20 is a desert. My 4, 26, 3, 53, 12, 46 is a river.

My 8, 20, 45, 13, 7, 10, 48 is a town in Georgia

Mu 51, 44, 24, 10, 35 is a cape. My 21, 13, 42, 44, 31 is a river in Scotland.

My 10, 3, 38, 24, 39, 10 is a city in Wales. My 50, 20, 11 is a frith in Scotland.

My 28, 10, 20, 29 is a range of mountains

My 43, 7, 10, 22, 6, 45, 50 is a State. My 29, 27, 24, 30, 34, 45 is a town in Canada

My 30, 3, 40, 33, 36, 45 is a city in Ohio.

My whole is one of the injunctions bequeathed to us by our Savior.

Gainesville, N. Y., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

HISTORICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 80 letters.

My 17, 2, 6, 20 was a spy carried before Sir William Howe. My 13, 14, 15, 10, 12 was a son of Columbus.

My 19, 20, 10, 2 was a Mexican general taken prisoner by My 3, 18, 26. My 21, 24, 2, 23, 24 was a Commissioner to the Court of France.

My 15, 6, 14, 22, 11, 11 was the name of the lady who presented embroidered colors to Moultrie's regiment. My 18, 6, 7, 15, 9 was a brave officer, whose christian name

My 24, 29, 17, 2, 23, My 4, 18, 30, 23, 20 was a gallant hero of the Revolution.

My 19, 2, 28, 10, 17, 18, 9 was the British general who destroyed the town of Esopus.

My 8, 2, 17, 20, 4 was a missionary to the American Indians. My 25, 1, 2, 3, 5 was a tribe of Indians kindred to the Illinois. My 12. 9. 20, 8. 27, 18 was a tribe of the Five Nations. My 4, 30, 22, 3, 16, 9, 10 was the scene of an awful massacre.

My whole were the dying words of a President. Thompson, O., 1862. Answer in two weeks.

REBUSES ON THE NAMES OF ANIMALS. A cooking utensil, the definite article, and a consonaut Two-thirds of a falsehood and a preposition. A boy's nickname and two-thirds of a liquor. Four-sevenths of a precept and a small stream A consonant and a part of the head. An article of apparel and a vowel. A body of water and a consonant.

Two-thirds of an insect and a word signifying to deciare. A consonant and a favorite pastime. Twice yourself, a consonant, and a liquor. A vowel, a disease of the foot, and a vowel. A part of the body, a shiver, and a vowel. consonant, a vowel, and a head-dress.

A piece of wood, a consonant, and a preposition A celebrated perfume, a consonant, and a preposition Three-fifths of a girl's nickname and a vowel A consonant and a preposition.

Three-eighths of urbanity and two-fifths of a medicine. A gentle knock and two-thirds of anger Two-thirds of decay, a vowel, and a male rabbit. Answer in two weeks.

ABOUT ORDER.

LITTLE friends, put things right back in their proper places Never leave things all about, helter-skelter, topsy-turvy sever. When you use any article - hoe, shovel, rake, pitchfork, ax, hammer, tongs, boots or shoes, books, slates, pencils, writing-apparatus, pins, thimbles, pincushions, needles, workaskets, kitchen furniture, every article of housewifery or husbandry, no matter what it is - the very moment you have done using it, return it to its proper place. Be sure to have a special place for everything-a place for everything and everything in its place. Order, order, perfect order is the watchword, heaven's first law. How much precious time is saved (aside from vexation) by observing order, systematic regularity. And little folks should begin early to preserve order in everything - form habits of order. Those loose, slipshod, latternly habits, are formed in childhood, and habits once formed cling for life. Young friends, begin early to keep ings straight in their proper places: study peatn economy, sobriety, everything just, honest, pure, lovely, and

of good report. Little things—aye, little things— Make up the sum of life; Then let us watch these "little things," And so respect each other That not a word, or look, or tone, May wound a friend or brother

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