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 Contributors.

CHAS, D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

THOROUGH TILLAGE.

HAVING lately treated of drainage and deep culture as a means of farm improvement, we now purpose to call attention to another mechanical requirement of the soil - pulverization. On this point there can be but little difference of opinion. Whatever may be the doubts in regard to other systems, every one acknowledges, both in theory and practice, the necessity of thorough comminution of the seil. For this purpose the farmer plows, and drags, and one-half of the labor on most farms is devoted to this work alone. Some years ago, one of the most celebrated Agricultural Chemists of the world received two specimens of soils for examination. one from the Miami Valley, and remarkable for its exceeding fertility; another, an ordinary soil, and far less fertile; yet he could detect no other difference between the two than that the particles of the Miami soil were much finer than the other; and to this, no doubt, must be attributed its remarkable fertility. During the latter part of the last century, JETHRO TULL, who, perhaps, did as much as any other individual for the improvement of Agriculture, adopted the theory that the roots of plants live upon minute particles of soil, and that repeated and almost constant tillage is necessary to secure a large crop, and nothing else is required. He believed manure to be valuable; but only for its mechanical effects as a divider and disintegrator of the soil, which, kept properly pulverized, would supply all the requirements of vegetable growth. This theory, though erroneous, did much to call attention to thorough culture, and the success of Tull was such as to induce, for a time, a pretty general indorsement of his theory. Later investiga-

plant the finest possible tilth. A heavy clay soil will hold more moisture than a loamy or sandy soil; yet the clay will be the first to suffer from drouth, because in ordinary practice it is never kept in as fine condition. If the soil is well pulverized to a good depth, crops will not suffer by drouth once in ten years; yet with ordinary culture the product of almost every crop is much lessened almost every season in consequence of lack of moisture. Where the particles are fine, water constantly arises by capillary attraction during the day, only an inch or so of the surface becoming dry, and this is effectually moistened by the dews of night. Let any person examine a deep, fine soil in the heat of the day, even during one of our dryest times, and it endure much hardship. There are one or two aswill be found moist and warm, producing all the requisites for a rapid growth of plants while a hard, lumpy, half pulverized soil will be found dry, often to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. For some time it was a matter of surprise to us that crops of corn could be grown on the prairies without culture, especially in hot, dry seasons; but an examination of the character of the soil, fine as powder to a great depth, and full of decaying vegetable matter, made the cause plain.

tions have elicited the truth, but have not lessened

in the opinions of good cultivators the importance of

obtaining and keeping up during the life of the

The farmer may learn from the gardener many useful hints. Let a hot-bed be started early in the spring, and we will say planted with cucumbers. In a little while the plants are up, have their rough leaves, and are making rapid progress. Here we have most of the conditions favorable to growth, a deep, mellow soil, warmth and moisture; but select one plant and allow it to take its course without stirring the soil, or only occasionally, and in a short time it will become stunted, make but little growth, and never become a vigorous, strong plant. Give the others a different course of treatment, lighten the earth around them every day, or every other day, with the fingers, and draw the fresh earth to the stems, and the difference in growth will be such as to convince every observer of the necessity of frequent stirring of the soil to obtain for plants a rapid growth and full development. Another and a very pleasing test is to sow in the garden a little patch of any of our common farm plants, as oats or *Of RUBAL NEW-YORKER, No. 3, Vol. XIII.

way and receive no culture; the remainder be drilled and the soil kept well cultivated during the season. In the latter case the plants will attain double the size of the others, and the product will be from two to three-fold greater, furnishing a lesson that will need no repetition.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

On page 30, current volume of the RURAL, I notice an inquiry about Hungarian grass, to which I reply as follows:

- 1. When to Sow .- Sow any time in June. If you want two crops, sow from the middle of May to the middle of June.
- 2. How much per acre.—If you grow it for the eed, from one-fourth to one-third of a bushel per acre will be enough—the amount must depend upon the strength or condition of the land. If the object is to get hay, feeding the seed and all without thrashing, a half bushel of seed is not too much per

3. Kind of Soil .- A good corn or clover soil is best suited to its production. It does not like or do well on wet land.

- 4. Time of Cutting and Curing.—If the object is simply to get the seed, separate from the hay, it should be cut when the seed is full formed, and before it will shell out; but if it is designed to feed the hay without thrashing, it should be cut soon after the plant goes out of bloom and the seed begins te form,-at least as soon as the seed is in the milk. It is cured in the same way as timothy.
- 5. Average yield per acre.—Cannot say. Have seen four tuns taken from an acre, in one season, at two cuttings. On good soils, a larger crop has been barrested. I think there time you care may be safely regarded as an average crop, on good soil, with the seed put in when the ground is in good tilth. The above weight of the product, of course, includes the seed: It weighs (with the seed) much heavier than the same bulk of timothy. Twenty to thirty bushels of seed may be grown per acre.

6. Value of the Hay for Stock.—Compared with

- timothy, there are few feeders who do not prefer the same weight of the latter-timothy. Of its relative value, there is some dispute. Cut as above directed for hay, it has been the sole feed for working teams during the Spring season, when the work is heaviest. I know Illinois and Iowa farmers who grow it for this purpose, asserting that it is a better and cheaper food than corn and timothy at ordinary prices. The hay and seed combined, make a heavy feed. By some it is asserted to be injurious to horses. But so far as I have been able to learn, this injury has resulted from feeding fully matured seed, together with an additional feed of corn, or other grain. There has been so much testimony to the injurious effects of this food when the matured seed has been fed, that there is doubtless some cause for it; but so far as I know, the hay and seed cured as above, and fed alone, has been preferred to other food. Most kinds of stock like it, and will thrive on it. But other grain should not be given in addition
- 7. Crops in One Season.—It sown early, two crops are often secured.

when the seed is fed.

8. What it Requires .- It will not pay to put it on poor land, or on land that is not thoroughly prepared. The ground should be thoroughly pulverized before seeding, and rolled afterward.

REVIEW.*

BY AD VALOREM.

JUST RIGHT FOR FARMERS.

THE editor grows indignant at the use of this term applied to whatever requires little care and will sertions to be made here. 1. We hear this kind of talk in every Horticultu-

- ral and I may say Agricultural assembly from Maine to Minnesota. 2. We would not hear it if there were no cause
- 3. There is cause for it a great, big, bouncing
- cause. And being a farmer, I blush to own it. Therefore, it is natural to ask What is the cause? And without professing to be wiser than some other people, I will undertake to answer the question, in
- part, at least. I pray, have patience. 1. Four-fifths of the agriculturists undertake to do too much. They misapply labor. They spread it too thin. They have not the labor, - nor capital to purchase it,-necessary to do well what they undertake to do - what might profitably be done. They put too many irons in the fire at once. They do not regulate their cultivated crops so that attention may be given them successively, and therefore surely. Hence the annual grains receive attention because they must be cultivated. The perennial plants, shrubs, and trees, which, if hardy, bear fruit without attention, sometimes, are neglected first; and their product, if any results, is clear gain, inasmuch as it is produced without labor. Hence the popularity of the hardy fruit trees, shrubs, and vines among this large proportion of agriculturists.

 They are "just right" for this class of farmers; be-

wheat; let a part be sown broadcast in the ordinary | cause they are better than nothing; for nothing requiring culture and care would be grown, I fear. 2. It is true that the more intelligent horticul-

turists are responsible for this condition of thingsin a measure, at least. Why? Because they have encouraged it. by catering to the wants of this classby seeking to supply them with such material as would contribute to and confirm their habits of neglect

Tell a child that he is a fool-that he knows nothing, and never will, and persist in this kind of instruction, and you will make a fool of him. Treat a man as a brute and he will become brutish. So this long continued treatment of farmers, by which they are taught that there is something complex. mysterious, inscrutable (to them) in the treatment and management of a certain class of plants, trees and shrubs, has produced its natural and legitimate result. They believe it; and like all other classes of men, hesitate to buy for use what they have no ability to use.

Let these learned gentlemen cease this kind of talk, treat the farmer as an equal in comprehensive power and good taste, employ their time in effort to instruct him how to use what is most valuable to him, rather than to secure for him what shall encourage him to remain indolent and ignorant, and there will be a revolution. Lift him up; do not suffocate him. Teach him that effort is necessary, and he will make effort. Lull him to sleep with idle hopes and he will never waken.

It is altogether too common to recommend for culture, grains, plants, &c., which require least care. It is ordained of GoD, that the fruit which costs the most effort is the sweetest and most palatable to the producer. God always rewards industry -He helps those who help themselves. The cultivator must remember this, if he would possess a stimulrnt superior to all others.

PRESENT DUTIES.

He is a happy man who is more anxious to determine what his present duty is than what may be in the future for him - who is prompt to do what he may find to do, now, leaving the result and the future with the great arbiter of all things.

Present duties! Why, sir, we waste time fuming and fretting over the future, which we can neither fathom nor comprehend, which, if employed in doing to-day, this moment, what lies on our right hand and on our left, before us and every where, for us to do, would mold that future according to our desires.

We look a great way ahead - far, far away into the future-for the good time coming; and it never comes. Our ideal life is never realized. We grope and feel and reach over and beyond all present objects after future good. We ignore the tools of today, and reach after the weapons of to-morrow. We neglect to use the one and fail to reach the other; and when to-morrow comes, we are still grasping and using nothing. Thus life wears away and nothing is accomplished.

Present duties! My good friend, we have no others! The past is lost, the future cannot be reached. We have no other time than now! Let the farmer determine his life and his duty with this knowledge, and it will be well spent, without doubt. I am aware that this is a hackneyed text; but the causes which render a repetition of the sermon necessary are ever recurring.

A PARTING LEGACY.

There are many good things said in Dr. KENNIcorr's parting address. But there is one sentence which alone ought to suffice as "a parting legacy," which, it the last words of WEBSTER, would have added much to his fame. I refer to it here as the key, not only to the entire address, but to a great system of ethics. It is a text upon which a long rural sermon might be based. But I simply call attention to it and leave the reader to drop the paper, lean back in his chair, shut his eyes, and think of it just half an hour. "'Truh is mighty and will prevail,' but it can't go alone !"

OBJECTIONS TO BEE CULTULE.

Whatever may be the objections to bee culture, there are strong reasons why they should be over ruled to-day. Patriotic self-reliance demands that all our economic resources should be developed. During a conversation the other day with an intelligent farmer, the price of sugar was referred to. Said he, "I make my own sugar." Indeed! How?

"I have fifteen swarms of bees, and tleir increase and product annually buys all my suga: and sirups, and affords all the honey my family car use beside. They are wonderful workers, sir, and a interesting as they are wonderful. My wife claim the care of them. They do not tax my own time a all."

A TILE DRAINING EXPERIMENT.

I must indorse the Michigan man. Iy neighbor A. B., who has drained a large area of land which was regarded dry by his neighbors, it reaping a rich harvest therefor. We shake sone with the fever and ague hereabouts; but since sid neighbor has drained his land, the water in his well has fallen three and a half feet, is of better quaity, and his family have no ague and fever. This act is opening our eyes, and there will be a denand for tile hereabouts. No man can say too mucl in favor of the thorough draining of all cultivated and.

Mr. HOOKER says, "Farmers cannot use forks and spades in cultivating their orchards—they must depend upon horses."

Why not, pray, Mr. H? If it will pay to cultivate an orchard at all, it will pay to cultivate it in the best manner. Teach farmers that it is as profitable to cultivate orchards as corn or potatoes; and tell them the best way, and they will do it. It is just such talk as Mr. H. indulges in that misleads and discourages orchardists. They are taught to expose the trunks and the roots of trees in order that they may drive under them. They therefore "trim up," leaving five or six feet of trunk bare, exposed to all the changes of climate, and death ensues. "This is not a fruit country" is the settled conviction.

It is better for the cause of horticulture, and the interests of fruit-needing humanity, Mr. H., that you teach the other extreme-that you say to the farmer don't touch a knife to your tree. Let them spread. If practice is to be based upon the theory that farmers will only buy trees that they can most neglect, this latter recommendation is by far the best - is it

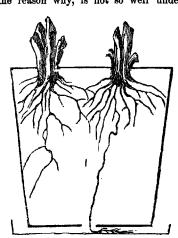
It is an imaginary bugaboo that orchards will not produce and cannot be cultivated with the base limbs of trees lying on the ground. They will bear more fruit if entirely neglected, except to take off insects, than nine-tenths of the high-headed "cultivated' orchards. There is no mistake about it. And there is another fact. The tree will bear earlier in nine cases out of ten-theory to the contrary notwithstanding.-[Wonder if Reviewer don't raise a hubbub by that assertion.

Let me assert, that there are few localities south of the 43d degree of latitude, in the loyal States, where fruit trees will not grow and produce better by shortening in at the top, and letting the limbs

Let me urge the reader who may be an orchardist to read again the remarks of Mr. BARRY under this head. His is a sound gospel for you.

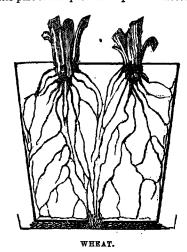
THE BARLEY AND WHEAT PLANTS.

It is important that farmers should understand the nature and habits of the plants they cultivate. Without this knowledge there can be no really intelligent culture. A man may follow the practice which the experience of others for a century, as well as his own, has proved to be successful, and in the main he will be right; but how much better is it to ascertain, if possible, the reason why. Every experienced grower of barley knows that the barley plant thrives best in a light, friable soil, and is much benefited by thorough culture; but the reason why, is not so well understood.



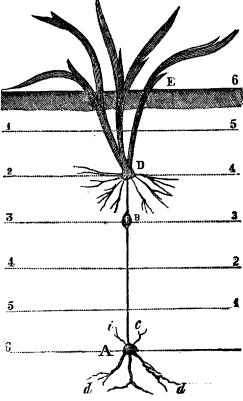
BARLEY.

The roots of barley are short, and confined to a few inches around the crown of the plant, while the roots of wheat penetrate to a great depth. We give two engravings—one of wheat and another of barley grown in pots, by one of the most careful of English agricultural experimentalists. From this a very good idea of the nature of the roots of both may be obtained. Only one fibrile root of the barley found its way through the bottom of the pot, while the greater part of the space in the pot was unoccupied;



but the wheat occupied the whole of the space in the pot, and passing through the hole left for drainage, filled the dish in which the pot was set with a thick network of roots. This should teach the gravity of the soil, also its moisture, which increases

grower of barley that the roots lie near the surface, and that it is important to encourage this natural superficial growth by providing a friable surface soil. To the wheat grower it says, provide for your wheat crop a deep soil, where the roots can follow their natural bent, and go down deep in search of necessary food.



WHEAT FROM THE GRAIN TILL IT BRANCHES. A. The grain of wheat deposited six inches beneath the

- surface of the earth, where it sprouts and throws out roots and two leaves, which are called its seminal leaves and roots, and a central thread denomina led caudex. B. A bulb formed on the caucax, being an effort of nature
- to form branches and roots at that place; but being too far out of the influence of the air, goes on to within two inches of the surface.
- D. The coronal roots and branches, formed two inches below the surface, having now reached within the influence of atmospheric air.
- cc. The two seminal or first leaves, dead when the wheat has branched on the surface, and are hardly discernible without the aid of a magnifying lens. d d. The seminal roots also dead after the coronal roots
- appear, and then are no longer useful to the plant. E. The surface of the ground
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Dotted lines marking the number of inches eneath the surface at E.

Some time since a very intelligent farmer in this county, who was much in favor of plowing in wheat deep, and who had invented a drilling apparatus which he attached to his plow, wishing to convince us of the advantage of plowing in wheat at least six inches deep, brought us specimens of plants with two sets of roots, as shown in the above engraving. This he argued gave the plant additional strength and good anchorage, preventing the throwing out by frost. We objected to his conclusions. because we knew the lower roots would die out as soon as the upper were well formed; and that the whole operation was but a provision of nature to prevent the entire destruction of the grain in its unfavorable position; that time was lost, and most likely a portion of the strength of the plant, in the long and laborious effort to reach the surface. The following, by WM. MERRIWETHER, on this subject, is both interesting and instructive, and deserves

attentive perusal: "If a grain of wheat is placed six inches beneath the surface, it will vegetate and throw out two leaves, which are generally called seminal leaves, and corresponding roots, (see the delineation, A, cc, and dd,) then a thread is thrown out, which, as soon as it reaches near enough to the surface so as to come in contact with atmospheric air, it there forms a knob or enlarged point, which is the part from whence a new set of branches and roots are thrown out, which, in the autumn, is about an inch and a half or two inches beneath the surface (as in the delineation marked D.) After this period, the seminal leaves, root, and the thread, denominated caudex, dies and becomes useless to the plant; above which it has a new set of roots, branches, &c. On examining many roots of wheat, some had a knob between the seminal and coronal roets, &c., appearing to be an effort of nature which proved abortive, being not near enough the surface to obtain air. If the seed is placed anywhere between six inches and two from the surface, there will be a set of coronal and seminal roots and branches; but if the seed be placed anywhere between the surface and two inches below, there will be only one set of roots and branches, and those immediately progressing in their different directions from the seed. I have said the stem or thread arises from the seminal roots to within two inches of the surface in the autumn; but this depends on the dryness and porosity of the soil at the time of vegetating; for, after the soil has settled by rains, and according to the tenacity and specific



the specific gravity and prevents the access of atmosso that in the spring of the year, if any branching takes place at a late period, it will be found to be entirely on the surface.

E R-QYONY

From the above statement of facts, I draw this inference; that if a grain of wheat is deposited upwards of two inches below the surface, that it has an extraordinary effort of nature to make, to come up to that point beneath the surface where it has access to atmospheric air; and is proportionately great according to the depth, quality of the soil, moisture, &c., which must occupy a proportionable length of time, and consequently is equal to having been sown so much later, if put its proper depth."

WINTER CARE OF STOCK,

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Perhaps it would not be unreasonable to say a word about winter care of horses. In canvassing for the RURAL, some things I notice, some things I do not; and one thing is, by far too many horses running in yards but partially protected from winds and storms, while some (not a few) are turned at the stack with but one feed in twenty-four hours, and left to grub the meadows on which they run for a dessert. These are things which always speak in thunder-tones of the necessity of a want of more knowledge. They tell of a lack of experiments. Every careful, thinking man knows from his own animal nature that comfort is twin brother to economy. All the artificial heat that can be produced lessens the amount that has to be created by the slow combustion of carbon in the blood of animals, with the oxygen of the air which the animal breathes. Thus we inevitably come to the conclusion that warm sheds, or stables, are indispensable to the comfort and economy of the horse, and, in fact, all the animal kingdom.

Very few hay and straw cutting machines are to be seen; far too few for the real economy of the farming community. Experience is one of the best school-masters we meet with through life. It is an axiom that to cut feed, and bruise or grind grain, is great economy in feeding all kinds of stock. This is more especially true for a horse that is used every day; he has much less time to feed, and therefore, if fed hay and grain whole, could not consume as much in a given time as if cut and ground. Again, very few horses fed grain whole, chew it so fine but that more or less is voided without their having received any benefit from it, as it yet remains whole.

From a careful investigation for twelve years, with many notes and some experiments, I have settled upon the conviction that nearly if not quite two-fifths of all grain could be saved if finely ground and cooked before being fed. The indigent farmer may come forward and remark that this is too much labor for so small a saving. In latitude 42° (where I live,) we generally feed about one-half of the year; and as about an average feed of horses with grain is eight quarts per day, we see in one hundred and eighty-two days a horse would consume fortyfive and a half bushels of grain. Now, if two-fifths of this could be saved, it would reduce his grain to about twenty-seven bushels. Some farmers complain at the amount of labor incident to feeding cut feed. True, there is a little more labor, but could not a man afford to do some small amount of work, if he could reduce his expenses in feed two-fifths?

There is another point in winter care of horses which I deem very essential,—regularity in feeding. "Man wants but little here below," but he wants that at regular hours as much as he needs to breathe regular to enjoy good health. So even with the lower order of brutes. A majority of farmers feed as soon in the morning as it is light enough to see, again at noon, and again at night; making about five hours between each feeding, leaving about fourteen hours, (as they say,) for rest or sleep. We know cattle left to run in pasture during summer, feed more during nights than day times. From observation, I find cattle do as well if not better by feeding but twice in twenty-four hours, when they become accustomed to it. Let this be done at regular hours, and a sufficient quantity given. It lessens the farm labor some, and cattle fed so will come through to spring in much better condition.

Fluvanna, N. Y., 1862. H. A. WHITTEMORE

THRASHING WITH THE FLAIL.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-It may appear strange to the large grain farmers of Central and Western New York, to learn that here in cld Connecticut, where we raise grain only to a limited amount, we can thrash it as economically by the old-fashioned flail as with a machine. Nevertheless, it is even so. Allow me just to give you the figures. Our oats we hire done for every tenth bushel, which, at present prices, (about 40 cents,) makes 4 cents per bushel. The men that go about with a machine thrashing, ask 21 and 3 cents per bushel, and require in addition their board, keeping for their horses, and usually about two hands to assist them. So it will be readily seen that the difference, if any, is really on the side of the hand-thrashing This ought not to be so. Machinery, if judiciously managed, ought to do the work at a less expense than elbow grease; but these are facts with us.

I am fully aware that this will not do in sections where grain is grown in large quantities, as it would of course be wholly impossible to get out a quantity soon enough; but where we raise some 200 to 500 bushels only, and are in no hurry to get it into market it seems practicable. It is often the case that the farmer has a hired man on hand during the winter, without very much work except choring, and this comes to fill in odd spells, or stormy weather, when not much could be otherwise performed to profit. It seems a slow way when we come to see one of your ten-horse circular powers shelling out the grain (as we have repeatedly seen it,) at the rate of 1,000 bushels of oats, or half that quantity of wheat, daily, all cleaned, and in good order for marketing; but then we know "circumstances alter cases" in this as well as other matters. Salisbury, Conn., 1862.

A BAD PRACTICE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-In traveling along the highways in the country, we find the habit of filling up the sides of the road with all kinds of rubbish is still practiced by many of our farmers. When an orchard is trimmed, the brush are all thrown over the fence in the public highway, to annoy travelers, especially those who walk. How often we find irregular small stone heaps, and loose stones scattered here and there, to remind the passer-by that this article, too, has been added to the brush and old stumps to keep company, that they may not be lonesome. And to complete the scene, we find sundry old wagons, sleighs, plows, wood, and an in-

definite number of old things scattered in promiscupheric air, so it will be found nearer the surface; ous confusion in the highway, to impede the traveler, and convince the most incredulous that neatness has not become a habit among many of our "rural" friends.

> Kind reader. I do not mention these things to find fault, but gently remind those who have indulged in this habit, that the road never was intended for such things, but for the benefit of the traveling public. When an orchard is pruned, how easy to gather the limbs into one, two, or more piles, and burn immediately, leaving a tidy appearance, and no shelter for mice, the great enemy to young trees. How easy to remove all loose stones, not needed for immediate use, to some by-place, and pile in snug heaps until wanted. And how easy, if a resolution is made to reform, to remove every old thing from the road and make it look neat and commodious.

Let all who have been guilty of this very untidy practice, begin this coming spring and bring about a much needed reformation. After you have tried it one or two years and have seen the great change compared with the former mode, you would as soon throw your old trash in your front yard as into the highway. By reforming, you will accomplish a double work; beautifying your homes and teaching your children and neighbors' children an important lesson—a lesson that they will never forget to practice during life; for children learn to imitate their parents in this respect as well as others. The practice of filling the road with all kinds of refuse matter should be discontinued at once, and teach by example that the highway should be kept neatly, if you would make "Home, Sweet Home," beautiful | milk so treated will be greatly improved. and pleasant above all other places.

JOHN L. KENNELL. Chili, N. Y., 1862.

FACTS ABOUT MAKING PORK.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - As the best methods of fattening hogs are being discussed in your journal, I wish to give a few items of my experience upon this matter, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

From a long series of carefully conducted experiments, I am satisfied that 60 pounds of good corn will make 10 pounds of pork, and the same weight of fine corn meal, well fermented, 16 pounds, and both cooked and fermented, 20 pounds, provided always that the hogs are a good breed, have comfortable quarters, are regularly fed, and fattened while the weather is mild.

Barley meal fermented will fatten hogs faster than anything I ever tried; but if they cannot have it all the time, they should have it the latter part, as they will not eat corn well after being fed on barley.

Whether it will pay to grind and cook feed depends upon the cost of grinding and cooking, and the price of grain and pork, which each reader must determine for himself in his own locality. My estimate is based upon pigs old enough to do well on corn or meal, say two or three months, and whatever the pigs are worth at that time should be deducted from their value when killed.

With a dairy I find it pays best to depend mainly upon spring pigs for making pork the first season, as milk and whey fed to pigs will produce much greater gain than to old hogs. Pigs eight or nine months old ought to dress from 200 to 300 pounds, and will often do better than that.

Old hogs should run in a good clover pasture during the summer, while the feed is good, with little or no grain, and when they are put up in good, clean, well-ventilated pens, and fed as they should be, will gain very rapidly, and generally be heavier at killing time than if fed corn all summer.

Hogs, if well rung, can run in an orchard with decided advantage till September, as they destroy many insects and worms, and afford just the kind of manure the trees need. My orchards that hogs have been kept in, have produced three or four times as many apples as others of similar age, size, and

In regard to breed, I want a hog well covered with white hair, to enable them to stand our cold winds and hot, scorching suns; with a long, broad, deep body, short legs, small head, and a quiet disposition, and at present I know of no breed that combines these qualities in so eminent a degree as the Chester County Whites. D. A. LILLIE. Geneva, Illinois, 1862.

IS THE POULTRY YARD PROFITABLE A

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-Your "Reviewer." in the last number of your journal, asks the above question, and from those who are disposed to answer it in the affirmative, he requires a "demonstration." My experience has not been very great, but I am able to give that of about one year in figures.

On the 1st of April, 1859, I bought eighteen hens and one cock, and kept them until the 1st of March, 1860, a period of eleven months. The account for that time stands thus:

Expense of 19 fowls, at 25c. each \$4.75
" grain and meal fed 26.16
" eggs used to set 1.90

Profit.....\$14.46 'The fowls had the range, during the summer, of about four acres of pasture, and during the winter were provided with a warm hen house. From April to November their feed was buckwheat, about two bushels at a time being placed in a large box, to which

they had access all the time. During the winter, their feed was corn twice a day. The cock and three of the hens were of the breed known as "Black Polands," three more were of the "Creole" breed, and the remainder mixtures of other common breeds. The Polands and Creoles laid about half of the eggs, and manifested no disposition to sit. The rest hatched and raised about 75 young, and laid but few eggs after the month of May. The Creoles are as good layers as the Polands, but are a small fowl, and very mischievous. I give the preference to the Polands, on account of their quiet habits. Had the month of March been added to the account, the comparative profit would undoubtedly have been greater, as in that month the most eggs are generally obtained, and the best price realized. With more care during the winter, in supplying lime, fresh water, gravel, and animal food, I think I can obtain still better results than the foregoing.

I have often heard farmers remark, that they believed every dozen eggs they obtained cost them twenty-five cents. As a young and inexperienced farmer, I would beg leave modestly to remark, that with no better care bestowed upon their cattle than they now give to their fowls, their receipts from that source would be no more satisfactory. н. г. с. Irondequoit, N. Y., 1862.

THOSE "WEIGHTY PIGS."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I think those weighty pigs" of Mr. POTTER, as set forth of page 30 of the present volume, need a little more looking after. Suppose we reduce his statement to items, it will stand thus:

POTTER IN ACCOUNT WITH SIX PIGS. To value at 6 weeks old, \$2 each

To oat and buckwheat meal for 5½ months, one quart
each per day—oats 30c. and buckwheat 38c., (31
bushels, at 34c.)

To oats, buckwheat, and peas, for 2 months, one
bushel each per day—oats 30c., buckwheat 38c.,
and peas 88c. per bushel—360 bushels at 52c. per
bushel

By 1,927 lbs. pork, at 4c. \$77 88

By loss to balance account 132 36 __\$ 12 00 187 20 \$209 74 \$209 74

Now, I think there must be a mistake somewhere either in Mr. Potter's statement, or in your type or in my calculations. I regard Mr. P.'s statement as of great value with reference to the various weighings of the hogs alive and dressed.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

Sweet Butter in Winter.

L. PALMER, Luzerne Co., Pa., writes to the American Agriculturist that to insure a thick cream, and prevent the bitter taste which winter milk and butter often have, the milk should be set on the stove after straining, and heated thoroughly, but not boiled. She says the quality of the butter from

Fresh Maple Molasses.

A CORRESPONDENT of Field Notes gives the following:--Maple molasses, well made and put up in cans right from the kettle, and hermetically sealed, as you would can and seal fruits, will keep as fresh as when first boiled from the sap; and this is decidedly the best plan for keeping, as when made in cakes, if exposed to the air, it will lose some of the peculiarly delightful flavor for which it is so prized, and is often injured by insects. All this is obviated by canning while hot. To many families who do not make it on a large scale, this need be but little expense, as the cans that have been emptied through the winter can be used until autumn fruits demand them again. Put up your best in this way. Where large quantities are made for market, the buyers must select and can for themselves.

Extra Feed to Cows.

THE old plan, says the New England Farmer, was to see with how little food the cows could be carried through the winter. We have actually heard two farmers boasting of their skill in this particular, but they usually lost a creature or two each, every spring. They seemed to consider it quite fortunate if they only lost one or two animals. Among good farmers, the practice now is to make the cow eat as much as she will with good appetite. This we consider the most profitable mode of keeping neat stock. The rule will not apply to horses.

Some persons feed cows sparingly until within week or two of their time of calving, and then give them more hay, and frequently add meal to it. This is a bad practice. The cow needed this generous food in the earlier stages of parturition, which would have given both mother and calf greater growth and strength. The presence or recorning right control just before or after the calf is dropped, is injurious—but especially afterwards, as it excites fever, the udder is more likely to be pressed with milk and swell, and the whole system is rather weakened than strengthened by the extra feeding. For two weeks before calving the cow should be free, in a roomy and dry place, with comfortable bedding; and after calving should be fed sparingly for a day or two on sweet, nutritious food, but not in large quantity. During the same time, the water given her should be slightly warm.

Drilling in Grain, and Grain Drills.

From an article upon this topic in the Wisconsin Farmer, we clip the following:

The practice of drill-sowing may truthfully be claimed to be as old as good English farming, and after a hundred years of experience under all cir cumstances, has constantly grown in favor, until few or no good farmers broadcast now in any country, except in the New West, where, as yet, with too many at least, the object seems more to see how many acres can be run over, instead of how many can be well cultivated. But even here this loose system is rapidly passing away, and joy go with it. Probably more new drills were bought in the West. and especially in Wisconsin, last season, than were in the State previously all put together. And during our extensive travels among the best farmers and farming districts last season, we scarcely met with a locality where they were not coming rapidly into

Most farmers claim that every 50 acres of wheat sowed will annually pay for a good drill. They talk as follows:-First, it saves one half bushel of seed-wheat to the acre, invariably, which on 50 acres would be 25 bushels; which, at 80 cents per bushel, (low for seed-wheat,) is \$20. Next, it saves one-fourth of the labor of putting in, as a team will put in from 15 to 16 acres per day with a good drill as easy as they will 10 to 12 with a drag, besides saving the expense of sowing. Thus 50 acres can be put in for \$5 to \$8 less than with a drag, and broadcast. Next, it will add at least two bushels per acre to the crop, taken as an average all through the State Thus 100 bushels of wheat at 65 cents, (in the straw.) is \$65. Which, add to the preceding \$25, and we have \$90-the full price of the best drill that is sold, all bought, paid for, and saved the first season, by any 50 acre wheat farm, (where stumps are not too plenty.)

Drill-soving can be done just as well and evenly in windy yeather as when still; a great desideratum, surely, in the West, as it tends to enable much earlier sowing, as well as much more even and better work.

Drill-soved grain grows much more evenly, for the reasor that it is planted at a more even depth. It not only grows more even and uniform, but it grows larger and heavier, especially upon uplands. because teeper planted, and hence more moist during our usually dry Western summers.

Thus, atogether, and for nearly every good and substantid reason that can be adduced, drill-sowing is decidedy preferable to the old scattering system of broadcasting. We are aware that some differ with us ir opinion upon the entire question; but we are also aware that there are about the same number who believe in sickles, cradles and scythes instead of reapers and mowers; and that wheat turns to cress and horse hairs. &c., &c. Yet this necessary remnant of old fogies do not stop, but only trig he wheels of progress.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

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

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society was held in the Assembly Chamber, at Albany, during the past week, Hon. George Geddes, of Onondaga county, President of the Society, in the chair. The attendance was larger than last year, and the proceedings worthy of more attention and space than we can devote to them in the present crowded state of our pages.

The Treasurer submitted his Annual Report, an abstract of which we subjoin;

- 1	To cash on hand at close of last year	\$1,792.71
-	Memberships at annual meeting	48.00
4	Life memberships at different dates	70.00
1	State appropriation for the Society	700.00
,	State appropriation for salary of State Entomologist	1,000.00
,	Local Committee's contribution toward expenses at	- 7
	Watertown	800.00
t	Receipts at Watertown Fair	7,909.65
8	<u>.</u>	
-	Sundries to balance of total receipts	\$12,320.36
1	EXPENDITURES.	
1	For salaries and traveling expenses	\$2,865.13
1	Salary of Society's Entomologist	1,000.00
	For premiums and premium expenses of Water-	
	town Fair.	4,722.09
	Other expenses of the Fair	2,098.11
	Postage, incidental and various items, to balance of	
	total expanditures	12,179.54
	Leaving a balance in favor of the Society of	142.69

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary and adopted. Among other matters discussed in this Report are the following:-Agriculture in New York during the past year; Injurious Insects; Rearing of Sheep; Pleura Pneumonia; Agricultural Statistics, etc., etc. The Report will doubtless form a portion of the Society's Transactions.

On motion, the usual committee of twenty-four, three from each Judicial District, were appointed to nominate a Board of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year. The Committee subsequently made the following report:

President-Hon. EZRA CORNELL, Tompkins.

Vice Presidents - Thomas H. Faile, New York; Samuel Thorne, Dutchess; Herinan Wendell, Albany; Oscar Granger, Saratoga; John D. Hungerford, Jefferson; Thos. J. Chatfield, Tioga; Patrick Barry, Monroe; Samuel W. Johnson, Cattacaugus.

Recording Secretary-Erastus Corning, Jr., Albany. Corresponding Secretary-Benjamin P. Johnson, Albany. Treasurer-Luther H. Tucker, Albany.

Executive Committee-T. C. Peters, Genesee; E. Sherrill, Ontario; A. Hubbell, Oneida; Clark J. Hayes, Otsego; W. Newcomb, Rensselaer.

The Society proceeded to ballot formally for the officers and the nominees of the Committee were declared duly elected.

A communication was presented by the President of the Society, Mr. GEDDES, from the State Entomologist, Dr. FITCH, that gentleman being prevented by illness from attending th meeting. The communication conveyed a paper written by Dr. Firch, which was read. It.treated:

First, of the Grain Aphis. The advent of this insect was described as most remarkable and unprecedented. Its sudden appearance in such vast numbers was explained, by the fact that observation had shown it to be the most prolific insect ever known. A single insect would produce, by successive multiplication, upward of a million in twenty days. All seemed to be females, as those appearing to be males will, when confined in a bottle, rapidly multiply. When only three days old, the insect begins to produce its young. The grain aphis is now upon the grain under the snow, and only waiting for the influence of spring to bring it to life.

Second. The Army Worm had been known before, both in this country and Europe. Appearing during the past year, it had been an object of great interest. Specimens of the worm had been received, with letters of inquiry, from grain growers in all the States, from Illinois to Massachusetts. A full answer had been returned to such inquiries.

Third, The Wheat Midge had again appeared after its entire upon grain in this country, were found to be varieties of this insect,—a much larger per cent. than was found in Europe. No parasitic insects were found here, which destroy, as in Europe, the wheat midge. The disappearance and re-appearance of the midge, was accounted for by the alternations of wet and dry seasons. When the last half of June is wet, this insect is to be dreaded; when dry, no danger need be appre-

The President announced that in compliance with a request he had made, Hon. HENRY S. RANDALL had written a paper upon "The Sheep of our Country," and although it would be published in full in the Transactions of the Society, yet he had the pleasure of saying that Mr. RANDALL would read portions of it on the present occasion.

Mr. RANDALL was then introduced. He referred to the fact that twenty-four years since he had read a similar paper before the Society; and further stated the time would allow him now to read little more than the headings of the various topics treated in his paper. He read of Spanish Merinos; their origin, varieties, introduction in the United States, and circumstances which have affected its success, comparative profitableness of different varieties, the proper mode of electing a flock, the mode of breeding in the United States and suggestions to breeders of fine wool sheep in this coun try. Selections only from the various topics we have named were read, and many tables of valuable statistics, that will appear in the Transactions, were only referred to.

The subject of the location of the State Fair for 1862, for which there had been proposals, was referred to the Executive

Committee. The show of Fruits, Grain, Dairy Products, Dressed Poul-

ry, &c., was not large, but comprised some superior articles. The discussion on Dogs was animated and interesting, and at its close resolutions were adopted in favor of a tax and appointing a Committee to confer with the Legislative Committee on the subject. We have notes of the discussion, and shall recur to the subject again.

ONTARIO Co. SOCIETY .- At the late meeting of this Society the following list of officers were chosen: President-EDWARD BRUNSON, East Bloomfield. Vice Presidents-Billings T. Case, Bristol; Chas. S. Shepard, Canandaigus; Andrew Cone, East Bloomfield; Lewis Peck, Phelps; Bobert Chapin, Hopewell; Jedediah Dewey, Manchester; James O. Sheldon Seneca; Orren J. Herrendeen, Farmington; Jared H. Boughton, Victor; George Utley, South Bristol; Wm. H. Lamport Gorham; Perez Pitts, Richmond; E. F. Leach, West Bloom field; Westbrook Hoppaugh, Canadice; James Covil, Naples. Recording Secretary-J. Albert Granger, Jr. Correspon Secretary—Gideon Granger. Treasurer—John H. Morse.

ALBANY Co. Ag. Society.—The following gentlemen have peen chosen officers for 1862: President - WILLIAM TUTTLE, Coeymans. Vice President-Peter B. Noxon, Ireland's Cor ners. Secretary—R. H. Bingham, Albany. Treasurer—Rob ert Harper, Albany. Directors for three years - James W. Jolly, Coeymans, and Joseph Hilton, New Scotland. Directors for two years-Charles Bently, Westerlo, in the place of William Tuttle, elected President; John Waggoner, Guilderland, holding over for two years; John H. Booth, Bethlehem, and H. L. Godfrey, Albany, holding over for one year.

Oswego Co. Society.—The annual meeting of the Oswego County Agricultural Society was held pursuant to notice a Oswego Falls. The following officers were elected by ballot: President-A. G. FIBH, Fulton. Vice Presidents-Robert Oliver, Oswego City; D. L. Nichols, New Haven. Secretary-J. U. Smith, Oswego Falls. Treasurer-S. G. Merriam, New Haven. Executive Committee-John Reeves, L. A. Hovey, J. C. Wells. On motion, it was resolved that the next annual Fair be held at Oswego Falls.

SKANEATELES AG. SOCIETY. - The officers of this Society luly elected for 1862, are as follows: President - JOAB L. CLIFT. Vice Presidents — George H. Bentley, Edward Shepard. Recording Secretary - Chauncey B. Thorne. Corresponding Secretary-Squire M. Brown, Elbridge. Treasurer-William J. Townsend. Directors - John Davey, Jr., Jacob Allen, Dor. Austin, Jededish Irish, S. M. Brown, William E.

-Proceedings of several other Societies, prepared for this paper, necessarily deferred

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds—James Vick.
Trees and Shrubs for Sale—Williams, Ramsden & Co.
Farmer Wanted.
Agent Wanted—C. L. Stowell.
Strawberry Plants—A. M. Purdy.
Flour and Grain Mills—Edward Harrison.

The News Condenser

- Santa Anna is on his way to Mexico.

- Venezuela is in a state of civil war again. - Martial law has been declared in New Mexico.

- A new rifle armory has been started at Newark. N J

- Brigandage is rapidly disappearing from the Neapolitan - Accounts from Ship Island report the health of the

roops good. - The State debt of Indiana is eleven million four hundred

thousand dollars

- The late Col. Colt, of Hartford, is reported to have left a fortune of \$10,000,000.

- A soup-house is to be established at New Bedford, Mass.

for the benefit of the poor. - The city of Liege has voted 64,000 francs to the erection

of a statue of Charlemange. - Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now

on the look-out for the Sumter. - Several shocks of earthquake have recently been felt in

Connecticut and Massachusetts. - The Inspector-General has condemned 20,000 uniforms furnished by swindling contractors.

- On Monday week, 25 sail vessels ran the blockade of the

Potomac, the rebels not firing a shot. - Major Slemmer, to whom we swe the possession of Fort

Pickens, is rapidly recovering his health.

- Gen Hunter has put Kansas under martial law for the purpose of putting an end to jayhawking.

- John C. Fitzpatrick, for many years Pay Clerk in the United States Senate, died on the 9th inst.

- The State Auditor of Iowa reports 24 county treasurers

n default, to the total amount of \$70,075. - New Jersey papers are advocating the establishment of

United States Naval School at Perth Amboy. - The Hon, Carl Schurz, ex-Minister to the Court of Madrid. returned to N. Y. city on Friday evening week.

- The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal says the people along the coast are manufacturing a great quantity of salt.

- The feat of telegraphing through from Boston to sali Lake City, without repeating, has been accomplished.

- Mr. Peabody, the London banker, is about to give \$500,-000 to establish a free home for the destitute in London - Of 17,316 persons employed in the construction of the

Roman railways, 6,781 are women who assist the masons. - Oil wells are now added to the other resources of Caliornia; they have been lately discovered in Santa Cruz Co.

- The town of Pau, in the Pyrenees, is invaded this season by a great host of English, Russian, and American visitors.

- A proposition has been started in Boston for the establishment of an institution for the relief of impoverished spinsters: - Most of the cannon buried by the rebels when they

decamped from the eastern shore of Virginia, have been found. - A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been concluded between the Hanseatic towns and the kingdom of

- A very extensive bed of feldspar and quartz has been ecently opened at Crown Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain.

- The Adjutant-General of Connecticut, by order of Gov. Buckingham, has issued an order to suspend drafting for the

- The Klamath river, in the late noon, was one nun and fifty feet above low water mark. So says the Shasta (Cal.)

- The total cost of engraving, numbering, and printing the Treasury Notes, under the acts of August last, was nearly \$138,000. - Steam street cars have been in successful operation in

San Francisco for several months—that being the first city to adopt them. - The rebel Gen. Crittenden, who had command at Mill Spring, has been arrested at Monticello, Ky., for drunkenness

nd treachery. - Daniel Wilson, a gun captain on beard the Essex at the capture of Fort Henry, though mortally wounded, continued to work his piece.

-- The quantity of manufactured tobacco imported into England last year was about 400,000 pounds less than during the previous year.

- Gen. McClellan last week ordered Berdan's sharpshooters sand Sharp's rifles. - From the effects of over-labor, Secretary Stanton was

seized with vertigo, about noon Monday week, and had to retire from his office. - Contraband goods, consisting of 90 fine military coats, were seized at Covington, Ky., last week. They had been

- The grand jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, have nade a presentment of the wretched condition of the poorhouse in that county.

- During 1861, 86 lives were saved at fires in London, by the fire-escape conductors of the Royal Society for the prote tion of life from fires. - No less than 27,000,000 cubic feet of timber are imported

annually into Great Britain. Most of this comes from Canada and the United States. - A poor shoemaker of Brentwood, Eng., has, by the death of a distant relative, unexpectedly become the possessor of a

fortune of £1,000,000. --- Trade between Eastern Virginia and New York has been resumed, and large quantities of oysters have been received from the loyal counties.

- The brave Gen. Kelly is again convalescing, and has covered so far as to be able to walk about the streets of Wheeling and see his friends.

- A fire at New Orleans, on the 25th, destroyed two stores occupied by C. C. James & Co., and H. H. Hansell. Loss \$150,000. Insurance \$20,000. - The secessionists of Palmyra, Mo., have been levied upon

for \$14,000 to repair the railroad bridges they or their compatriots completely destroyed. - Ohio papers announce the death of Micajah Phillips, at

the great age of 125. He came to the West in 1796 with Herman Blennerhasset, as his slave. - At Mound City, Ill., six miles up the Ohio river from

Cairo, is the largest military hospital in the United States. It will accommodate 1,000 patients. - The Legislative shoddy investigation committee are in

ession in New York, and the testimony taken is said to embrace some rich developments. - The Illinois State Constitutional Convention has decided, by an almost unanimous vote, not to make negroes a basis of

apportionment the same as whites. - Gen. Zollicoffer leaves a large family of children unprovided for, and the Memphis Avalanche suggests they be

adopted by the State of Tennessee.

— Mr. Van Wyck, in his report, mentions a Baptist clergyman of New York who made a handsome little property out of the Government by a horse contract.

- The rebel Congress has passed a law forbidding newspapers printed in Secessia from publishing war news. The leaders are evidently getting alarmed.

- Nineteen counterfeit and altered bank notes are described in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, having been detected in circulation for the week ending January 31.

- Eliza Hoskins, sister of Col. Hoskins, of the Kentucky Union army, has received a handsome silver tea set from ou soldiers, in token of her kindness as a nurse.

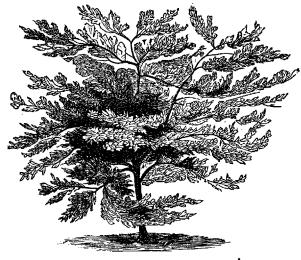
HORTICULTURAL.

HEDGES AND HEDGE PLANTS.

To the following inquiry from Elbridge, Onondaga county, we purpose to give more than a passing notice; for the subject is one of the most important that claims the attention of American farmers and fruit growers.

EDS. RURAL NEW YORKER:- Will you be kind enough to inform me through your valuable paper the comparative merits for a hedge of the Hawthorn and the thorn so common in the fields? Grows to a tree fourteen feet high; bears .ruit resembling small apples on outside. Inclose two wilted specimens of the fruit. Trees perfectly hardy; never knew one injured from frost. Have seed of both kinds. Am curious to grow hedge of common, if as good as Hawthorn.-B. F. WRIGHT, Elbridge, N. Y., 1861.

The fact that we must have good farm hedges, is becoming apparent, and is acknowledged by most thinking men; for timber is everywhere becoming scarce and dear, while a large extent of our country, and that the most fertile, is destitute of both wood and stone. Hitherto our success in the work has not been very flattering, though perhaps as much so as could be anticipated under the circumstances. Hedge-growing belongs to a higher system of farming than that universal in this country, and our advance has been slow but steady. Hedges are not needed in a new country, and our people have first to feel their necessity, then learn the plants best adapted to the purpose in this climate, and the proper mode of culture. All this cannot be learned in a day or even in a few years, and many failures will of necessity be experienced before general success shall reward our efforts. Several difficulties stand in the way of hedge-growing, the most important of which is the impatience of our people. We have scores of hedges in this country, but very few worthy of the name. They all show hurry, and are tall, lean things, open at the bottom, and full of gaps and holes. Our climate is pretty severe, and some of the plants tried have not proved sufficiently hardy. The consequence is the whole hedge suffers or certain of the plants die, leaving a broken and unsightly fence that can never be made serviceable



COCK-SPUR THORN - CRATÆGUS CRUS-GALLI.

Other plants used have not been such as would | into portions of Michigan and Indiana, equally barbear shearing, and although doing well at first, when it became necessary to stop growth by summer pruning, the leaves have fallen, and the plants shown signs of feebleness or disease, from which they never recovered. We have never seemed to realize that a hedge needs good culture, and most hedges after planting have been allowed to stand their chance in a hard soil among weeds and briars. A hedge must be kent as well cultivated for a number of years as a row of corn, and be protected from the cattle in the roads and the fields.

The thorn referred by our correspondent is the Cratægus crusgalli, and we give an engraving of a the purpose. A. H. ERNST, of Cincinnati, tried this with other native thorns, and says, "trees all grew finely while young; but in the process of forming the hedge, when it became necessary to bring it to a stationary point, by summer shearing, the leaves turned yellow, and dropping off, left the plants naked of foliage after mid-summer; from these mischievous effects it has never recovered." We have seen a great many hedges injured by severe summer pruning, and there can be little doubt we will have to content ourselves with a thorough pruning in the spring.

The English Hawthorn has succeeded in some soils and situations, and under certain modes of treatment; but under other circumstances it has proved a perfect failure. We are not prepared to advise its abandonment, nor would we encourage farmers to plant it extensively. We give a portion of a very interesting chapter on Fencing, by Dr. WARDER, of Ohio:

"When the subject of live fences first attracted the attention of farmers in this country, our European predilections very naturally induced us to look to the English Hawthorn (Cratægus oxycanthus,) as the plant which would be most suitable for this purpose, and repeated attempts were made by the earliest planters, some of whom were entirely successful; others, and by far the greater number, failed in effecting the object, not so much from any inherent defect of the thorn, as from sheer neglect in its management, and often, too, where the operators professed to be expert English hedgers. Too generally, the hedge was allowed, in the course of a few years, to become an irregular row of tall bushes, which might make a shady lane, redolent of sweets in the blossoming spring-time, and ornamented with rich clusters of coral berries, attractive to the birds in winter, beautiful to the poet at either season, but of small value as a fence, and possessing little to attract the eye of the good farmer, as an ornamental protection to his crops; too often, indeed, requiring a wooden fence or a stone wall on either side, to make it all protective.

There are, however, exceptions to this. In the United States, there are many handsome hedges of the English Hawthorn, which are entirely effective; and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as in some of the older States, there are those who have been so entirely successful with this plant as to feel perfectly satisfied with it. The English thorn, in the first attempts in hedging, was most commonly planted, because it was readily and cheaply obtained by importation from England. Other plants had then to be grown in this country, before the nurserymen were able to supply the demand, as

great abundance. The introduction of this thorn, and its improper treatment, have doubtless contributed much to the disfavor with which hedging is often viewed by many of our countrymen. For even those who have fortunately succeeded in erecting a protective barrier with the English Hawthorn, whether by the laborious plashing and trimming, or by trimming alone, have found that the drouths of our summers caused the leaves to fall from this native of a coolor and more humid clime; and, after mid-summer, there was little foliage, but a naked fence of dead looking brush.

Similar objections apply with greatforce to many of our own thorns; but there may be some among this beautiful family which are not subject to the same defect: one is well known to be tree from it, the Cockspur (Cratægus crusgalli,) used extensively about Wilmington, Delaware—where there are some of the finest and best grown farm hedges that are to be found on our continent. This plant is a native of our Middle States, and is truly beautiful, with its deep green and highly polished leaves, which are long and entire, or with a finely serrated margin; the thorns are very long, slender, and tough; so that it is well adapted to the purpose."

PEACH CULTURE IN ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.—As will be seen by reference to the map, St. Joseph is located at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, on the south-east corner of Lake Michigan, having a northern and north-western exposure to the lake. When it is remembered that the north and north-west winds produce the coldest weather we have in winter, it will be seen that this place enjoys the benefit of the influence of that vast body of water, some 200 miles in length, which at such times is of necessity much warmer than the atmosphere, upon those winds which have first to pass over it; and the thermometer indicates a difference of from 15 to 20 degrees between St. Joseph and any point 25 miles from there in favor of the former. Hence peach trees, or their fruit buds, are never killed by the cold winter weather-a fact which cannot be said of any other locality in the North-West. This vast body of water

also has the effect of diminishing the number and intensity of frosts in spring, and to retard vegetation some ten days. The putting out of fruit buds being also proportionately retarded, the damaging influences of the spring frosts are almost always avoided. Therefore, the peach crop is just as sure as any other crop. All crops sometimes fail.

ADVANTAGES OF MARKETS. - St. Joseph is distant from Chicago by water 60 miles, and from Milwaukee 90 miles. Between Chicago and St. Joseph steam vessels ply daily, making the run in the night time. Peaches are, therefore, picked in the afternoon, and arrive in Chicago early in the morning of the next day. The numerous railroads leading from Chicago to the various parts of Illinois and Wisconsin, and where this fruit can never be raised, and the Mich. Central and Mich. Southern

ren, renders Chicago equal, if not superior, to any other market for this commodity in the United States; and as the country grows older the demand will, of course, increase. But they need not depend alone upon Chicago; small vessels swarm the harbor during the peach season, to supply the small towns on the western shore of the lake, and a line of vessels plying between here and Milwankee partially supply that city. But the demand far exceeds the supply as yet. As more orchards come into bearing, a line of steamers will be required to ply between this place and the towns and cities on the western shore or the lake north of Chicago. Thus plant as seen where it has a chance for develop- it will be seen that here is a great extent of country ment. It has been used in the neighborhood of accessible by water communication, (which is far Wilmington, Delaware, with great success. In superior to any other mode of transporting this other places it has failed from some cause to answer delicate fruit,) dependent upon this one point alone for their peaches.

ST. JOSEPH AND SOUTHERN PEACHES IN THE CHICAGO MARKET.—The fruit regions of Southern Illinois, when they have a peach crop, are enabled. by means of railroad transportation, to get peaches Joseph: but as soon as the St. Joseph peaches go into the Chicago market they drive all others out. The difference in distance, in the cost and mode of transportation, and in the quality and condition of the fruit when it gets into market, enables St. Joseph to do this. St. Louis is the legitimate market for the Southern Illinois peaches.

THE SOIL - DISEASE - ADAPTATION TO OTHER FRUITS.—The soil is generally a rich gravelly and sandy loam. None of the diseases which have troubled the peach growers of older districts, have ever made their appearance here. St. Joseph is equally well adapted to the culture and maturing of that (next to the peach) most delicious fruit, the pear. Considerable attention is also being given to grapes and the smaller fruits.

H. W. GUERNSEY. February 10, 1862.

Our-friends in Michigan on the shores of the great lakes, have a fine climate for fruit; of this there can be no question, and we are very glad to see they appreciate and are improving their great natural advantages. But, whether they will succeed in convincing the people further north and west that they can never grow fruit, and that St. Joseph is the center of the Universe, we are not so certain.

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING FOREST TREES,

THE first were Sugar Maple, set four to six inches deeper than they grew in the forest, and tops cut back evenly to about one-half. They lived, but did not grow thriftily until the earth around them was removed two to four inches deep, and loosened further around. Second lot were cut off seven feet high, every bud and limb, and set two inches deeper than when growing in the ferest. Little red buds started out rather late in the season, and grew strong shoots, making tops the size of a bushel basket the first summer. These were Maple, White Ash, and Beech. The third were cut off nine feet, and a few small limbs and buds left. They grew less stocky and thrifty. And fourth, cut off tops the year previous to removing. Of these the shoots were not so strong as those of the second.

From my experience, I draw the following conclusions:-To have trees do well, dig the places to set them-before removing-not less than two feet deep nor less than four feet in diameter, and fill again with surface soil, so that the trees when set they have since done, with this and other plants, in | will be two inches deeper than when in the forest. | gardener!

In taking up the trees, cut the roots with a sharp ax or spade, not less than eighteen inches from the tree. They should not be forcibly pushed over to one side and the other, for that injures the roots.

If a lever is used, it must be with the greatest care, or the roots will be injured. The dirt should be shaken from the roots, and if a pond of water is handy, rinse carefully immediately before putting into the ground again. Work the loose surface soil in among the roots, carefully spreading all the little fibrous roots as nearly natural as possible, and when well covered, if the ground is as dry as it should be, pack it down close. When the ground gets well warmed, before dry weather commences, mulch with straw, chips or sawdust. If there is a drouth the second season after setting, trees are quite apt to die if not mulched. The tops should be cut off from sap-running trees long enough before severe freezing and thawing commences to get dried over, or late enough to avoid the same, but it will not do to cut them off after the leaves have started. Cut Maples and Ash, leaving no buds; Beech, Butternut, Black Walnut and Bass to a few buds. The leading shoot and bud of the Bass should be left. The Box and June Berry should be well thinned out, and the form preserved.

I cut off four Maples of the first, that had been set two years, to match the second lot, and they all died. The buds had started finely before cutting. Set out lots of forest trees, everybody.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-We noticed in the RURAL of Oct. 5th, a note on the culture of strawberries, by L. R. VINCENT, and he asks the question how many farmers in Orleans county have beds of strawberries or raspberries. Now we will venture to say there is not one in fifty of the farmers in this county, or Niagara, that has a bed of either; but we think there will be a good many that will set them out the coming spring. We know of eight or ten farmers that read Mr. VINCENT'S sketch, and they have concluded to plant strawberries in the spring, and have already prepared their beds. One great reason why farmers do not grow more berries is, they think it demands a vast amount of labor; but a number of my neighbors say, if they can raise as fine a bed of strawberries as Mr. VINCENT says, with two days labor each year, they will do it. Mr. V. remarks. I have set a great many to work in setting out strawberry beds, to the no small gratification of their wives and children. He speaks of Mr. H. M. MURWIN, our townsman, as the great strawberry grower, and well he may, for Mr. M. has been in the business a number of years, and has done more to perfect this fruit than all Orleans county combined. He has not spared time nor money in preparing and cultivating the finest sorts, both native and foreign. We wish every farmer in Orleans county would pay Mr. MURWIN a visit in strawberry time, and see some of his choice sorts. We will agree to pay all expenses if they are not well paid. They will see a sight that will well pay for a drive of twenty miles. They will see the finest and largest strawberries that their eyes ever beheld, and some of the choicest and rarest flowers. Mr. M. has a passion far flowers, and cultivates large quantities, of two or three hundred varieties. We have seen thousands of bushols of sprawberries, in New York, Boston, Richmond, and many other places, but we can in truth say that none were equal to those grown by Mr. MURWIN.

We have called on Mr. MURWIN once every year for six years, and found a decided improvement each year in fruit and flowers. We think if Mr. M. would give his mode of culture through the RURAL, he would greatly benefit thousands of its readers. We remember seeing a fine bed last summer, of Jenny Linds, that were very large, and as thick as they could hold on the vines. The soil did not appear rich, the vines were thick in the rows, and M. B. BREEMAN. the fruit a perfect mass.

Orleans Co., N. Y., 1862.

ROOT-PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

HENRY DAVIS.

HAVING in the last number offered a few remarks on the spur-pruning of fruit trees, we now take up the subject of root pruning, which we regard as nearly of equal importance. Notwithstanding all that has been written on root-pruning of late years, we do into the Chicago market before they are ripe in St. not find it so generally attended to as it ought to be, especially on wall trees. Most, if not all, the failures in fruit tree culture are owing to something wrong at the roots. We hear, year after year, of fruit trees gumming, cankering, and dying off. This arises entirely through allowing the roots to strike too widely and deeply into the cold soil. What should we think of the plant grower who bestowed much labor and attention in tying out and training of his plants, but paid no regard to the state of the roots or the soil? We would at once say that such a person was ignorant of the first principles of scientific gardening. Successful plant cultivation depends, in a great measure, on the care and attention given to the preparation of the soil, the drainage, and potting of the plants. To succeed in fruit tree culture, we must always pay the greatest attention to the state of the roots in the soil, &c. Between the roots and leaves, the action is reciprocal. If we allow the roots to strike deep into a highly enriched, strong, retentive soil, we must naturally expect robust luxuriant growths, which will never get properly matured in our climate. And yet how common it is to see young trees in this state. How often do we see even young peach trees encouraged to make robust shoots, which, for want of the high and warm temperature of the American summers to ripen, after a few years die of canker. Then people say it it is no use attempting to grow the peach in open air in this country - it requires the aid of glass. Unsound tissue is the result of rapid growth. If trees are allowed to grow rapidly for a few years without any check, sooner or later the evil will show itself; they may tide over a few mild winters, but the first severe one will either kill them or so completely injure them that they never do much good afterward. We have this season seen hundreds of apple trees, even, which were so injured by the frost last winter that they will never recover. We strongly advise, then, that before planting

young fruit trees, the soil should be so prepared that no robust growth may result; always aim at moderate-sized wood, which will stand a chance of getting ripened, particularly peach, nectarine, and apricot trees; by this means, and by not over-cropping while the trees are young, you will, in a few years, get a wall of well-ripened sound wood, which will stand any ordinary winters we may have, and will bear good crops regularly, with proper attention, for a number of years. What a pleasure to the

When young trees make too strong wood, they should be root-pruned; and with young trees, this is best done by lifting them, shortening the longest roots, then carefully planting them anew. All large trees on walls, such as pears, which it may be inconvenient to lift, are best operated on by opening a trench a few feet from the bole, then lifting the roots and cutting back the strongest.

By root-pruning we check robust growth in young trees, and we bring robust unproductive trees into a bearing state. By operating freely on large, robust, unproductive trees, we stop the supply of nutriment, the growth of the branches is arrested, organizable matter accumulates, and fruit buds are formed. A single root-pruning will, in general, bring large unproductive trees into a permanently fruitful condition. When trees are in a good bearing state, they will not require root-pruning; and as all excessive pruning shortens the life of a tree, we should not do anything that would in the least degree affect the continued productiveness and longevity of the trees. With regard to orchard trees, we would strongly advise caution in rootpruning. All large, robust, unproductive trees may be root-pruned with advantage, but young growing trees should be cautiously root-pruned - just sufficient to check robust growth - as it is better to wait a few years than by root-pruning to bring them prematurely into bearing. While striving by every means in our power to get well-ripened wood and fruitful trees, we must do nothing to enfeeble their constitution, as the ultimate vaue of all orchard trees depend on the size, longevity, and productiveness of the trees.-M. SAUL, in London Florist.

Horticultural' Agtes.

NEW SPECIES OF ZINNIA .- Among the annuals collected together last summer in the garden of the Royal Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, we noticed a new and distinct species of Zinnia, which may be called Zi'nnia au'ren. It was said to be a Mexican plant, and had been received as a Sanvitalia from that country. Its distinguishing features were its dwarf bushy habit of growth, its hairy branches, its sessile ovate lanceolate leaves, and its orange yellow flower heads, measuring about an inch and a half across. It has certainly the merit of distinctness, and, if it will bloom in sufficient abundance its dwarf branching habit will recommend it as a border annual. We mention the plant in order to direct toward i the attention of the growers of annuals. The Chiswick plants did not come into flower till late in the season, and vere not very favorably placed, so that the true character of the plant was hardly developed. The plants formed individually, spreading tufted masses of about a foot in height, with the stems branching freely in a dichotomous manner, and the branchlets all terminated by one of the bright-colored heads. in which the ray florets were crowded, broadly obviate, and of a rich orange yellow, the disk, with its dark-tipped pointed scales, being of a deeper orange, and somewhat prominent.-Hovey's Magazine.

THE TRAILING ARBUTUS .- Believing that in our anxiety to cultivate exotics we overlook many natives that are quite deserving a place in our collection, I venture a description of a little plant that I have growing on my premises, and for which I entertain quite a partiality. It is the Epigea repens, commonly called Trailing Arbutus, or Ground Laurel-known n New England as May Flower. It is a prostrate or trailing, half-shrubby plant. The main stem, petioles, and peduncles bristly with rusty hairs. Leaves evergreen alternate, rounded heart-form, on slender petioles; flowers white, or tinged with various shades of red, in small axillary and terminal clusters: appearing early in spring, (before the snows of winter have paid their last visits,) exhaling a rich spicy fragrance. It is very hardy, growing on sandy and often in rocky soils. Indeed, I have seen it flourishing on a rock, where it had insinuated its roots between the rock and a growth of moss. A very little pains will introduce a few plants into the coppice, or among the groups of evergreens, on the borders of the lawn, where they will flourish, and multiply from the selfown seed, without any further trouble to the proprietor.—E. J. FERRISS, Little Mountain, Lake Co., O., 1862.

DESTRUCTION OF PLANT-LICE WITH THE FUMES OF ROSIN.-M. Delaleux writes as follows to the Revue Horticole;—"For a long time the greater part of horticulturists who occupied themselves with the culture of of the peach, employed, for the destruction of aphides which infested this tree, the fumes of tobacco - an excellent method, I admit, but which has always appeared to me very expensive; that method I have replaced with success by another, the cost of which is comparatively insignificant. For several years I have used the fumes of rosin, which supplies them more abundantly than tobacco, and which thus far has given me results equally setisfactory. It suffices, I think, to point out this expedient o the attention of horticulturists, who should not besistate to use it, seeing the little cost of the rosin as compared to that of tobacco."

PEACHES FOR ORCHARD-HOUSES .- After noticing kinds that failed, the Gardener's Chronicle says:

"Sorts of peaches that have borne and are hearing a full crop:—Abec, Early York, Early Savoy, Early Grosse Mignonne, Red Nutmeg, Grosse Mignonne, Crawford's Early, Violette Hative, Noblesse, Early Anne, Acton Scott, Cooledge's Favorite, and Royal Charlotte.

"These are all early ripening sorts, and reasoning a priori. the fact supports your opinion that the shoots must be well ripened to produce fruit. The late peaches, as a rule, make their growth later than the early kinds, and did not last season ripen their shoots. My Nectarine trees, with the exception of the Roman and Early Newington, two clingstones, and rather late sorts, are crowded with fruit."

A SUNK GARDEN for tender climbing plants has been made at Kew. It was once an old gravel pit. The top of the pit (surface of the ground) is planted with evergreens, which give shelter. The sides of the pit are sloped, and the bottom s leveled off; and an iron pillar is placed for each climber; chain is festooned from the top of each pillar, and the vines trained along these chains. The flowering shoots droop from these chains every direction, and the effect is described as charming.

How TO TELL SEEDLINGS THAT WILL PRODUCE DOUBLE FLOWERS.—The journal of the Paris Horticultural Society states that an experienced Italian cultivator of florists' flowers Signor Rigamonti, has discovered how to distinguish between single and double pinks in the seedling state. Those having, as usual, but two leaves will be single, while those having thre leaves will produce double flowers. He thinks the test infallible

RED CAMOMILE TO DESTROY INSECTS .- The Journal d' Horiculture de Belgium states that a powder made from the flowers of the red camomile (Pyrethrum roseum) emits "an odor so strong and penetrating that it kills all the insects and all the vermine of which, until now, no certain agent of destruction has been found."

Inquiries and Answers.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING .- I am desirous of having a strawberry bed, and would be greatly obliged to you, or a knowing a scaw-berry bed, and would be greatly obliged to you, or a knowing correspondent, for information as to the proper time of "set-ting out" the vines or plants. Also, the proper mode of pre-paring soil and bed. The soil where I wish to plant is very sandy.—A SUBSCRIBER, Morgan Co., Ill., 1862.

Set out the plants as early as you can obtain them in the spring, and you will have a crop in a little over a year from the time of setting. Or you can put out the plants as soon as the new runners are formed and well rooted next summer but in that case you will not get much fruit until the summer of 63, and if the weather should prove hot and dry after planting, you will be apt to lose some plants, unless they are watered. Your very sandy soil is doubtless very poor, and you will have to enrich it. Stable manure, ashes, and swamp muck, about equal parts, makes an excellent compost for such soils. Put straw between the rows as a mulch. It will keep the fruit clean, and acting as a mulch, prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture, which often results in the drying up of the fruit, so that scarcely half a crop is ripened.

Pomestic Economy.

MOSS MAT-FANCY BASKET.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-I take much pleasure in replying to some of the inquiries in your paper, and have selected a Mat for "Constant Reader" from over a dozen varieties of knit and crochet

Moss Mar .- First knit a square the size you desire the mat, by continuing to purl one stitch and knit the next; always observing when you turn the work to purl the stitch that was knit, and knit the one purled on the other side until finished. Then take extremely fine needles and cast on twelve stitches, knitting (plain) sufficient to go round the square three times-after which, without binding off, dip in cold water, then press dry with a hot iron. Slip all but two stitches from the needle, and ravel the entire length down to the two stitches, which forms a heading to the moss, by which it can be sewed round the square, and forms an exceedingly pretty border. The mats are prettiest, in my estimation knit of different shades of green Shetland wool, or green shaded Berlin wool.

FANCY BASKET. - Form your basket of pasteboard, then take pink and white tissue paper, fold it in strips of about three inches in width, and with scissors cut it in the finest possible shreds. After it is all cut, curl by passing a knife firmly and quickly over a small part of it at a time until all is finished; then separate the strips and wind (the pink and white alternately) round the handle as thickly as possible, and sew on the basket closely. The pasket may be filled with flowers. The paper, when cut fine, has a feathery appearance, and is exceedingly beautiful. SILVIE SPRAY.

CHEERY KITCHEN.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman puts in a olea for the kitchen:

Very much is written and said about pleasant and astefully furnished parlors, but the kitchen is left quite in the back ground, except as it is described in stories of the olden time, "with ponderous beams overhead, from which hung festoons of dried pumpkins, apples, &c." It is too important a part of home to be neglected, yet it surely is neglected. The parlor must be cool, and airy, and sunshiny; but the kitchen may be wherever there is room for it, with a view, from curtainless windows, of barnyard and woodpile-no paint or carpet on the floor, no paper on the walls-furnished with chairs and tables, and also with clothes frame and wash tubs, a line of dish towels over the stove, and a row of old hats, coats, and frocks for ornaments. This is a picture of too many of our farmer's kitchens-of the place where we housekeepers expect to spend a considerable portion of our time. No wonder mothers look careworn, and farmers' wives and daughters complain of their field of labor. No wonder that soiled morning dresses are seen; for clean calico, white collars, and smooth hair, could never feel at home in a dingy, cheerless kitchen; and the man who will not provide a pleasant one, deserves to take his breakfast every morning opposite a slovenly looking wife.

I think, now, of one cheerful kitchen, a simple one, to be sure; but the morning sun looks through woodbine and roses, and never goes behind the western hills without giving us a good-night glance, and morning glories peep in and throw their dancing shadows on the shining floor. The distant view of hills and woodlands makes many a weary burden light by its silent teachings. We sing in such a kitchen, just because we cannot help singing, and a sad heart has no place there.

And now, as we shivering wrap our shawls about us, vainly endeavoring to convince ourselves that winter is not almost here, yet gladly bring our books and knitting work around the big cookingstove for the evening, do, husbands and fathers, hear my humble plea in behalf of the "suffering sisterhood," and give us a cheery kitchen.

RICE FROTH. - A cheap and ornamental dish. For one-third of a pound of rice allow one quart of new milk, the whites of three eggs, threes ounces of loaf-sugar, finely pounded, a stick of cinnamon, or eight or ten drops of almond flavoring, or six or eight young laurel-leaves, and a quarter of a pound of raspberry jam. Boil the rice in a pint or rather less of water; when the water is absorbed add the milk and let it go on boiling till quite tender, keeping it stirred to prevent burning. If cinnamon or laurel-leaves are used, boil them with the milk, and semove them when the rice is sufficiently done: if essence of almonds be used for flavoring, it may be dropped among the sugar; when the rice milk is cold, put it in a glass dish or china bowl. Beat up the egg whites and sugar to a froth, cover the rice with it, and stick bits of raspberry jam over the top.

BURNS OR SCALDS .- As accidents from these causes are unfortunately of oft recurrence, and most generally fall to the portion of children, a remedy at once simple and always at hand, producing the most beneficial results, cannot be too well known. In case, then, of an accident from fire or any scalding liquid, take lard and flour and make a salve, letting the flour form the chief part. Spread this tolerably thick on pieces of linen or other rag, and apply to the suffering part, changing often, till all the fire is drawn out. I once knew of a little boy who was scalded on the foot, by the tipping over of a saucepan; this remedy was applied with almost instant relief from pain, and changed for fresh bandages about every ten minutes or less. Every one ought to keep this remedy in mind, and publish it among their friends.—Rural Register.

CARROT COFFEE.— We are using carrots sliced thin, dried, and slightly browned, as a partial substitute for coffee. We think if coffee was ever so cheap and plenty, the above makes a richer, more nutritious, palatable, and healthy drink. The carrots need not be pulverized. The addition of from one-sixth to one-tenth coffee is an improvement. You may have published this, or something like it, before, but its repetition may be beneficial to some.

-J. B. SWEET POTATO CAKES .- Grate boiled sweet potatoes and mix with an equal quantity of flour, four ounces of butter, add salt and milk, cut out and bake in a hot oven, slice and butter for tea.— R. P. P., Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., 1862.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

READ AND REMEMBER-That if you don't want to endanger the lives of yourselves and your children, use D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, instead of using the caustic, unhealthy, impure stuff that is so common in the market. You may possibly save a doctor's bill by taking our advice.

Padies' Department.

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

BY KATE WOODLAND.

A MOTHER sat one summer eve within her little room, Her children hovered by her side amid the twilight gloom; She thought an Angel spake to her-"I've come," he said, "to

A little lamb from out thy flock, a birdling from thy care; But first I give thee power to choose with which thou first wouldst part,

Which little blossom of thy love thou'dst pluck from out thy

The mother gazed in grief and woe, "Oh, do not take," she

"My eldest born, the Rose that blooms so sweetly by my side; She's grave and thoughtful, faithful, kind, and true in word and deed,

So watchful o'er the younger ones, and mindful of their need Our home would be so desolate, and dark the sunniest day, Were we to lose our little girl, our darling ELLEN MAY.

"Her little sister? No, oh, no! Within our household bower She is the Honeysuckle sweet which gladdens every hour-Light-hearted and affectionate, each wish and want is twined With sweet content and love around her sister's guiding mind At work or play, by night or or day, apart they do not dwell; Twere cruel now to separate—oh, leave my CLARA BELL.

"And yet I cannot spare my son, my brave, my only boy; His father's Morning glory and his mother's Evening Joy; He's agile as a mountain deer, as reckless and as free, And yet a warm and loving heart has little WENDELL LEE. His father's heart would burst with grief and mine be filled

Were we to let from out our home our merry prattler go.

"Yet, oh, I cannot, dare not say that thou, my youngest pet, My Violet, my Daisy, my fragrant Mignonette, Art any less beloved by me because that love is brief; Thou art to me what morning dew is to the summer leaf; I cannot bid thee take my babe, good Angel, hear my prayer I cannot choose; then leave them all to bloom beneath my

The Angel sadly turned away, but soon he came again, And bore away the eldest flower; the mother's tears were vain She laid her darling in the grave, and thought her heart would

And yet she blessed the holy Power which gave and could retake,

That He in wisdom did not add the deeper, heavier woe, Of choosing which of those she loved should be the first to go Carlton, N. Y., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LETTERS FROM HILLDALE FARM.

LETTER THE THIRD.

October 17th. - I PROMISED to tell you of the "Farmer Boy's" visit in one of my epistles. His letters bore the signature, "EDGAR FENTON NOR-WOOD." The time not being fixed for his visit, I endeavored to keep myself "in trim," as he was liable to come any day. Perhaps he thought that for them. Those who say so much about right women who write for newspapers never wear soiled dresses, and their hair is never out of order. Be it as it may, he came on Monday. I had just finished washing, and in emptying the tubs had spilled nearly the whole contents of one upon my dress, so that I looked as though I had just received a fresh baptism. In this plight I went into the sitting-room to survey myself in the old-fashioned long mirror, and couldn't help observing that I looked like the picture of the witch of Endor in our old family bible. To complete the resemblance, I drew off my net, and running my fingers through the curls, soon had a huge-looking mass of hair streaming down my shoulders. By this time I looked worse than the picture, when I heard the clink of the gate latch, and in that brief glance saw a carriage at the gate, and a stranger half way up the walk. I never was in the habit of running, if not "dressed up," and could not do, so now, for no one was in calling range. (Perhaps I should tell you that this occurred before brother's illness.) I half suspected who he was, but never discovered myself in so great a dilemma but that I found some means of extrication therefrom. Snatching up my sun-bonnet, I drew it down far over my face, appeared at the door in answer to his knock, when the following colloquy ensued:

F. NORWOOD."

"Shure an' he does." "Is Miss M--- at home?"

"An' I'm sorry to till ye the Misthress is abroad."

"I wished to see the young lady-Miss MINNIE," and the stranger smiled faintly.

"Oh! an' beggin' yer honor's pardon, its Miss MINNIE ye're afther saying. Come into the parlor and I'll be afther telling her.

BRIDGET handed the gentleman a seat, and was about departing, when she added, "An' what will I till her if she'd be afther knowin' who ye might be?" The smile was not so faint this time, as the gentleman hastily wrote on the back of a card, "EDGAR

BRIDGET, thus satisfied, beat a hasty retreat, and soon after found herself in her own room convulsed with laughter. I had not laughed so heartily in a long time. JENNIE: but the whole thing was so Indicrous, how could I help it? Instead of a lad in his teens. I saw a man not less than twenty-five. I thought he looked a little like father, too. He was tall, rather slender, and had great, deep-looking gray eyes, while father is only of medium height. and has black eves. His hair was nearly if not quite black, moustache and whiskers ditto. You know of the latter I'm a great admirer, - think they're a decided improvement to a man's face. In truth. I think men should duly observe that passage of Scripture which says "thou shalt not mar the corners of thy beard." But what should I do? There I was in my wet dress, hair hanging at random, and a gentleman in the parlor waiting for me. I sat down at my desk and informed the gentleman that I regretted a half hour's engagement, but hoped he would feel at ease, &c., and dispatched BRIDGET with it. He seemed rather disappointed at seeing BRIDGET again, but acknowledged her kindness with a graceful "thank you."

The half hour elapsed, and I re-descended the stairs. Of course my hair did not half curl, nor could I find my white apron that I thought looked so charmingly with my dark calico dress. He rose and came toward me at my entrance, saying he hoped he had the pleasure of addressing the "Farmer's Girl." I answered with a blunt "yes;" but his manners were so bland, so frank, and gallant-like, that at the end of five minutes we were talking at a rapid rate.

He lived two hundred miles away, therefore his paring dinner in the kitchen, father said, "Who is useless daughters? that fellow?" "I dunno'." "What is he here for?" "I dunno'." "Well, I think 'tis rather strange," and he resumed his paper. Perhaps I partially the gaudiest colors.

deceived him with my "dunno's," but in truth I did not know who he was. He might be Mr. somebody else, and a villain, too. I did not believe it, though. I supposed he came to see me, but did not know but some other business drew him here. Father conversed but little with him-asked him if there were any "peace men" in the vicinity where he resided. I thought he looked wonderfully like one as he raised his great, calm looking eyes full in his face, and replied that "he thought not—he knew of none." He remained enough longer to tell me he liked me immensely, and asked what had become of Bridget. Whereupon I disclosed the deception, but told him I had never attempted the brogue before for the edification of the public. I little thought when we school girls used to gather together to try our skill upon foreign tongues, that those rehearsals would ever prove beneficial; but you see now, JENNIE, there is but little but may be made useful.

Mr. Norwood departed after asking about seeing me again, correspondence, &c., to which I gave him nothing definite. I suppose you'll want to know if t was veni, vidi, vici. You have the result of the veni and vidi, — I'll tell you of the vici, — I liked him. He has traveled extensively-enough to lose all faith in humanity. A sad thing to lose, isn't it? He talked to me as though he thought I had common sense, and that I think a great compliment, for young men oftener talk to us women as though we knew little beyond our a, b, abs. But I don't love him, JENNIE, not a bit. Ah! me, he might come in my heart's chamber, and sit where my dead soldier brother sat. Would not that satisfy? I'll tell you more of this affair d'amour, as CHARLIE terms it, Believe that I shall ever hold you memoria in eterna. Ludlowville, Tomp. Co., N. Y., 1862.

> [Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] LOOK OUT, NANCY.

"Now, NANCY," said good Mrs. Brown, as she was superintending the packing of her daughter's trunk preparatory to her leaving home for the first time to attend a distant school, "Now, NANCY, I feel some way as if I had a great deal to say to you, but I don't know exactly how to say it. If I could only give you some of my experience without your having the bad feelings I have had in getting it, I should be glad; but one can't learn for another. But you just remember that when you go among strangers, it ain't always them as is most friendly and forward at first that will bear acquaintance best. It's the nature of some to be taken up with new things; so don't put too much dependence on the first friends you make, especially them that says the most." 'Taint them that talks the most about being good that are really the best, you'll find. When you hear anybody always quoting a sense of right, and a sense of duty, as an excuse for telling you something another has said against you, look out actions do not live any more consistent than other folks, generally speaking. You just go right along and do as near right as you can, and your happiness and progress will depend on that more than on any body round you. B. C. D. Geneva, Wis., 1862.

NOTHING FINISHED.

I once had the curiosity to look into a little girl's work-box. And what do you suppose I found? Well, in the first place, I found a "bead purse," about half done; there was, however, no prospect of it ever being finished, for the needles were out, and the silk upon the spools all tangled and drawn into a complete wisp. Laying this aside, I took up a nice piece of perforated paper, upon which was wrought one lid of a bible, and beneath it the words, "I love;" but what she loved was left for me to conjecture. Beneath the bible lid I found a sock, evidently commenced for some baby foot; but it had come to a stand just upon the little heel, and there it seemed doomed to remain. Near to the sock was a needle-book, one cover of which was neatly made, and upon the other, partly finished, was marked, "to my dear." I need not, however, tell you all that I found there; but this much I can that during my travels through that w I found not a single article complete; and mute as they were, those half finished forsaken things told me a sad story about that little girl. They told me that with a heart full of generous affection, with a head full of pretty and useful projects, all of which she had both the means and the skill to carry into effect she was still a useless child - always doing, but never accomplishing her work. It was not a want of industry, but a want of perseverance. Rémember, my dear little friends, that it matters but little what great things we undertake. Our glory is not in that, but in what we accomplish. Nobody in the world cares for what we mean to do: but everybody will open their eyes by-and-by, to see what men and women and little children have done.—Selected.

THE GOOD OLD TIME,

WHAT has become of the old-fashioned teaching of sewing, in schools, for girls? How many girls in New York could either make or mend a garment decently? We have plenty of French and drawing lessons; these are very well in their place, but do the young ladies who pride themselves on these accomplishments own a thimble? or, owning a gold one, perhaps, in a rosewood work-box, do they know how to use it? Could they make a buttonhole, or sew on a missing hook and eye, or darn a stocking, in case of emergency? Or are they as utterly helpless in this regard as if they might never become wives of men who had not the riches of Crossus, or be the mothers of little girls whom in after years they might be sorry not to be able to instruct in this old-fashioned branch of knowledge. For one, I deplore that fashion has so utterly banished it from our female schools; it is a disgrace to any American girl or woman not to be independent, if necessary, of any assistance in the way of plain sewing. Mothers, of course, are more to blame than teachers; for the latter generally teach what is required by those who entrust children to their care.

seams and button-holes so remorselessly that every graduate was dismissed perfect in all these particulars, so essential to the comfort of a family. No woman, when she is married, can say that she can always command the assistance necessary for this department of labor. Is not the subject at least worth a thought from the "accomplished" mothers visit was not very brief. Next day, while I was pre- of the present day, with regard to their pretty but

Dress plainly—the thinnest soap-bubbles wear

Choice Miscellany.

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

SOFTLY the fleecy snowflakes fall, Seeming spirits of love and light, Weaving for our desolate Mother-Earth A beautiful robe of white; They are filling the air with their starry forms In their downward fall from the sky, While all along the branches bare Little ridges of snowflakes lie.

They whiten the sides of the brown tree-trunks, And the evergreens bend low, And the deserted bird's-nest of the summer agon Is piled with the fleecy snow; They are capping the fence-posts all along, And beautiful curves they form Around the feet of the desolate trees, So grim in the wintry storm.

The carpetings green of the meadows Are hidden away from our view, And the beautiful flowers that spangled them. And opened their eyes to the dew, To the golden light of the summer-time But a few short months ago, All withered and dead are lying Under the cold, white snow

The quivering leaves of the forest trees. With their shadows cool and deep,-Among which the summer breezes lulled So many birds to sleep,— Grew gorgeously bright in October's reign, Then sadly fell by the way, And are mouldering back to the dust again 'Neath the fleecy snow to-day.

It is sifting over grave-yard mounds, Forming a pure white pall Over sleeping forms that have often watched The fluttering snowflakes fall; O'er many who welcomed the spring-time bright, Now lying so silent and low, Where the troubled sleep and the weary rest Under the drifting snow.

LETTER FROM THE CAMP.

DEAR RURAL: - I feel quite in the mood for writing you a familiar letter, this afternoon; for I must confess that tent-life hasn't cured me of my natural fondness for the lady-like employment of gossiping; and although I've no important news to give you, yet perhaps I can find enough of "nothing in particular" to fill a sheet.

Yesterday, I was delighted to receive three January Rurals; and they were eagerly read around our blazing wood fire.

Our friend, the Lieutenant, seized upon Colonel PLOWHANDLE'S letter, and the column of Wit and Humor, while your humble servant was delighted with the beautiful poem, "The Picket Guard," a theme which, in this country, has an added power and reality.

You have heard a thousand times of the "sacred soil of Virginia," yet I presume you have never thought of it as a fluid; but I assure you it has been in a liquid condition for a number of days past. Whether it will become sufficiently consolidated to admit of a speedy advance movement, remains to be proved. To march" or "not to march," is still an open

At the present moment, the sky is overcast with clouds, the wind is blowing, and the sleet driving against our tent in a way that forebodes a stormy night. Ever and anon heavy firing may be heardartillery practice, I suppose. There really is a great deal of music in the whistling of a cannon ball; but it may be one of the sounds to which distance lends

I can't help pitying all the denizens of cities and towns who are compelled to burn coal in close, dismal stoves. They cannot imagine how cosy, and comfortable, and cheerful, a great fire-place with a blazing wood fire is. I think our grandfathers and grandmothers were wiser than their descendants are; for they never thought of warming their houses in any other way; which fact may have had something to do with their longevity. But these camp fire-places have an additional recommendation, inasnuch as they are built of secession brick, well play tered with the "sacred soil." The wood being provided by Uncle Sam, of course burns well.

Don't fancy that we are beyond the reach of daily papers, and their carriers. Six mornings in the week shrill boy-voices are heard shouting "New York Herald, Tribune, and Times"-and a little while afterwards we hear "Baltimore Clipper"upon the arrival of which there is always a great out-cry among the soldiers, they are so anxious to get the latest news; and "this way, Clipper," is heard from every direction. There is also the 'Sunday Morning Chronicle" for those who have no conscientious scruples in regard to reading secular papers on the Sabbath; and that class is certainly in the majority here.

I think we excel our brethren at the North in one virtue, and that is patience. We do not expect that everything can be done at once; and because there is not a battle every day, we do not ask if they are ever going to do anything? It is well to remember that "Rome was not built in a day." Our men are anxious to move forward-anxious to fight-but they are willing to wait until the moment comes; and they have great confidence in our brave Commander-in Chief, who has a strong hold on all soldiers' hearts. However, I will leave this field to wiser heads and abler pens.

And that reminds me that you doubtless have quantities of important matter waiting to be printed; and it seems decidedly selfish for me to monopolize any more of your valuable room when I have so few ideas to put therein. Hoping you will consider this a sage conclusion, and give me credit for the

I am, as ever, yours, Camp Franklin, Va., Jan. 24, 1862. KATE CAMERON.

HASTE.—The eagerness and strong bent of the nind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it. It still presses into further discoveries and new objects, and catches at the variety of knowledge, and therefore often stays not long enough on what is before it, to look into it as Alas, for the good old dame who used to inspect it should, for haste to pursue what is yet out of sight. He that rides post through a country, may be able, from the transient view, to tell how in general the parts lie, and may be able to give some loose description of here a mountain and there a plain; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and savannahs in another. Such superficial ideas and observations as these he may collect in galloping over it. But the more useful observations of the soil, plants, animals, and inhabitants, with their several sorts and properties, must necessarily escape him; and it is seldom men ever discern the rich mines, without some digging.

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

A PROMISE is either expressed or implied, verbal or written, made by one person to another, and which binds the promiser, either in law or honor, to do or forbear some particular thing specified. All promises are morally binding upon the maker, even if not legally binding. You may say that you will do thus and so, and yet do very differently; though you violate the moral law, civil law takes no cognizance of the matter. I think there is an adage, "Quick to promise, slow to perform," and it is much to be feared that this is frequently the case, from the readiness with which some people make them; but it is certainly very wrong. If you make a promise to a person, he has a right to expect that you will perform it, unless you have a sufficient excuse. Instances have occurred of people who said they would give a specified sum to be applied to a certain purpose, but did not wish to sign the paper. Supposing their word to be good, it was counted as much as if it had been money in hand: but upon calling for it, payment was refused-had changed their mind, or gave some equally frivolous excuse. This was going quite too far in the matter of promises. The law should, and perhaps would have held them to the performance, but it was not thought best, as voluntary offerings only were desired. It would have been much better if they had said no at once, as they would then have had a clear conscience, have wronged no one, and not have had people lose confidence in them.

Promises should never be made unless there is a reasonable expectation that they can be performed. except conditionally. If you append your name to a subscription, the law holds you responsible according to the terms of the writing, so that care and discretion will be exercised before you affix your name. An equal care in all cases shows that the person desires to promise nothing that he cannot perform. On the other hand, if a person promises too readily, he may soon forget it unless again reminded, and then, perhaps, think you must be mistaken. Others, from a natural weakness, a desire to please, or from fear of displeasing, are ready to say yes to almost everything, however extravagant, and will endeavor to fulfill their promises, even at much personal inconvenience. The experience of such people will, after a while, effectually cure them of making real promises.

Again, promises made to children should be faithfully kept. Naturally frank and ingenuous, they expect every promise to be performed to the letter; and if it is not, they will not only be greatly disappointed, but their faith and trust in you will be shaken. Parents, then, cannot be too careful in keeping their promises to their children, in the most trifling matters, if they would have them frank and open-hearted. If you promise them any thing, that particular thing they must have, or they are not satisfied. Besides, to give them their first lessons in distrust and suspicion, as sometimes happens with young children, is something of which I hope few parents would be guilty. You cannot, then, be too careful in making promises. Let your motto be, "Slow to promise, quick to perform," and many of the evils resulting from rash promises will be avoided.

South Gilboa, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1862.

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

This is a mental malady, that afflicts all classes and conditions of society. From the "hewer of wood and digger of ditches" up to the King on the throne, discontent makes sad havoc of a large portion of man's allotted share of happiness. At the touch of its deadening virus, all enjoyment withers and decays, leaving nothing but a wreck of blasted hopes and insatiable desires. The millionaire, as he rolls along in his glittering equipage, may feel that he is monarch of all he surveys. His mansion may be decorated with all the ornaments that wealth can command. Music, society and ease, may all contribute to his enjoyment. Like Dives of old, he may be "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day;" but let once the subtle nfluences of discontent b and pleasure will flee from his domicil, and misery will become his daily companion.

But, when once the lesson of contentment with a little has been learned, the rudest cottage may become the favored abode of contentment with all its sweet pleasures.

Every one has heard of Diogenes, the Grecian philosopher, who went about barefoot, dressed in shabby clothes, and carrying a jug, a bag, and a staff. His house was a tub, which he lugged about all day, and slept in at night. This philosopher at one time indulged in the luxury of a ladle to drink with, but on seeing a shepherd boy drinking out of his hand, Diogenes threw his ladle away, as a useless encumbrance. He believed that the fewer a man's possessions are, the greater his enjoyments. Though this doctrine does not harmonize with the ideas of our wealth-seeking Americans, yet it would be well for a large proportion of our people to imbibe something of its spirit.

To be continually fretting about that which has passed away, and that which a wise Providence has denied us, is a foolish and wicked habit, by which nothing is ever gained, while much is lost. To go grumbling and discontented through life, as if there were nothing good in this world, is certainly ungrateful toward that Good Being, who is the source "whence all our blessings flow." We,undeserving creatures, - enjoy all those comforts and conveniences which ought to make us happy; but the SAVIOR, when on earth pursuing his mis sion of good-will to man, had not even where to lay his head. Let us then cure ourselves of this unlovely evil, by considering how much more undesirable our position might be in life. Let us say with the poet:

" I care not, fortune, what you me deny, You cannot rob me of free nature's grace; You cannot shut the windows of the sky, Through which Aurora shows her brightening face; You cannot bar my constant feet to trace The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eye: Let health my nerves and finer fibers brace, And I their toys to the great children leave; Of fancy, reason, virtue, naught can me bereave."
Belleville, Pa., 1862.

J. B

MAKE A STIR. - If a man is a skillful physician, he must demonstrate that fact before implicit confidence can be reposed in him. A lawyer may possess talents equal to those of a Webster, yet if he fails to disclose the fact, he will unquestionably suffer for the lack of clients. The world will be convinced of the truths of Christianity when all its professors shall exemplify its precepts in practical life.

Sabbath Musings.

THE ANGEL OF PATIENCE.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

BESIDE the toilsome way Lonely and dark, by fruits and flowers unblest, Which my worn feet tread sadly, day by day, Longing in vain for rest,

An angel softly walks, With pale sweet face, and eyes cast meekly down, The while from withered leaves and flowerless stalks She weaves my fitting crown.

A sweet and patient grace, A look of firm endurance, true and tried, Of suffering meekly borne, rests on her face So pure—so glorified.

And when my fainting heart Desponds and murmurs at its adverse fate, Then quietly the angel's bright lips part, Murmuring softly, "Waiti"

" Patience!" she sweetly saith,-"The Father's mercies never come too late; Gird thee with patient strength and trusting faith And firm endurance-wait!"

Angel, behold, I wait, Wearing the thorny crown through all life's hours.— Wait till thy hand shall ope the eternal gate, And change the thorns to flowers!

TAKE HOLD OF MY HAND.

"TAKE hold of my hand," says the little one, when she reaches a slippery place, or when something frightens her. With the fingers clasped tightly around the parent's hand, she steps cheerfully and bravely along, clinging a little closer when the way is difficult, and happy in the beautiful strength of childish faith.

"Take hold of my hand," says the young convert, trembling with the eagerness of his love. Full well he knows that, if he rely on any strength of his own he will stumble and fall; but, if the Master reach forth his hand, he may walk with unwearied foot, even on the crested wave. The waters of strife or of sorrow shall not overwhelm him, if he but keep fast hold of the Savior.

"Take hold of my hand," falters the mother, feeling that she is all too weak for the great responsibilities that throng in her path. Where shall she learn the greatness of the mission — the importance of the field that has been assigned to her? And learning it, how shall she fulfill it, if she have not the sustaining, constant presence of One who loves his people?

"Take hold of my hand," whispers the aged one, tottering on through the shadows and snows of many years. As the lights of earth grow dimmer in the distance, and as the darkening eye looks forward to see if he can discern the first glimmer of the heavenly home, the weary pilgrim cries out, even as the child beside its mother, for the Saviour's

O Jesus! Friend and elder Brother, when the night cometh, when the feet are weary, when the eyes are dim, "take hold of our hand."-Christian

MEN WANTED.

MEN are wanted who are willing and able to do the work of life faithfully and unflinchingly. The Church of Christ wants men! Oh, it is pitiful to look over the vast hosts which are professedly marshalled on the side of the Redeemer, and see the numerous dead bodies among them - soulless, lifeless forms of (forgive the paradox) animate matter, which clog the enterprise of those who, accepting their position in the church as men, strive to be something better than drivelling parodies upon the name. Who has not seen and felt the want here spoken of? How many churches are fast sinking in the mire and quicksands of a spiritless orthodoxy, or a heartless morality! How many ministers of the cross are struggling against this fearful want of the times! Their hands are almost powerless, because, to the ordinary opposition to truth is added the weight of soulless bodies, which -like all other matter-possesses immobility, and will neither assist nor get out of others' Christian Guardian.

THE END OF THE PILGRIMAGE.—Fear not thou that longest to be at home. A few steps more and thou art there. Death to God's people is but a ferrvboat. Every day, and every hour, the boat pushes off with some of the saints, and returns for more. Soon. O believer, it will be said to thee as it was to her in the Gospel. "The Master is come, and calleth for thee." When you are got to the boundary of you race below, and stand on the verge of heaven and the confines of immortality, then there will be nothing but the short valley of death between you and the promised land; the labors of your pilgrimage will then be on the point of conclusion, and you will have nothing to do but to entreat God, as Moses did, "I pray thee, let me go over, and see the good land that is beyond Jordan, that goodly mountain, and Lebanon."—Toplady,

GOD KNOWS US ALTOGETHER.—It is a solace that God knows us altogether, that there is nothing hid from him. He knows not only every sin and weakness, but he knows the strength of temptation, and the power with which it has been resisted. He knows every palliating circumstance, and when he judges us, it is with all a father's love, and with a fullness of love no earthly father ever felt. He knows all our efforts to overcome sin, and to do faithfully our appointed work. The feeblest struggle he has appreciated, and will not forget.

When a man becomes a Christian he will not be exempt from tears, from losses, from sickness, cares and death; but he will bear these things with a patience that the world has not; and he will see, overruling these things, a hand that the world does not see; and he will learn that great problem which Christianity alone selves, that out of evil God is still educing good.

A BEAUTIFUL FANCY.—In the "Legend of the Tree of Life," published in New York, in 1776, occurs the following: "Trees and woods have twice saved the world-first by the ark, then by the cross; making full amends for the evil fruit of the tree in Paradise, by that which was borne on the tree in Golgotha."

THERE is never a promise in the Bible but a child of God may say, "This is mine;" therefore they are called the heirs of promise. The promises are like a garden of flowers, paled in and inclosed, which no stranger may gather, only such as will become children of the family.

Aural Mew-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Or Treason's red hand rend our Union asunder, Break one string from our harp, or extinguish one star, The whole system's ablaze with its lightning and thunder Let the discord be hushed!

Let the traitors be crushed! Though 'Legion' their name, all with victory flushed! For aye must our motto stand, fronting the sun: 'E Pluribus Unum'—Though many, we're ONE."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY 22, 1862

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC

Details of the Fort Henry Victory.

FROM the editorial correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, we gather the following interesting details of this splendid victory in Tennessee Three of the gunboats had returned to Cairo, and the facts were obtained from the officers and men engaged in the conflict. The correspondence is dated Feb. 7th, and reads as follows:

HOW THE ATTACK WAS COMMENCED.

The attack was begun yesterday noon, the firstgun being fired by the Federal fleet just after 12 o'clock. Only four of the gunboats were engagedthe Cincinnati, (the flag-ship,) the Essex, the Carondelet and the St. Louis-these moving up towards the fort abreast-the Conestoga, the Tyler and Lexington remaining behind, but within easy hail. The order of approach was, the Essex on the right, next to her the Cincinnati, then the St. Louis, and the Carondelet on the left. This disposition of the hoats commends itself at once as an admirable stroke of Commodore Foote's undoubted naval genius. The object was to bring to bear the best guns of the fleet, and at the same time to prevent the exposure of the broadside of any of the boats to the enemy's guns. Had there been such exposure, it is easy to imagine the destruction and probable failure which would have occurred, for the boats are extremely vulnerable in their after parts.

This order of approach having been assumed at the beginning, was preserved throughout the engagement, the fire opening at the distance of about one mile, and continuing with terrible effect until the surrender, when the fleet was not more than five or six hundred yards from the fort.

Commodore Foote, it seems, pursued the same tactics that rendered him so famous in his attack upon the China forts a few years since, the English firing at a long distance, and suffering severely, while he run immediately under the guns of the Chinamen, and poured such a hot and effective fire into their wooden walls, that they inflicted but little damage to his boats, and were quickly and completely disabled and beaten.

General Tilghman, the rebel commander of Fort Henry, upon his capture, promptly testified to the splendid manner in which the attack was conducted, saying that when he discovered the purpose of the Commodore, his chief object was to disable the flag-ship, and by getting the flag-officer out of the way, to disconcert the other boats, and enable him to pursue his firing with better effect. This accounts for the hearty manner in which his compliments were paid to the Cincinnati, she having received thirty-one shots out of about fifty, of which the whole fleet bear the marks. The Commodore complimented Gen. Tilghman upon his gallant defence o the fort, at the same time assuring him that he would have pursued the purpose of his attack even to the landing of his boat at the very bank under the fort; and that the Cincinnati, had the fight continued, should have kept head on until she was sunk. Another reason given by the rebel general for the concentration of the fire upon the flag-ship, was the fact that she seemed to have a better range than any of the other boats, and that her fire, just before the surrender, was most terrific.

'The Cincinnati bears many honorable scars. Several shots have left their marks upon her iron-plated sides, showing in each case a shallow and raking dent. One of her largest guns was struck on the right side of its muzzle, the shot chipping out a piece of the metal as large as a man's two hands, and actually splitting the muzzle eighteen inches down from the mouth. This will disable the gun entirely. Another gun-a thirty-two pounder, I believe-bears a deep dent on its side, about eighteen inches from the mouth. Just behind the forward port gun, and where the sides of the boat are not covered with iron, several shots have gone entirely through the bulwarks. One of these completely decapitated one of the gunners. Another passed through the bulwarks, scattering the splinters right and left, glancing along the timbers over the machinery, and passing into the wheel, but not doing much damage.

The most terrible effect of the enemy's fire upon the Cincinnati is seen on her upper works, the deck seeming to have been swept with the destructive missiles, the smoke stacks pierced in several places, and the small boats riddled and almost destroyed. One large shot struck the iron-plated pilot-house, leaving an ugly mark, but doing no damage. The concussion was violent, and is described by the pilots as surprising the Commodore and them into a very decided grunt. But one man was killed outright on the Cincinnati. A few were wounded with splinters. Capt. Pratt was badly hurt by a spent ball striking his leg. The men describe the crash of the timbers of the vessel as a terrible sound, but none of them flinched, say their officers, but the party manning the gun at which one of their num-

ber was beheaded. At the ghastly sight they scattered and fell back for a moment, but immediately rallied and stood their ground. The Cincinnati came into port with the large rebel flag flying under the stars and stripes, her appearance being greeted with many cheers and congratulations among the persons on the Cairo levee.

The Essex, which has always seemed an unfortunate boat, notwithstanding the pains taken with her, METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT SANDWICH, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT—N. E. BALLOU, OBSERVER.

1861.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	Oor.	Nov.	DEC.	AMMU	AL RESULTS.	
ometer Monthly Mean	-	26,49	35,16	51,12	58,01	71.07	71.72	75,84	64,44	54,75	37,89	32,24	1861. 49.81	1860 . 49,54	1859. 48.88
Highest Degree	40	68	72	80	84	94	96	98	86	82	70	64	98	98	100
Lowest Degree	-10	-8	12	31	30	52	<i>5</i> 0	56	40	32	8	—9	10	-23	21
Range	50	76	60	49	54	42	46	42	46	50	62	73	108	121	121
Warmest day	. 23	28	1	22	26	20	31	6	19	15	12	6	4th Aug.	18th July.	17th Ju
Coldest day	. 30	7	17	16	1	4	22	13	28	23	30	2	31st Jan.	23d Dec.	31st De
ness, 10 being perfect cloudiness	5,76	6,18	5.79	6,35	4.96	4,13	4.97	3,34	5,77	4,43	5.82	4.79	5,18	4,41	4.38
North North-East East South-East South South South West West North-West	4½ 0¾ 2 3 10	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	134 244 134 443 3 34 846	0% 2% 6 3 4 3% 5 5%	034 335 534 534 134 10	2 % 3 % 3 3 5 % 6 3 %	4% 4 0% 1% 6% 7% 5%	3	2 2% 1% 1% 3% 4% 9% 5%	0% 1 1 3 7% 3 11% 3%	3 2 1% 4% 3 0% 12 3%		21% 34% 26 37% 50% 56% 88 50%	28 \ 52 \{ 32 \times 34 47 \times 57 \{ 64 \}	31 61 ½ 20 ½ 56% 37% 50 82 76
Total of each Month	. 31	28	31	30	31	30 W	31 S W	1 31 1 W	j 30	31 W	50 W	31 S	365	366 N. W.	365 N. W.
Prevailing Winds Force of Winds		S W	W 1,53	1.53	1.78	1.28	1,17	1.21	1.29	1,39	1,50	1.37	W. 1,51	1,51	1.88
Fair days	31	5 % 22 % 28	5 26 31	4% 25% 30	6%	7% 22% 30	8 23 31	83% 223% 31	6 24 30	11% 19% 31	6 24 30	9 22 31 6	88 277 365 89	72½ 293½ 366 86	831/4 251.7/4 365 76
Rain		. 4	6 1	14	11 0	9	9	0	11	0	1	2	14	12	. 10 .
Snow	·	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	30	23	19

REMARKS.— Mean temperature for three years, 1859-1861 is 49.41°, only 0.3° below that of Fort Adams, R. I., in latitude 41° 29', and 0.4° below that of Pittsburgh, Pa., in latitude 40° 32' and above sea 704 feet. The water, double that in 1860, is perfectly enormous. Please compare this with the abstract given in the third number in January.—c. D.

her commander (Capt. W. D. Porter) and his manly crew, was very unlucky in this engagement. For half an hour she bere her part in this contest most gallantly, her magnificent armament playing with fearful effect upon the fort, when she received a shot immediately over the forward port gun. Capt. Porter, at the moment, was peering out the port hole, watching the effect of his firing, and a young man named Brittan, son of the celebrated Dr. Brittan, of New York city, was standing by his side, his hand on the captain's shoulder. The ball divided his head, completely carrying away its crown, and scattering his brains upon the person of a paymaster who was tanding by his side. This terrible mes senger of death flew along the ship, through the bulkheads which were to protect the machinery of the boat, and crashed into the middle boiler. Immediately, with a rushing sound, the scalding steam filled every part of the vessel.

The two pilots, who were standing nobly at their work, so absorbed, as it seemed, in their duties that they had neglected to close the trap-door which leads from below to their house, were enveloped by the blistering vapor, and almost immediately scalded to death. The tars who had stood so gallantly to their guns, were appalled at this new and terrible enemy, and many of them threw themselves out of the port-holes into the river. Capt. Porter was badly scalded on the face and hands.

At this disaster the Essex was disabled, and began to fall back, which Commodore Foote observing, was for the moment perplexed. He thought first of falling back with her, and by fastening to her, to bring her again into line, but the second thought decided him to let her go; and pressing more eagerly forward with the Cincinnati, urged on by the plain necessity of close and desperate fighting, bore down upon the fort with a fiercer front than ever, hurling is messengers of death and destruction so rapidly upon the enemy, that all resistance was useless, and they were compelled to capitulate.

The St. Louis and Carondelet did splendid work, but did not seem to receive so much attention from the enemy. They are marked in several places, but did not lose a man.

Commodore Foote informs me that but eleven of the guns of the four boats were used, and the rebel officers represent that, out of the seventeen guns with which the fort was armed, but eleven were brought to bear upon the boats, so that no advantage can be claimed by either side. The guns of the fort were all of heavy calibre, the largest being a 128-pounder-a beautifully finished piece, from the Tredegar Works, at Richmond. They had one rifled cannon, a 32-pounder, which burst during the engagement, and became useless. There guns were most skillfully handled, and all our officers give them the credit of a most gallant and determined defence of their fort. The rebels report but five killed and eight or ten wounded. The number of prisoners is now stated to be fifty-four. The disposition of Gen. Tilghman and staff I have already sent you. They will probably be sent to this place to-day or to-morrow.

When the flag of the fort was lowered, it was not quite taken out of sight of the boats, and Com. Foote did not know but some trick was about to be played upon him, so he remained quiet for a few minutes, waiting further demonstrations. Soon a small white yawl put out from the fort, containing two officers, and on approaching the Cincinnati was hailed by Master Hoel. The officers said they wanted a conference with the Flag-Officer, which was at once granted them. One of our boats then put out for the fort, containing Capt. Stembel of the Cincinnati, and Capt. Phelps of the Conestoga. which boat had now come up to the scene of action. Entering the fort, they immediately reared the American flag, and brought off the rebel flag. Gen. Tilghman and staff then came on board the Cincinnati, and asked to be shown to Com. Foote. At the interview, the General desired to know the terms of the surrender, to which the Commodore replied. "An unconditional surrender," and so it was accepted.

The amount of army plunder which fell into our hands is represented as very large, consisting of cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage and muskets.

The rebel infantry forces encamped outside of the fort - whose numbers are variously estimated at from three to ten thousand—quit their position before and during the fight, getting off in such a hurry that much valuable property was left.

Gen. Grant, with an advance guard, took poss sion of the fort about an hour after the surrender, Com. Foote turning everything over to him.

RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

The reduction of Fort Henry and the capture of Gen. Tighlman, staff and men, though they may be justly regarded as comprising one of the most brilliant feats of the war, are not more gratifying in themselves than important in their results. It is not very difficult to imagine the effect which the affair will have upon the rebel leaders generally, and upon the camp at Columbus particularly. At that

regard it, they will now have a lively and rather disturbing appreciation of the effectiveness of the gunboat service of the West. Com. Foote has shown what it is in his power to do with but four of his boats, and they bringing to bear but eleven of their guns. Fort Henry was, perhaps, as strong an earth work as any yet constructed by the rebels. It was mounted with 17 heavy guns, 11 of which, equal in calibre to those on the gunboats, were taxed to their utmost in defense of the Fort, but yet, in the wonderfully short space of an hour and twenty minutes, they were entirely silenced and surrendered into the hands of Com. Foote. These guns, too, were manned by some of the finest artillerists of the South, yet were insufficient.

With this instructive lesson before their eyes, it would seem reasonable to conclude that not even in Columbus will the rebels venture to dispute the palm with Com. Foote when in command of his full fleet of twelve boats and their full armaments. If they make the fight, we have a reasonable assurance that that place will meet the same destruction that was so summarily visited upon Fort Henry. In this connection we may allude to a significant bit of information. That the whole gunboat fleet is to be put in complete readiness at once, each boat in the late action to repair as well as she can until the order to move is given, which may be issued at

Another important result of the Fort Henry victory is the opening of the Tennessee to the army under Gen. Grant, and the seizure and perhaps the destruction of the Nashville and Memphis railroad, thus severing the connection between Bowling Green and Columbus, and threatening the rear o both these important points. Gen. Grant's Division. including the brigade under Gen. Wallace, will number at least 20,000 men. To this, we learn, additions of a large character will be rapidly made. A regiment passed up to-day on the Empress. One or two more are coming down the Central Railroad to-night, and will be forwarded immediately. The railroads in Illinois, we hear, have been appropriated for twelve days for the transportation of troops: the Quartermaster's department here is very much hurried, while activity and hopefulness are noticed in all army circles.

All this is the natural and important result growing out of the reduction of Fort Henry, and we may justly regard it as the beginning of a development which has for its speedy maturity either the capture of both-more probably the latter. The spinal have been witnessed. All this, however, did not in the small of the back, at the railroad bridge over the Tennessee river. The great medicine man, Beauregard, comes west too late for a cure.

THE LEADERS OF THE CONFLICT.

COMMANDER A. H. FOOTE. - This officer is a son of the late Governor Samuel A. Foote, of Connecticut. Commander Foote is about fifty-five years of age, and entered the Navy as a Midshipman in 1822. His first cruise was under Com. Gregory, after pirates in the East Indies. On that cruise he was six months cruising in open boats. He was at the destruction of a pirate rendezvous in the East Indies, these pirates having destroyed a Salem vessel. At that time Com. Foote was attached to the ship John Adams.

Com. Foote for some three years was on the African coast, and during that time took three slavers. He was also on the China coast during the war between that nower and the allied powers of England and France. Stationed at Canton. Com. Foote landed from his vessel, the Portsmouth, a marine force to protect the French and American factories. On returning to his vessel, having a missionary in the boat with him, the Chinese Barrier Forts fired at him. He displayed the American flag, but the firing did not cease. Com. Foote had an interview with Com. Armstrong, of the Flag Ship San Francisco. (Armstrong was the officer who last spring surrendered the Pensacola Navy Yard.) Foote wished to "open" on the Chinese Forts; Armstrong thought he had better negotiate. Foote said lead and iron were the best peacemakers. Armstrong finally consented and Foote got under weigh with the Portsmouth and Levant, but the latter grounded. Foote brought his boat within seven hundred yards of the Forts and opened fire, continuing it until the Forts ceased to return his fire. Then he landed forces at two or three points and went at the Forts again. When they surrendered, Foote started on a run to get first inside, but Lieut. Walmough, of Philadelphia, being lighter, beat Foote and was ahead of him in entering, Foote being second in the

Com. Foote is now Post Captain - the youngest of that rank in the Navy. As Flag Officer, now, he ranks the same as Major-General. Com. F. has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Flagg, of Cheshire, Conn.; his second, now residing with his family at New Haven, was Miss Street, of New Haven, Conn.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LLOYD TILGHMAN.—This and the admirable naval and fighting qualities of impregnable point, as they have been pleased to rebel officer is a native of Maryland, and a

graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, in the class of 1836. Gen. Tilgham was promoted a brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment dragoons, July 1st, 1836, and made Second Lieutenant four days thereafter, but in September following resigned, as many of the officers of the army did about the same time, in order to follow the profession of civil engineering. He was division engineer on the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, and assistant engineer in the survey of the Norfolk and Wilmington Canal, of the Eastern Shore Railroad, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on other prominent works of public improvement. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he repaired to the Rio Grande and served as volunteer aid-decamp to Brig.-Gen. Twiggs in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He subsequently commanded a small volunteer artisan corps, superintended the erection of defences at Matamoras, and, during the last year of his service in Mexico, was captain of a company of light artillery in the regiment of Maryland and District Columbia volunteers, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hughes. After the war he returned to his profession of engineering, and became principal assistant engineer of the Panama division of the Isthmus Railroad. For some time past he has resided at Paducah, Kentucky, and was one of the earliest to take the field from that State in behalf of the rebel cause, having been appointed Colonel. His regiment, as a part of the first Kentucky brigade, rendezvoused at Clarksville, Tennesee, where it remained, undergoing thorough drill, until the movement of the rebel troops into Kentucky, when it advanced to Bowling Green, about the time of the occupation of Muldrough's Hill. Since that time he has been made Brigadier-General, and was appointed to command at Fort Henry, where he has been ingloriously captured.

Roancke Island and Fortifications. THE destination of the Burnside Expedition

vas Roanoke Island, and had the cupidity of contractors not interfered, we would have been enabled to chronicle its capture two weeks ago. The fleet arrived at the entrance to Pamlico Sound in due season, when it was ascertained that but few of the vessels were of as light draught as was represented, and sworn to by the sellers. While endeavoring to remedy this difficulty, our brave and hardy seamen and soldiers were compelled to struggle with the elements, and some of the most terrible of Bowling Green and Columbus or the evacuation | scenes to which this rebellion has given birth, might column of the rebellion is undoubtedly broken just check the ardor of General Burnside. He availed himself of every means to get his vessels over the bar, repair, as far as in his power, every disaster, and inspirit the men with his own energy and dauntless courage. But the delay was of great advantage to the rebels, and they did all in their power to strengthen themselves for the conflict.

General Burnside's force was to have been landed on the lower end and east side of the island, under the guns of the war vessels. Commodore Goldsborough's fleet were to engage the batteries on Croatan Sound, at short range, while a portion of the land force was to have pushed to any point where the enemy should show himself in force.

The object of taking Roanoke Island by the Union forces is to take the initiative toward seizing other points on the railroad running directly south from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut off the supplies from the Southern States. If the Union troops have been fortunate enough to secure its capture, as is the rumor at present, it will put a stop to the inland coast navigation of North Carolina, which means of transportation has been so useful from its safety against hostile cruisers.

The most important object of the seizure will however, be the threatening of Norfolk, and, if it is thought advisable to follow up the advantage, the flanking of the rebel army at Norfolk. A movement securing Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and thus commanding the great Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal, would command the adjunct canal, known as the Jerisho Canal, connecting, through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad junction at a town called Suffolk, on the Nansemond river, where the main railroad route from Norfolk branches into what are called the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, thus completely cutting off all connection by rail or water between Norfolk and its surrounding country and the other parts of the rebel regions.

The strategic importance of such a movement, if successfully made, will form one of the most important features of the war. The island is a position which is valuable to us, commanding, as it does, the Currituck Sound, which opens into Albemarle, Currituck is about fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. Owing to the natural breakwater which protects a large portion of the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is as placid as a lake, and easily navigated.

It has been fortified by the rebels, who have estab-

lished an intrenched camp in the center, and erected five forts to defend it at the important points.

THE REBEL GARRISON ON ROANOKE ISLAND -GENERAL OFFICERS. - Major-General Hill, commanding. Brigadier-General Henry A. Wise.

TROOPS - WISE'S LEGION. Light battery, Capt. Romer. First regiment, Col. E. S. Ewall. Second regiment, Col. Frank Anderson. Third regiment, Col. J. L. Davis. Infantry battalion, Lieut. Col. Gibbs. Infantry battalion, Lieut. Col. Patten. Infantry battalion, Major Duffield. Infantry battalion, Major Hansborough. Georgia regiment, Colonel McMillan. North Carolina regiment, Col. -In all about 5,000 troops.

The fortifications are supported by a small naval force under Commodore W. F. Lynch. The names of the rebel steam gunboats are the Fanny, (captured from the Union,) Curlew, Seabird, and Post Boy. Each of these vessels has an armament of two guns.

Commodore Porter's Expedition.

THE vessels of this fleet are rapidly being completed, and some of them have already sailed for the place of rendezvous at the South. Their armament has required much time, on account of its novel character and the necessity of experiments with the mortars, which are about twice as heavy as those used in the English service. The twenty heavy mortars weigh eight and a half tuns each. The diameter of the bore is thirteen inches. The total depth of the bore is thirty-five inches—a little more than two and a half times its diameter. But the most remarkable feature in their construction is the thickness of the metal around the bore, which is at every point no less than fifteen inches. The trunnions measure fifteen inches in diameter. The entire length of the mortar is fifty inches, and the aggregate diameter forty-three inches, or more than three and a half feet.

The bomb shells to be thrown from the mortars are of the ordinary description, resembling round shot, but hollow, and weighing, unfilled, over 200 pounds each. Between seven and eight thousand of these bombs have been furnished for the flotilla, and it is understood that the amount of explosive material contained in each shell exceeds twelve pounds; the powder having been carefully granulated expressly for this purpose.

In addition to the mortar armament, each vessel has been provided with two "long thirty-two's" of the best description of smooth-bore ordnance.

The vessels of the morter fleet number twentyone, and, with the exception of the flag-ship, are sailing vessels. Nearly all of these are schooners of from one to three hundred tuns burden. Originally they were fitted out as war vessels, and pierced for four or six guns. Steamers cannot be advantageously employed, the ponderous mortars necessarily occupying the center of the vessel, so that the position usually assigned to the engines or machinery of a steamer is taken up. Besides, these small vessels are stronger in proportion than large ones; their light draft fitting them for the navigation of shallow water, and their small tunnage requiring comparatively few men to manage them. Moreover, as a mortar vessel fights better at anchor, facility of movement is unnecessary.

The adaptation of these schooners to the mortar service is admirable. An almost solid mass of wood has been built from the keel to the upper deck. This staunch ground-work is composed of timbers over one foot square, and twelve feet in length, interlaced and firmly fastened. Two or three inches above the upper deck the "bed" is built, consisting of a solid horizontal surface, circular in form, with a "track" near its edge, upon which run rollers bearing a revolving platform. The great mortar bed is carefully braced, and supported by the entire strength of the vessel, so as to bear the recoil of the mortar, the recoil being estimated at a force of seventy-five tuns.

The fleet will be arranged in three divisions, as

Flag Ship-Side wheel gunboat Octorara, Com-

nander D. D. Porter, commanding. First Division-Lieutenant Watson Smith, commanding-Norfolk Packet, flag vessel; schooners Oliver Lee, William Bacon, Arletta, C. P. Wilams, Para.

Second Division-Lieutenant W. W. Queen, commanding-T. A. Ward, flag vessel; schooners Geo. Mangum, Adolphus Hugel, Matthew Vassar, Jr., Sidney C. Jones, Maria J. Carlton, Orvetta.

Third Division-Lieutenant R. Randolph Breese, commanding-J. Griffith, flag vessel; schooners Racer, Sarah Buren, Sea Foam, (brig rigged,) Henry Jones, Dan Smith.

The Horace Beale and J. Houghton are also of the flotilla. It is understood that they will carry only ordnance, ordnance stores, and subsistence.

Extracts from the Southern Press.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF A REBEL ENVOY .-- A Southern agent, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to the Southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said ten per cent. and no risk is a better business than one hundred per cent and extreme risk. Nothing was accomplished. He adds that he has some doubts whether the foreign powers will recognize the Confederacy, and assigns the following reasons:

1st, Both England and France are strongly conservative, and both possess important colonial possessions, and they do not like to encourage revolts: 2d, A prevalent impression that the North and South would soon come together again if separated; 3d, A fear that, in case of recognition, the North would undertake the conquest of the South; 4th, The determination of England to rely hereafter upon her own sources of supply of cotton; and 5th. The determined anti-slavery feeling among the people of both nations. Some, or all these cases united, he says, will long delay the much-hoped-for foreign intervention.

An Amazing Change.—In the Mobile Advertiser we find the usual comparative statement of the receipts of cotton at all the ports for the first four months of the "cotton year," viz: from the first of Sept. to the first ult. The following is the result:

Received at New-Orleans bales Received at Mobile, Received at Savannah, Received at Charleston, Received at Memphis,	1860, 901,075 326,370 33,380 151,868 70,310	1861. 1,789 22 130 4,594 8,328
Total bales1	,483,003	9,863

Commenting on this statement a rebel journal says:--"It may be doubted if the world ever saw a similar showing. A crop worth three hundred millions of dollars, necessary to the well-being and the peace of the world, totally excluded from the markets of the world! Of the crop of 1860, about eighty

millions of dollars worth had been sold up to the first of January. Of the last crop, only half a million of dollars worth in the same length of time. The resources of the South must be great, indeed, when it can stand such a deprivation as it has stood, with far less inconvenience than could have been supposed."

A STATE OF THE STA

The Advertiser states that volunteering is going on in Mobile with a rush, and adds:

"In two weeks' time our volunteer army will make a show with glittering pikes, streaming pennons, double-barreled guns, and bowie-knife cleavers. So every good and loyal citizen will be able to feel the comfortable assurance that, if the negro refrain, 'Picayune Butler's come to town,' should be realized by the march of the Massachusetts hero upon our fair city, every man will be in arms to welcome him with 'bloody hands to hospitable graves'-that we have not gone to sleep, depending solely for the safety of our homes upon Confederate troops and neighbors who may rush to our defense."

Department of Missouri.

THE past week has been one of the busiest as far as fighting is concerned. Those who love the Union, and who does not in the RURAL ranks, can not but rejoice at the intelligence conveyed by the following official reports:

REPORT OF COMMANDER FOOTE, U. S. NAVY, OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

CAIRO, February 7

SIR:—I have the honor to report, that on the 6th inst., 12½ o'clock P. M., I made an attack on Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, with the iron-clad gunboats Cincinnati, Commander Stemble, the flag ship Essex, Commander Porter, Carondelet, Commander Walker, and St. Louis, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding, also taking with me the three old gunboats, Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding Givon, and the Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Givon, and the Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Shirk, as a second division in charge of Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, which took position astern and in shore of the armed boats, doing good execution there during the action, while the armed

tenant Commanding Phelps, which took position astern and in shore of the armed boats, doing good execution there during the action, while the armed boats were placed in the first order of storming, approaching the fort in a parallel line.

The fire was opened at seventeen hundred yards distance, from the flag ship, which was followed by the other gunboats, and responded to by the fort. As we approached the fort under slow steaming, till we reached within six hundred yards of the rebel batteries, the fire both from the gunboats and fort increased in rapidity and accuracy of range. At twenty minutes before the rebel flag was struck, the Essex unfortunately received a shot in her boilers, which resulted in wounding, by scalding, twenty-eight officers and men, including Commander Porter, as will be seen in the inclosed list of casualties. The Essex then necessarily dropped out of line astern, entirely disabled and unable to continue the fight in which she had so gallantly participated until the sad catastrophe. The firing continued with unabated rapidity and effect upon the three gunboats, as they continued still to approach the fort with their destructive fire, until the rebel flag was hauled down, after a very severe and closely contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes. was hauled down, after a very severe and closel contested action of one hour and fifteen minutes.

A boat containing the Adjutant-General and Captain of engineers came alongside after the flag was lowered, and reported that General Lloyd Tilgham, the commander of the fort, wished to communicate with the flag officer, when I dispatched commander Stemble and Lieutenant Commanding Phelps with orders to hoist the American flag where Phelps, with orders to hoist the American flag where rheips, with orders to hoist the American flag where the secession ensign had been flying, and to inform General Tilgham that I would see him on board the flag ship. He came on board soon after the Union had been substituted for the rebel flag, by Commander Stemble, on the fort and possession taken. I received the General, his staff, and sixty or seventy men as prisoners and a begind ship. or seventy men as prisoners, and a hospital ship containing sixty invalids, together with the fort, and its effects, mounting twenty guns, mostly of heavy caliber, with barracks and tents capable of accomodating 15,000 men, and sundry articles, of which, as I turned the fort and its effects over to General Crant commanding the array on his agricult in an I turned the fort and its effects over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival in an hour after we had made the capture, he will be enabled to give the government a more correct statement than I am enabled to communicate from the short time I had possession of the fort. The plan of attack, so far as the army reaching the rear of the fort to make a demonstration simultaneously with the navy, was prevented by the excessively muddy roads and high stage of water preventing the arrival of our troops until some time after I had taken possession of the fort.

On securing the prisoners and making necessary

on securing the prisoners and making necessary preliminary arrangements, I dispatched Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, with his division, up the Tennessee River, as I had previously directed, and will be seen in inclosed order to him, to remove the rails, and so render the bridge incapable of railroad transportation and communication between Bowling transportation and communication between Bowling pursue rebel gunboats and secure their capture, if possible. This being accomplished, and the army in possession of the fort, and my services being indispensable at Cairo, I left Fort Henry in the evening of the same day, with the Cincinnati and St. Louis, and arrived here this morning.

The armed gunboats resisted effectually the shot

of the enemy, when striking the casemate.

The Cincinnati, flag ship, received thirty-one shots, the Essex fifteen, the St. Louis seven, and Carondelet six,— killing one and wounding nine in the Cincinnati, and killing one in the Essex, while

the casualties in the latter, from steam, amounted to twenty-eight in number. The Carondelet and St. Louis met with no casualties. The steamers were admirably handled by their commanders and officers. admirably handled by heir commanders and officers, presenting only their bow guns to the enemy, to avoid exposure of the vulnerable parts of the vessels. Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, with his division, also executed my orders very effectually, and promptly proceeded up the river in their further execution, after the capture of the fort. In fact, all the officers and men gallantly performed their duty, and, considering the little experience they have had under fire, far more than realized my expecta-

Fort Henry was defended with the most determined gallantry by General Tilgham, worthy of a better cause, who, from his own account, went into the action with eleven guns, of heavy caliber, bear-ing upon our boats, which he fought until seven of the number were dismounted or otherwise rendered useless. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. H. Foote.

A. H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer, commanding U. S. Naval Forces,
Western Department.

To Major-General H. W. HALLECK Commanding Department of Missouri.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CAIRO, }

RORY HENRY, Tenn., February 6, 1862.

Capt. J. F. Kelton, A. A. General Department of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.:—Captain:—Inclosed I send you my order for the attack upon Fort Henry. Owing to dispatches received from Major-General Halleck, and corroborating information here, to the effect that the enemy were rapidly re-enforcing, I thought it imperatively necessary that the lort should be carried to-day. My forces were not up at 10 o'clock last night when my order was written; therefore I did not deep it predicable to eat an 10 o'clock last night when my order was written; therefore, I did not deem it practicable to set an earlier hour than 11 o'clock to-day to commence the investment. The gunboats started up at the same hour to commence the attack, and engage the enemy at not over 600 yards. In little over one hour all the batteries were silenced, and the fort surrendered at discretion to Flag Officer Foot, giving us all their guns, camp and garrison equipage, &c. The prisoners taken are Gen. Tilghman and staff, Capt. Taylor and company, and the sick. The garrison, I think, must have commenced their retreat last night, or at an early hour this morning.

Had I not felt it an imperative necessity to attack Fort Henry to-day, I should have made the investment complete, and delayed until to-morrow, so as to secure the garrison. I do not believe, however,

to secure the garrison. I do not believe, however, the result would have been any more satisfactory.

The gunboats have proven themselves well able

to resist a severe cannonading. All the iron clad boats received more or less shots—the flag ship some twenty-eight-without any serious damage to any,

except the Essex. This vessel received one shot in ber boiler that disabled her, killing and wounding some thirty-two men, Captain Porter among the wounded.

I remain your obedient servant,
U. S. Grant, Brig. Gen.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER FOOTE AND GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, February 9, 1862. To Flag Officer A. H. Foote, Cairo: I have this moment received the official report of your capture of Fort Henry, and hasten to congratulate you and your command for your brilliant success.

H. W. HALLECK.

Major-General Commanding Dep't.

GEN, GRANT'S ORDER.

The following is the order referred to in General Grant's report:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR FORT HENRY,
February 5th, 1862.

[FIELD ORDERS, NO. 1.]

The first division, Gen. McClernand commanding, will move at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, under the guidance of Lieut-Col. McPherson, and take a position on the roads from Fort Henry to Donaldson and

It will be the special duty of this command to prevent all re-enforcements to Fort Henry or escape from it. Also, to be held in readiness to charge and take Fort Henry by storm, promptly on the receipt of orders. of orders.

Two brigades of the second division, Gen. C. F. Smith commanding, will start at the same hour from the west bank of the river, and take and occupy the heights commanding Fort Henry. This point will be held by so much artillery as can be made available, and such other troops as, in the opinion of the General commanding the second division, may be

necessary for its protection.

The third brigade, second division, will advance up the east bank of the Tennessee river, as fast as it can be securely done, and be in readiness to charge or move to the support of the first di

upon the fort, or move to the support of the first di-vision, as may be necessary.

All the forces on the west bank of the river not required to hold the heights commanding Fort Henry, will return to their transports, cross to the east bank, and follow the first brigade as fast as pos

The west bank of the Tennessee river not having been reconnoitered, the commanding officer en-trusted with taking possession of the enemy's works there, will proceed with great caution, and such information as can be gathered, and such guides a can be found in the time intervening, before 11 o

can be tound in the call clock to-morrow.

The troops will receive two days' rations of bread and meat in their haversacks.

One company of the second division, armed with rifles, will be ordered to report to Flag Officer Foote, as sharp-shooters, on board the gun-boats.

By order,

U.S. Grant, Commanding,

By order,

Brigadier-General Commanding.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TENNESSEE!

The people of the entire North had a season of rejoicing yesterday, (Monday,) on receipt of intelligence that Fort Donelson, with 15,000 rebels, had surrendered, after three days fighting, to the Federal forces under Brig.-Gen. U. S. Grant. Among our prisoners are Gen. Sydney A. Johnston, the leading military mind of the South, Gen. Buckner, and a host of lesser luminaries. We have not space to view the moral aspect of this brilliant success. but it cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the uprising prospects of Secession. The following are such details as have been received:

The forces were about equal in numbers, but the ebels had all the advantage of the position; being well fortified on two immense hills, with their fort near the river on a lower piece of ground. From the fort, their entrenchments, rifle pits and abattis extended up the river behind the town of Dover. Their fortifications up the land side back from the river were at least four miles in length. Their water battery in the center of the fortification where it came down to the river, mounted nine heavy guns. The rebels were sure of success. In any other cause, and against less brave troops, they could easily have held the position against 100,000

Thursday A. M. the battle was opened on the part of the Federal forces by the gunboat Carondelet the only vessel of the fleet which had arrived. This continued for a short period, when she withdrew to await the arrival of such other vessels as had been ordered to the attack. Friday P. M. Com. Foote renewed the battle with four iron clad gunboats and two wooden ones, and after an hour and a quarter of severe fighting, the latter part of the day, within less than 100 yards of the fort, the wheel of the flag ship St. Louis, and the tiller of the Louisville were shot away, rendering the two boats unmanageable. They then drifted down the river. The two remaining boats were also greatly damaged between wind and water. The St. Louis alone received 59 shots and the others about half that number each. There were 54 killed and wounded in this attack. Com. Foote writes that he has "reason to believe could the action have been continued for fifteen minutes longer, it would have resulted in the capture of the fort bearing upon us, as the enemy was running from his batteries when the two gunboats drifted helplessly down the river from disabled steering

apparatus." The business of getting the different brigades in position for attaching the new arrivals to the different commands, took up the greater portion of Friday night. At daylight Saturday, the enemy opened on the 18th Illinois, when Col. Oglesby's Brigade soon became engaged, and was soon followed by Wallace's and McArthur's brigades, - the latter acting under McClernand, as the position of the troops had been changed during the night, and Gen. Grant had been called away during the night to the gunboats. All the troops except those attached to McClernand's division acted without anything except general orders. At a suggestion from McClernand, Gen. Wallace sent up four regiments to support his division, which were nearly out of ammunition.

From the commencement until ten o'clock, the fighting was terrific. The troops on the right were disposed as follows:-McArthur's brigade, composed of the 9th, 12th, 41st, 17th and 19th Illinois; next, Oglesby's brigade, consisting of the 8th, 13th, 29th 30th and 31st Illinois; Schwartz's battery; next, Wallace's brigade, of the 11th, 20th, 45th and 48th These three brigades composed McClernand's divi sion, and bore the brunt of the battle.

It was found that the enemy was concentrating his main force to turn our right, which was done by our men getting out of ammunition, and in the confusion of getting up re-enforcements, they retreated about half a mile. As soon as the division, which had stood its ground manfully for three hours retired, the enemy occupied the field, when Gen Grant ordered Gen. Smith to move forward his division and storm the enemy's works on our left. This order was obeyed with great alacrity, and soon the cheers of our daring soldiers were heard, and the old flag displayed from within the enemy's entrenchments.

Gen. Grant then sent word to Generals McClernand and Wallace that Gen. Smith was within the enemy's entrenchments, and ordering their forces to move forward and renew the attack on the right. One of Gen. Wallace's brigades, the 11th Indiana, 8th Missouri, and some other regiments, were rapidly thrown in position, and company "A," of the Chicago Light Artillery, were planted in the road, and as the rebels, supposing we were in retreat, came yelling out of their works into the road, the Chicago boys poured a hailstorm of grape and canister into their ranks, stunning and killing dozens of them. Simultaneously with this, the infantry commenced firing at will, and the balls went well back into their works. Our men advancing, took possession of the ground lost, and a hill besides.

Fresh troops, who had not been in the action were then thrown forward, and as the shade of night drew on, were in a strong position, ready to participate in a simultaneous attack to be made Sunday morning.

Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's brigades did the hardest fighting, and have suffered terribly. They would, undoubtedly, have held their first position but for the failure of their ammunition. The ammunition wagons were some distance off, the hills preventing their being moved rapidly.

Some of our best officers and men have gone to their long home. Hardly a man went over the field after the battle but discovered some comrade who had fallen.

We lost three Lieutenant-Colonels, and at least one-quarter of all the other officers were wounded or killed.

During Saturday night a contraction of all our lines was made for a simultaneous assault from every point, and orders were given by Gen. Grant to take the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Every man was at his post. The 57th Illinois on the extreme right. At daylight the advance was made, and when full light of day broke forth, flags were hung in many places on the enemy's works, and they had stacked their arms and surrendered early in the morning, the following pithy correspondence having passed between their commanders:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16. SIR: In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of the forces at this post under my command, and in that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

command, and in that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock to-day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. Buckner, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S.

Headquarters on the Field, Fr. Donelson, Feb. 16.
To Gen. S. B. Buckner:—Sir: Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and the appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn. Brig. Gen. Grant, U. S. A :- SIR: The distribu-Brig. Gen. Grant, U. S. A:—Sir: The distribu-tion of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the over-whelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Con-federate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchiv-alrou terms which you propose.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. B. Buckner, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

Our whole force was soon in the enemy's works, when the rebel officers gave up their swords. The bulk of the rebols were in the fort, and they had known of the surrender long before our men were aware of it—as Pillow and Floyd had planned and executed their escape during the night, taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few small steamers they had at first. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways. Many of them acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause, and intimated a willingness to take the oath of allegiance and return to their homes.

To a question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had, he replied: "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed or did not escape."

It is impossible to give now a list of our killed and wounded, as the killed have not all been brought in, and are mixed with the rebel killed.

The rebel forces were as follows: Tennessee. leven regiments; Mississippi, Texas. Kentucky and Arkansas each three; one Virginia; one battallion of cavalry each, from Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

The rebels lose 88 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, 20,-000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of Commissary stores.

The rebel troops are completely demoralized, and have no confidence in their leaders, as they charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them .-Our troops, from the moment of the investment of the fort on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half the time without provisions, and all the time without tents, and a portion in a heavy storm of rain and snow.

CAIRO, February 17. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—
The Carondolet has just arrived from Fort Doneison, and brings information of the capture, by the land forces yesterday morning, of that fort and 15,000 priseners. Johnston and Buckner were taken prisoners. The loss is heavy on both sides. Floyd escaped with 5,000 men during the night.

I go up with the gunboats, and as soon as possible will proceed up to Clarksville. Eight mortar boats are on their way, with which I hope to attack Clarks-

My foot is painful, but the wound is not dan-

The army has behaved gloriously.

I shall be able to take but two iron-clad gunboats vith me, as the others are disabled. The trophies are immense. The particulars will soon be given.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer.

CAIRO, February 17.

To Major-General McClellan:—The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson.

The Carondelet, Capt. Walker, brings glorious intelligence. The Fort surrendered at nine o'clock yesterday (Sunday) A. M. Gens. A. Sidney Johnston and Buckner and 15,000 prisoners, and a large amount of material of war, are trophies of victory. Loss heavy on both sides. Loss heavy on both sides.

Floyd—thief—stole away during the night pre-

vious with 5,000 men, and is denounced by

vious with 5,000 men, and is denounced by the rebels as a traitor.

I am happy to inform you that Flag Officer Foote, though suffering with his wound, with the noble characteristics of our navy, notwithstanding his disability, will take up immediately two gunboats, and with eight mortar boats, which he will overtake, will make an immediate attack on Clarksville, if the state of the weather will navier. state of the weather will permit. We are now firing a national salute from Cairo, General Grant's late post, in honor of the glorious achievement.

GEO. W. CULLUM. Brigadier-General of Volunteers, U. S. A., and Chief of Staff and Engineers, &c.

According to the latest advices from Springfield, Mo., the Federal army was in vigorous pursuit of the rebels. Price's army was on Crane Creek, 29 miles from Springfield, on Friday evening, and our forces five miles in the rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning. Price had placed his train in advance. About one hundred

wagons, containing supplies for him, were brought into Springfield from Forsyth, only a few hours before his retreat.

Rebel sympathizers claim that Price will be re-enforced by twelve or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Arkansas, under Gen. Van Dorn; but Gen. Siegel, who was advancing on the rebel column by a different route than that pursued by Curtis, may strike a blow on their flank, and upset Price's calculations. Four rebel officers and thirteen privates fell into our hands on Friday. The officers are the notorious Col. Freeman; Maj. Berry, aid-decamp to Gen. McBride; Capt. Dickinson, Chief Engineer; and Capt. Downell, Quartermaster.

The Pony Express, with relay posts, has been established by Capt. Baldwin, between Rolla and Springfield.

The following general order has been issued:

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17. To insure the peace and welfare of loyal citizens in this department, it is ordered and enjoined upon in this department, it is ordered and enjoined upon all citizens that they inform the Provost Marshal General, or the nearest Provost Marshal, of the names and places of residence of all persons who have been in the army against the United States, or who have actually aided in the rebellion by word or deed, or who have been guilty of any offences referred to in the circular issued from the head-quarters of the Major-General Commanding this Department, dated February the 14th.

The loyal Provost Marshals will make due inquiry into all such cases and order the arrest of any such

into all such cases and order the arrest of any such as may come within the provisions of said circular. Any citizen who may conceal or attempt to shield any such disloyal persons referred to in said circular will be arrested and punished.

G. FARRAR, Pro. Mar. Gen.

On the 17th inst. Gen. Halleck telegraphed to

Gen. McClellan the gratifying news that General Curtis is in pursuit of Price's flying army, and has so far been eminently successful. He had up to the 16th captured one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains, and more privates than he could possibly just then take due care of. This means evidently that he has succeeded in breaking up Price's

Department of the Ohio.

THE Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th inst. has the following special dispatch:

On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, General Buell ordered a forced march by Gen. Mitchell to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on Big Barren river. They, however, had all been destroyed when Gen. Mitchell reached the bank of the river.

The Brigades of General Breckinridge and Gen. Hindman were, until Thursday evening, at Woodland Station. The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green, except a few wagons. A part of the town, it is reported, is being burned.

It is believed now that no rebel forces exist in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin, to Nashville.

Gen. Crittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Gen. Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have fallen back on Russellville, where Gen. Buckner and Floyd's brigades have heretofore been stationed

for some time. It is believed that aside from the above brigades the whole rebel army have been moved toward Fort Donelson and Clarksville. What movements may have been made by the rebel forces can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland. The aggregate of these re-enforcements is perhaps

Gen. Buell, we understand, goes with General McCook's division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our forces will be, by tomorrow night, 80,000 strong. While he presses the enemy in the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by Generals Nelson and Mitchell.

Since writing the above we learn that ten regiments, now in Ohio camps, are ordered at once to the Cumberland. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Gens. Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they have between Rowl ling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of Gens. McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers for Cumberland on Saturday night, and that yesterday the troops who had been in the camp of instruction at Bardstown were at Louisville yesterday, embarking for the Cumberland.

Later Bowling Green advices say that General Mitchell captured five locomotives at the depot and scattered the last of the rebels, killing and wounding some 15 by shells.

Department of the East.

In the immediate vicinity of Washington but little has been done, and the condition of the roads forbids all movements in force. The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes:- "Some of the roads within the lines of the army are impassable, from the depth of mud, for teams. On the turnpikes it is not so bad as in the cross-roads. On the way to Porter's Division, and near Ball's Cross-roads, it is deep enough in mud and water to float into the floors of the wagons, and at times it is necessary to take the horses out of several wagons to haul one out of a hole. The fields are cut into deep ruts in all directions, in the attempt to escape the mud. Wagons are often tipped over, and occasionally a horse drops out of the traces, killed by overwork. Hackney carriages get out but a very little way, and at times turn back without reaching their destination. Even the new military roads are almost useless. Mounted men take to the fields and woods, without regard to roads, fences, or ditches. The foot-soldiers have rough times of it, from ankle to knee deep in slimy mud in their camps. Still, their spirit is unabated, and they have learned almost to consider it the normal condition of the Sacred Soil. In fact, the roads are all so bad that it is invidious to say that one is better than another-filled with red mud so liquid that the highways look like canals. The traveler gets covered from head to foot, and the horses are all of one color-Virginia

By a flag of truce from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe, on the 11th inst., we gather, from rebel sources the following items relative to the Burnside expedi-

Roanoke Island is in Federal possession, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants, is not certain.

The first news of the defeat arrived at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news was very satisfactory. It was

stated the Yankees had been allowed to advance. for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 efficient fighting men. Gen. Wise was ill at Nag's head, and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous, he was removed to Norfolk. All the gunboats but one were taken, and that escaped up a

creek, and was also probably destroyed. One report says that 70, and another that only 25 Confederates escaped from the island. Gen. Huger telegraped to Richmond that only 50 on the island

escaped. There appears to be no bright side to this story.

The Richmond Examiner, in a leading editorial. says, the loss of an entire army on Roanoke Island. is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence first received by telegraph is fully confirmed. Twenty-five hundred brave troops, on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed against them, their retreat being cut off by the surrounding element, they were forced to surrender. This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale.

We have also to record the capture, by the enemy, of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forrest, our informant is not certain which. This vessel eluded the enemy and made up Pasquatank river. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured. It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not burned before they were abandoned.

The editor of the Petersburg Express received a letter from Suffolk, dated the 13th, which says that Edenton and Hertford have both been captured. Five gunboats moved slowly to the wharf at Edenton yesterday at nine o'clock, and landed their troops very soon afterwards.

In a short time fifteen more gunboats arrived. The citizens raised the white flag. Between 3,000 and 4,000 troops landed at Edenton. The population of Edenton is about 2,000, and it is about 50 miles distant from Suffolk. In the afternoon two gunboats went up Chowan river toward Winton, and several others moved toward the mouth of the

We have given such items of the Burnside expedition as our space will admit, but will give the details in our next. We refer our readers to the following official correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROANOKE ISLAND, February 10.

To Major-General George B. McClellan, Commander U. S. Army, Washington:—GENERAL—I have the honor to report that the combined attack upon this island was commenced on the attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th, by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, 40 guns, over 3,000 persons, and upwards of 3,000 small arms. We have no time to count them, but the number is estimated at nearly 3,000. Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, Commandant of the island, and O. Jennings Wise, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died.

The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge on the center of the island, and pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of prisoners, the fleet meantime engaging and silencing the shore battery opposite it. Our forces advancing in the direction of the battery in the center of the island, the rebels were soon driven behind entrenchments, where they rested.

soon driven behind entrenchments, where they rested.

Eight mortars were landed from the fleet to serve our army as field artillery. About mid-day, Hawkins' Zouaves and the 10th Connecticut regiment, under Gen. Foster, made a dashing bayonet charge upon the battery commanded by young Wise, wading knee deep through mud and water to get at the fort, and yelling like so many Indians. Meanwhile a detour was made on the right by Gen. Reino, and on the left by Foster. This attack from three sides decided the fate of the day. The rebels fied from the array of cold steel brought to bear against them. Hawkins' Zouaves leaped the front defences, kayonet in hand, as the rebels fied. Young Wise was not wounded here, as reported, but received his wounds in endeavoring to escape from the island in a boat from Shallowbog Bay. The boat was fired on, and he received four wounds and was made prisoner. He died on Sunday morning of his wounds.

oner. He died on Sunday morning of his wounds.

After the reduction of the battery on the center of After the reduction of the battery on the center of the island, Generals Reino and Parks took a force of men and went down to Fort Bartow, Col. Hill in command, and took undisputed possession of it. It had been the principle point of two days bombardment by our navy. At 4:45 P. M. of Saturday, the American flag was displayed.

Foster then pursued the rebels to the north end of the island, where was also encamped a Virginia regiment that had been towed down on six schooners from the mainland early Saturday morning

regiment that had been towed down on six schooners from the mainland early Saturday morning. Foster approached and had an interview with the rebel commander, Col. Snow, of North Carolina, who asked him what terms he would exact. Foster replied "an unconditional surrender," and consented to give him time to return to his camp to decide. The rebel officer had hardly reached his men, when the Massachusetts 25th, burning with impatience, sprang forward, in the direction of the enemy, and Col. Snow raised a white handkerchief as a signal Col. Snow raised a white handkerchief as a signal that the rebels had concluded to surrender.

The rebels had proposed to currender.

The rebels had proposed to cut our passage off the Croatan Sound by a chevaux de frise of stakes extending from the main land entirely across to the head of Roanoke Island, but our gunboats forced their way through, and commenced an impetatous pursuit of the enemy's fleet, drawn up behind this barrier.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, and to mention meritorious officers and men in the short time allowed for writing this report. The mail vessels carrying it start immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of Brigadier-Generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatterss were carried out. vice have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out. I will be excused for saying, in reference to the action, that I owe everything to Generals Reino and Foster, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of 55 killed and 200 wounded, 10 probably mortally. Among the killed are Colonel Russell, of the 10th Conn., and Lieut-Colonel Victor DeMonteil, of the D'Epinuel Zouaves. Both fought most gallantly.

gallantly. Both fought most gallantly. I regret, exceedingly, not being able to send immediately a full report of the dead and wounded, but will send in a day or two full returns.

I beg leave to inclose a copy of a general order issued by me on the 9th inst.

I am most happy to say I have just received a message from Commodore Goldsborough, stating that the expedition of gunboats against Elizabeth City and rebel fleet has been entirely successful. He will, of course, send returns to his Department. I have the honor to be, General, your obedient servant,

Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g Department North Carolina.

Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g Department North Carolina. Commodore Goldsborough, who commanded the naval portion of the expedition, reports as follows:

MINING THE

U. S. FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, SOFT ROANOKE Island, Feb. 9.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defense were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guins 3 of them being 100ing together 22 heavy guns, 3 of them being 100-

pounders, rifled; four other batteries, mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of them being of large caliber and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled gun of the diameter of a 32-pounder; a pro-longed obstruction of sunken vessels and piles, to thwart our advance; and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000

are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th, at 11 o'clock, and was continued until dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until well in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge of our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own hoisted everywhere on the Island in its place.

made to succumb, and our own noisied everywhere on the Island in its place.

No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the

branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the Department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarter deck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. Goldsbordough,

Flag Officer Com. N. Atlantic Bl'k'g Squadron.

The general order is as follows:

Your efforts of yesterday and to-day, before and against the enemy, were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious fiag upholds. I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the the results. No commander-in-chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired. been more gainanty sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline. We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to acrush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed, I amsure that you will do it well.

J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. STRAMER PHILADELPHIA, Off Roanoke Island, February 10th.

Off Roanoke Island, February 10th. \ To Hon. Gideon Weltes, Secretary of the Navy:
Sir—Just as I closed my dispatch to you of yesterday, I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth City, and thereupon I immediately ordered Commander Rowan to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another service, to wit: the destruction of the North River, a link of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal. He dashed off with a whole heart at his work, and the way he has already accomplished the first part of it, his own preliminary report, a copy of which I have herewith inclosed, will inform you.

I have decided to send the Stars and Stripes off to

I have decided to send the Stars and Stripes off to Hampton Roads to-morrow to bring me ammunition

Hampton Roads to-morrow to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. Van Brunt, my Secretary, will go in her and proceed to Washington to deliver to you my dispatches, and two of the rebel flags we have captured. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. Goldsborough, Flag Officer, &c.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, Off Elizabeth City, February 10th

Off Elizabeth City, February 10th

I have the happiness to report that I have met the enemy off this place this A. M., at 9 o'clock; that after a very sharp engagement I have succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silencing and destroying his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the Ellis, Capt. J. M. Foot, who is wounded, and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners. I am happy to say that our casualties are few, considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed and some wounded.

I send the Ellis to you under command of acting Master Chase, of this ship, whom I hope you will confirm in the command. The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command is worthy of all praise. A detailed account will be furnished when I have time. I am happy to say that none of our vessels are severely injured. I shall leave here a small force and visit the canals, and take a look into the other than the control to be, &c.,

I have the honor to be, &c.,
J. C. Rowan, Commander U. S. N.

The Baltic arrived at New York February 13th, bringing seven hundred bales of cotton, the crews of the stone fleet, and a number of officers sent home on recruiting service. Eight rebel prisoners, who were taken in a skirmish, were also brought and placed in Fort Lafayette. The weather was getting disagreeably warm. Heavy rains have fallen. The contrabands are still picking cotton, and their numbers are fast increasing.

Gen. Sherman has succeeded in excluding the reporters from his lines.

The 48th regiment and portions of the Rhode Island and Engineer regiments have been removed from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie Island, the nearest point to Fort Pulaski that can be occupied, except Tybee. The gunboats, a schooner, and mortars, accompany the expedition. Tatnall's gunboats soon after made their appearance, and three ran the gantlet at Pulaski. Stevens' brigade was prevented forming a junction, on account of obstructions in the river. Pulaski is said to be in as bad a situation as Sumter was. Our engineers are driving piles in the marshy island for a road in condition for batteries. This island lies between the Union forces and Fort Jackson. Our forces make advances every day. Our gunboats had shelled out a post on Pine Island, and made an advance toward Bluffton, where there is a large force of rebels. Fort Jackson is to be taken, and Savannah is to be soon

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

captured.

Hon. Hamilton Fish and Bishop Ames returned to Washington on the 14th inst., and made report to the Government of their mission to relieve Union prisoners in the South. They repaired to Fortress Monroe and made known their commission to the Confederate authorities at Norfolk, by whom the matter was referred to Richmond. A reply came refusing to the Commissioners admission to the Confederate territory, but expressing readiness to negotiate for the general exchange of prisoners. Our Commissioners opened negotiations, which resulted in a perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed on, but the Confederates had 300 more prisoners than we. With commendable magnanimity they proposed to release those also if our Government would agree to release 300 of their men that may fall into our hands.

The following is the substance of the charges under which Brigadier-General Stone was arrested, under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Sykes, of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette:

1st. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff. 2d. For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and for receiving rebel officers in his camp.

3d. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation.

4th. For treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under the pretence of orders from the commanding General, which had not been given.

A court martial will be speedily summoned.

Secretary Stanton is recovering from his attack of sickness, which was owing to close and long continued application to official business. He seems to I services.

The state of the s

have resumed his duties if we may judge from the following official documents:

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 10, 1862. The Secretary of War desires to establish regular daily communication between Fortress Monroe and Fort Royal, Hatteras, and Roanoke Island, by light, swift, steam packets.

swift, steam packets.

Plans, proposals, and estimates will be read for four days by telegraph, mail, or personal interviews from shippers, ship owners and Express lines. No speculative proposition will be received, nor any from persons not in possession of or having control of required means of transport.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1862.

It is ordered that a person calling himself Dr. Ives, a native of a rebel State, whose brother was lately in the United States military service, is now a rebel officer, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York Herald for Washington, be arrested and held in close custody at Fort McHenry as a spy, and for violating the rules of this Department in this: That on Saturday, the 8th, against the public and well known regulations for the transaction of Congressional business, he introduced himself into the War Department and Chambers, where the Secretary and Assistants were transacting business with Members of Congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, &c., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published, and having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, P. H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York Herald against the administration of the War Department unless he was accorded special privileges and furnished intelligence in the Department in respect to Cabinet consultations, telegrams, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the Department, and in advance of all other papers. The War Department is the place where the President's Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and his subordinates, Secretary of War, and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of averting treason and rebellion against the United States. It is not a place where spies or traitors, or any person but for public purposes can be suffered States. It is not a place where spies or traitors, or any person but for public purposes can be suffered

any person but for purposes can be suffered to enter or harbor.

The newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded all loyalists to procure on equal terms information of such public facts as may be properly made known during the time of rebellion, but no matter box needs to powerful the present. but no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else it is subordinate to national safety. The fate of an army or destiny of a nation may be perlied by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in a conflict with treason, and

agent. The nation is in a conflict with treason, and may be threatened with a foreign foe. The lives and fortunes of 20,000,000 of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity in the loyal States, the fate of public liberty and a Republican Government forever are staked upon this important issue. The duties of the President, his Secretary, of every Government officer, especially in the War Department and military service, are at this moment urgent and solemn duties, the most solemn and urgent that ever fell on men. No newsgatherer or any other person, for sordid or treasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such time to procure news by threat, or spy out official acts, which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed. For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, returns thanks to Burnside and Goldsborough, and General Grant, and Flag Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island. While it will be no ordinary pleasure for him to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes a duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead.

A charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight.

Late achievements of the Navy show that the Flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world, and by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall ever be honored and respected as the emblem of Union on every land and every sea.

and that it shall ever be honored and respected as the emblem of Union on every land and every sea. By order of the President, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. Order 1. That all applications for passes to go South to cross military lines of the U. S. be made to Major-General John A. Dix, commanding at Baltimore, who will grant or refuse the same at his dis-

2d. That all prisoners of war and other persons Island and Engineer regiments have been removed from Hilton Head to the foot of Dawfuskie Island, the nearest point to Fort Pulaski that can be occupied, except Tybee. The gunboats, a schooner, and a number of flats, with Parrot guns, howitzers and Table 11 and 12 prisoners of war and other persons in prison by authority of any Department of the Government, who shall be released upon parole or exchange, shall report themselves on their arrival at Baltimore, to General Dix, and be subject to his direction while remaining in that city. Any failure to observe this order may be taken as forfeiture of marcle or exchange. parole or exchange.

parole or exchange.

Regulations heretofore existing, which required passes across the military lines of the United States, to be signed by the Secretary of State, and countersigned by the General commanding, are rescinded by order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Construct of Way

Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a just and efficient system of transport that will secure to the Govern-

system of transport that will secure to the Government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The Secretary of War believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies, and to their patriotic feelings for aid in devising such a system, he invites the respective railroad companies of the loyal States to meet and confer with him on this subject, at Washington, on the 20th of February, 1862.

Hon. Erastus Corning and N. L. Wilson now in

At washington, on the 20th of reducary, 1002.

Hon. Erastus Corning and N. L. Wilson, now in this city, are requested to act as a committee of arrangements.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Navy Department has received a communication from Dupont, inclosing a report of Commander Parrot, on the disposition of the second stone fleet. Commander Parrot states that the remainder of the stone fleet was sunk on the 26th ult., date of his report. He thinks the vessels are well placed, as they effectually blockade the deep and excellent passage to the north of Rattlesnake Shoal. Dupont states:—"The Department is misinformed, I infer from a letter received last night, as to the Isabel getting into Charleston by the main channel, where the previous fleet was sunk. The Isabel got in by Moffatt's channel, and as that portion of it between Rattlesnake Shoal and the shore has been blockaded by a stone fleet, the possibility of getting into Charleston is more circumscribed, the only channels remaining being the Swash and a portion of Moffatt's, and I have never less than three vessels covering them, and which now ride out gales at anchor."

The following was sent to Com. Foote on the 10th.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, February 9th, 1862. Hog-Officer A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, Cairo:—Your dispatches, announcing the capture of Fort Henry, by the squadron which you command, has given the highest gratification to the President, Congress, and the country. They were read in both Houses of Congress, in open session. The country appreciates your gallant deeds, and this Department is desirous to convey to you and your here's spirit is desirous to convey to you and your brave assistants, its profound thanks for your services.

G. H. Welles, Sec'y of Navy.

Honors follow swift on the heels of victory. Immediately on receipt of telegraphic news announcing the capture of Donelson, the Secretary of War sent Grant's name to the President for nomination to the Senate as Major-General in reward for his

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, February 18th, 1861.

FLOUR AND GRAIN are as last quoted. PROVISIONS.—Dressed Hogs have been in a little better de-nand during the week, and prices advanced 25@50 cents per 100 pounds. Chickens and Turkeys have each put on I cent per pound.

BUTTER is moving upward slowly. For choice roll 14 cents is readily obtained. APPLES, green and dried, are sought after at advanced rates.

Rochester Wholesale Prices.

| Candles, extra. | 12@12c | Fruit and Roota | Apples, bushel | 35@62%c | Do. dried #1 h. 6@6%c | Feaches, do. 14@16c | Cherries, do. 14@16c | Putuns, do. 12@14c | Potatoes | 40@50c | Cherries | 40@50c | Ch Butter, firkin.... 13@14c. 12@13c. 6@63cc. 6@63cc. Cheese Lard, tried

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, FEB 17.—FLORE—Market may be quoted about to better, with a more active business doing tor export and home consumption. Sales at \$5,2%&5,30 for rejected; \$5,60%,57 for superfine State; \$5,9%,55,50 for extra State; \$5,6%,5,57 for superfine Western; \$5,9%,5,50 for extra State; \$5,6%,5,57 for superfine Western; \$5,9%,5,7 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio, and \$5,2%,6,7 for trade brands do,—market closing firm, with holders refusing to sell at the inside quotations. Included were 3,000 bils. extra State at 5,52% in store. Some sales of choice extra State were made at \$6,00. Canadian flour is a shade better, with an active business doing; sales at \$5,56%,57 for superfine, and \$5,966,5,75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour is steady; sales at \$3,20,4,25, for inferior te choice. Corn meal steady and without any material change in prices; sales at \$3,25 for Jersey, and \$3,30 for Brandywine. Grain—Wheat market may be quoted a shade firmer, with

25 for New Haven; \$2,85 for Jersey, and \$5,35 for Brandywine. GRAIN—Wheat market may be quoted a shade firmer, with only a very limited supply offering, and a moderate demand for export. Sales of Chicago spring at \$1,35; amber low at \$1,45; amber Jersey at \$1,400,150; white Southern at \$1,48, and white Long Island at \$1,25. Rye quite firm, sales at \$3,263%;c., the latter delivered. Barley market quiet and heavy, but without decided change; sales California at 750; State at 20, and Canada East at 80c. Barley malt remains dull and nominal at 98c. Peas continue quiet and nominal at 90c for Canadian. Corn market lower, with a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption; sales at \$4c for mixed Western in store, \$6c for do. delivered, and \$1c for; new yellow Southern. Oats are in moderate request; sales at 40,241c for Canada, and 41@42c for Jersey, Western and State.

ate request; sales at 40@41c for Canada, and 41@42c for Jersey, Western and State.

Provisions—Pork market firm and prices better; sales at \$12-37@13,12 for mess; \$12,75@13,50 for city prime mess, and \$8,50@-9,50 for prime. Included in sales were \$60 bbls. light mess deliverable in all the month of June at \$12,75. Beef rules very firm; sales at 4,00%-4,69 for country prime; \$5,00@5,50 for country mess; \$11@12,50 for repacked mess, and \$13,7014,25 for extra mess. Firm mess beef quiet; sales a few tos at \$21. Indiana mess in moderate request; sales at \$24,00. Beef hams quiet and firm; sales Western at \$15,25. Cut meats are active and prices firm; sales at \$34,004/4c for shoulders, and \$42,605/4c for hams.—Bacon in limited demand; sales at 6c for city Cumberland cut middles, 63/2c for long ribbed middles; 63/2c for short ribbed do, \$42c for long clear, 7c short do, and \$4c for belies. Dressed hogs in fair request, with sales at \$4,30,04,62 for Western, and \$4,75 (06,00 for city. Lard market may be quoted without decided change, and quite active; sales at \$1/2,084/2c for No. 1 to prime. Butter in very limited request and selling at 11@14c for Obio, and 16@21c for State. Cheese in limited request at \$6,25 for Pearls.

HOPS—Steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 16@22c for common to prime.

Hors—Steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 16@22c for ommon to prime

BUFFALO, FEB 17.—FLOUR—Market quiet and steady with a moderate inquiry: sales to-day at \$4.60@4.75 for fair to choice extra Canadian; \$4.75@5.00 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin from spring wheat, \$5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; and \$5.37% (26.75 for range of double extras Indiana and Ohio; and \$5.37% (36.15 —Wheat market quiet and nominal, with a milling demand, with sales Canada club at 95c. Corn market quiet and steady; sales at 45c from store. Oats, demand moderate with a light stock. Quoted at 28@30c. Other grains quiet and no sales. FROYSUGNS TOMARY ALL COMMENTS AND ALL COMMENTS AN

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 3%@3%c.

TORONYO, Fer. 13.—Florr—During the week there has been a steady inquiry for superfine, and several lots changed hands at 34,20@4,25; a sale of 1,000 barries of a desirable brand was made at 34,25 for future delivery. Fancy is in moderate request Extras are inactive; quotations are as follows:

Superfine, \$\frac{5}{2}\text{20}\text{(04,25)}\$

Fancy \$\frac{4}{2}\text{(04,50)}\$

Extra. \$\frac{4}{2}\text{(04,50)}\$

Extra. \$\frac{4}{2}\text{(004,75)}\$

Superior Extra, \$\frac{4}{2}\text{(004,75)}\$

Superior Extra, \$\frac{4}{2}\text{(004,75)}\$

Grain—Fall wheat; the receipts for the week would exceed 25,000 bushels. There has been a good demand among dealers for good to prime samples and prices show a slight advance; a great portion of that offering is inferior, which is dull and hard to be sold, as operators are desirous of improving their stocks; good to prime, at \$1,05\text{(01,10}; inferior to medium, at \$5\text{(08,10)}\$

Spring wheat is in fair offering, the bulk of which is received by rail. There is a good demand; good samples readily bring out-side figures—\$\text{(08,05\text{(or prime, 15\text{(00,00)} for inferior.} Barley continues in limited supply, and has been bought up by local brewers at 55\text{(05\text{(07 per bushel)}. Peas are in fair supply at \$4\text{(05\text{(05\text{(07 per bushel)}.} Peas are in fair supply at \$2\text{(05\text{(05\text{(07 per bushel)}.} Potatoes, \$\frac{3}{2}\text{(05\text{(05\text{(07 per bushel)}.} Potatoes, \$\frac{3}{2}\text{(05\text{(07 per bushel

Potatoes, \$\phi\text{ bushel}\$ 70,@90c Butter, Fresh \$\phi\text{ h}\$ 13,0015 "No.1 Dairy. 12,0013 "No.2 store packed 90,010 Cheese 70,010 Bacon, \$\phi\text{ 100 lbs}\$ 60,7 Bacon, \$\phi\text{ 100 lbs}\$ 85,500,000 Eggs, \$\phi\text{ dozen}\$, 186,020 Turkeys, each, 186,020 Turkeys, each, 60,01.25 Geese, each, 50,075 Ducks, \$\pa\text{ pair}\$, 20,004 Chickens, \$\pa\text{ pair}\$, 20,004 Apples, \$\pa\text{ barrel}\$ 20,004 Apples, \$\pa\text{ barrel}\$ 20,004 Wool, \$\pa\text{ h}\$ 20,000,000 Salt \$\pa\text{ barrel}\$ 15,001,50 Salt \$\pa\text{ barrel}\$ 12,000,16,00 Straw \$\pa\text{ tun}\$ 120,25,00			
Butter, Fresh & ID 13(a)15	Potatoes. 😭 bushel	70/20204	
No. 2 store packed 90010	Butter, Fresh #/ Ib	196618	
Cheese	NO. I DEFT.	10/2019	
Cheese 7(a)10	" No. 2 store nacked	12(0)15	
Hams. 60 7 Bacon, #100 lbs, \$4,500c.00 Eggs, #1 dozen 18020 Turkeys, each, 60(01.25 Geese, each, 50(075 Ducks, #1 pair, 40(050 Chickens, #1 pair, 30(040 Apples, #0 barrel, \$2,00(04.00 Wool, #0 b Sult #1 barrel 1,20(061.52 Hay #2 tun 1,20(0616.00 Straw #1 tun 1,20(0616.00 Straw #1 tun 1,20(0610.00	Chaosa	9(0)10	
Bacon, 社 100 765. \$4.50@.00 Bags. 学 dozen, 18023 Turkeys, each, 50.01.25 Geose, each, 50.025 Ducks, 景 pair. 40.50 Chickens, 景 pair. 30.640 Apples, 令 barrel, 20.004.00 Wool, 等 h. 20.004.00 Salt 表 barrel 1.50@.1.52 Hay 彩 tun 12.00@16.00 Straw 彩 tun 12.00@16.00 Straw 彩 tun 8.00@9, 9.00	Home	7(@10	
180230 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802	Racon 30 100 No	6(a) 7	
180230 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802300 1802	Eggs 20 dogs	<i>5</i> 4.50@5.00	
Steam 50@75 Ducks, #1 pair, 40@50 Chickens, #1 pair, 30@40 Apples, #2 barrel, \$2.00@4.00 Wool, #0 b 26@30 Salt #1 barrel 1.50@1.52 Hay #3 tun 1.20@16.00 Straw #3 tun 80@20 80 00 9.00			
Steam 50@75 Ducks, #1 pair, 40@50 Chickens, #1 pair, 30@40 Apples, #2 barrel, \$2.00@4.00 Wool, #0 b 26@30 Salt #1 barrel 1.50@1.52 Hay #3 tun 1.20@16.00 Straw #3 tun 80@20 80 00 9.00	Turkeys, each,	60@1.25	
March Marc			
\$2.00@4.00 Wool, \$9 lb 28(33) Salt \$2 barrel 1.50@1.52 Hay \$2 tun 12.00@16.00 Straw \$4 tun 8.00@9.00	Ducks, & pair,	40@50	
\$2.00@4.00 Wool, \$9 lb 28(33) Salt \$2 barrel 1.50@1.52 Hay \$2 tun 12.00@16.00 Straw \$4 tun 8.00@9.00	Unickens, #2 pair	30(0)40	
22(@30 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26			
Sat #1 0:0(01.52 Hay #1 tun 12.00(016.00 Straw #1 tun 8.00(0 9.00			ı
Straw # tun			
Swaw & Lud 8.00@. 9.00			
	Straw # tun	8,00(2),000	
	* *************************************	CD obe	

THE PORK MARKETS.

THE PORK MARKETS.

ALBANY, Frs. 17—Hoos—Receipts 10,000 had. Weather continues favorable for packing, and demand fair with a small improvement in prices. We quote still fed at 310, store pigs 3½(33%c, and corn-fed 3½(33%c) for light to heavy of the following were among the sales on Saurday:

DEMSSED HOOS.—The receipts are light, and denand not so active. The following were among the sales on Saurday:

OS tate averaging 300 hs. \$4.60
23 " "816 hs. \$4.62%
29 " medium weights. \$4.55
21 " ordinary. \$4.50
24 Western, aver. 250 hs. [Atlas and Argus.]

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 14.—The packing season is practially closed, and the business is now confined to sale of dressedhogs in the retail market. The number of hogs packed here this eason is a little over eighty thousand head, a thousand more tan last season. The number of dressed hogs disposed of in the city market up to this date, is said to exceed 60,000 head.—Descrat.

CINCINNATI, FEB. 14.—The Gazette says that te receipts of hogs were light. The demand for choice butcher hogs was good, and prices have ruled in favor of the seller. The sales were made at \$3,200,330 for some lots t_a arrive; common hogs have ruled lower. Light hogs, averaging 200 to 22:ths gross, have been taken at \$2,70 to \$2.55.

The Price Current says:—"The season for packing prk is now about closed, the receipts of hogs the past week beinglight, and chiefly country dressed, shipped here from Northen Illinois, chiefly Chicago; they reach here frozen, but have bee taken at \$3,200,356. City dressed brought \$3,40@3,50. Mot of the houses are closed."

TORONTO, FEB. 13.—Dressed Hogs during the wek have been in limited offering, the demand being principaly light.—Hogs for local use, as high as \$4 have been paid for desiable lots; they bring \$3.50@4.—Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Fee. 12.—The current prices for th week at all the markets are as follows:

DEEF CATTLE.	
First quality. P cwt. \$9. Ordinary quality. 8.	na nan
Ordinary quality	3000
Common analita	JUUB,75
Inferior quality, 6,	1007.00
	~91,00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality, \$45,0 Ordinary quality, 40,0	Vien on
Ordinary quality	1,000,00
Commany quantity,	K45,00
	VADE AA
Inferior quality,	V-30,00
	1,00,00
TEAL CALVES	
First quality, 2 ib 6 Ordinary quality, 5	/Set /-
Ordinary quality	GD26C
Countries of deality,	(45%
	20a -
Inferior quality,	" 23"
***************************************	(97g
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality,	10/3t An
Ordinary	0,47,00
Ordinary, 42	5(65,50
	5(2) 25
Inferior,	16/01/75
	n(a)' t n
SWINE	
First quality.	/@\$/a
Other qualities,	1000 S
5 mot quantities, 3	(4)34
DDIGUMON Now 10 At 1 A AND A CO.	
BRIGHTON, FEB. 13 -At market, 650 Beef Cattle,	. 95 itore
BEEF CATTLE -Prices, extra, \$7,00@7,00; first qual	
6,50; second do, \$6,25@6,25; third do, \$5,25@5,50.	.vy, 0,5U
Working Orang #00 2330000, \$0,20(@5,50.	

WORKING O'YEN - \$22, \$110@132. MILON COWS - \$43@46; common, \$20@21 VEAL CALVES - \$3, \$404.59. STORES - Yearling, \$0@00; Two years o'd, \$-@-; Threeyeard, \$20@22.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 12—At market, 1994 Cattle, about all Beeves, and 60 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) \$6.2%66,75; first quality, \$6,00@0,00; second do, \$6.75@6.75; thrid do, \$4.50@0,00; ordinary, \$—@—.

WORKING OXEN—None.

COWS AND CALVES—\$30,000.

STORES—Yearlings. \$-@—; Two years old, \$-@—; Three years old, \$18,021.

SHEEP AND LAMIS—1400 at market. Prices in lots, \$3,62,04,HIDNS—\$1,60,086,00,065,00, or 41,065,6c \$1 lb.

PELTS—\$1,50,02,00. Calf Skins—\$0,00 \$2 lb.

YEAL CALVES—None.

ALBANY, FEB 17.—BEEVES—The market opened well for sellers, but as it became evident the supply was to be much heavier than last week, the demand elackened, and towards the close trade was dull at a decline of %@%c P h, live weight, on all grades. The average quality is good.

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

Cattle Sheep Hogs	5,318	Last week. 1,968 9,360	last year. 2,946 4,890	
Premium,	indicate the	e week. @5‰c	Last week. 5 @5%c	
Second quality, Third quality, SHEEP Demand fair he	3½	@4	4%@4%c 3%@4 c 3%@3%c 2%@8 c	
bout all sold. We quote feweremium in the yar igures.—Atlas and Argue	rds which of			

TORONTO, FEB. 13.—BEEF has been in good supply; first class cattle selling at \$5; common to medium at \$4@4,60.
CALVEN = \$3,00@6.
SHEEP AND LAMES —Sheep \$4,00@5,00. Lambs \$2@3.
VENISON—Deer, \$4@5,00
HIDES, \$2 100 lbs, \$4.
CALFSEINS, \$7 lb, 8c.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13.—The inquiry for Domestic continues quite limited pending the adjustment of national finances and the rates on the proposed tariff, but the supply of most descriptions is light, and holders are firm, in view of a more active prospective demand, as the stock of goods in market is shown to be extra to the supply of most descriptions of the stock of goods in market is shown to be part of all loyal men to trade with any nation that endeavors to read us with discourtesy in our hour of weakness. Foreign goods are also very scarce, particularly staple articles, which are much wanted. This being the case, then the obline must increase their production, even should the belief of the suppressed ere the first of May. But in any event, woolens will be wanted, and all the available wools obtainable will be required for cansumption at present rates; alees of 60,000 itse of Domestic and Canadian; prices at 60,050; Foreign 60,000 itse of Domestic and Canadian; prices at 60,050; Foreign 60,000 itse in fair request, and most holders are firm; sales of 500 bales Cape at 25,028c; 240 do. Donskoi, at 22½(228c, and 150 do. Mestiza, Smyrian, and East India, on private terms.

BOSTON, FEE. 13.—No movement of any importance to notice in Wool the past week. Fine fleeces are held firm, but all low and medium clothing grades are dull and lower. The sales of fleece and pulled amount to 100,000 ibs, mostly at 50,222. 37 in

	tor fine fleece. In foreign, sale Mediterranean and Australian,	s of 250 bales South American, at various prices, as to quality.
.	Saxony and Merino, fine,50G35 Full blood, 49265 ¥ and ¾ blood, 47(248 Common, 48(247 Fulled, extra, 50(255 Do. superfine, 48(258 Do. No. 1, 492(48) Do. No. 2, 90(200	Texas; 000@00 Smyrna, washed, 27@35 Do. unwashed, 15@22 Syrian, 19@38 Cape, 26@30 Crimes 19@38

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance-Thirty-Five CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 521/2 cents per line of space. Special Notices (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

The immense circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER full twenty thousand more than that of any other similar journal—renders it by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class in America. This vacr 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.

50 VARIETIES of Burr-Stone Flour and GRAIN MILLS. Prices from \$60 to \$500. Illustrated Catalogues furnished. EDWARD HARRISON, New-Haven, Conn.

EVERY PERSON should procure a National Chart and Man of the U.S. Sent post free on receipt of 5 red stamps. Agents wanted. Address C. L. STOWELL, Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y.

16 ACRES STRAWBERRIES. — Jenny Lind, (very early and prolific.) Wilson's Albany and Projections (six varieties.) \$10 to \$20 per 1,000. A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana.

FARMER WANTED—Either a single or mar-ried man (without children) to take the charge of a farm under the supervision of the owner. If a married man, he must be willing to board the farm hands. Unexceptionable refer-ences as to honesty, sobriety and capability required. Address Box 95 Geneva, New York.

WEOFFER FOR SALE
50,000 Pear Seedlings, free from blight.
30,000 Plum Seedlings, very fine.
25,000 Cherry Seedlings.

V 60.000 Flum Seedlings, very un...

25,000 Flum Seedlings, very un...

25,000 Cherry Seedlings,
25,000 Angers Quince Stocks,
Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees; Plum, Peach, Apple and
Cherry Trees; Currants, Houghton's Seedling Gooseberries,
Brinckle's Raspberries, Lawton Blackberries, Am. Arbor Vites,
Hemlock Struce, and Balsam of Fir, &c. The above will be
sold in quantities to suit purchasens, for cash or approved notes
payable at bank.

[652-44] Dansville, Liv. Co., N. Y.

A FREE GIFT FOR ALL: Send 3 cent or return postage to ROBERTSON & Co., 82 Nassau St., New York.

GRAFTS! GRAFTS! GRAFTS! 500,000 A Grafts, by wholesale, by the undersigned. All bills of ten thousand and upwards, \$5 per thousand; by the single thou-sand \$5—packing included in both cases. Send orders early to 631-7t FAHNESTOCK BROS., Toledo, Ohio, Box 889.

CRANBERRY PILANTS.—The subscriber of fers for sale a large stock of Cranberry Plants, of the celebrated Upland Bell, Lowland Bell, and Cherry varieties. For prices and information on the culture incloses stamp and send for a Circular. Address P. D. CHILSON, Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BREEDERS
OF THOROUGH-BRED NEAT STOCK.—This Association
having for its objects the promotion of acquaintance among
Breeders of Thorough-Bred Stock, the securing knowledge of
the best systems of breeding and guarding against frauds in
pedigrees and imposition in blood, will hold its Fourth Annual
Meeting in the City Hall, Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday,
March oth, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All interested are invited to be
present.

Brooklyn, Conn., Feb. 6, 1862

TARM FOR SALE IN CATO, CAYUGA CO., N. Y.—The subscriber wishing to remove west, offers his farm for sale, containing 187 acres. The farm is well adapted to grain or grass, and is under a good state of cultivation, well watered with never failing syrings. It is situated one mile west of the village of clot, on the direct road from Syracuse to Rochester, is as pleasant, a situation as can be found in Cayuga Co.; 30 acres of timber which has never been culled. It is well calculated for two farms, two good sets of buildings, one set new, plenty of fruit, one young orchard just beginning to bear. Will sell 50, 75, or the whole to suit the purchaser, any one wishing to buy, call on the subscriber on the premises or address Daniel B. Chasa as to Terms easy.

February 10, 186...

FANCY PIGEONS.—300 pairs of Fancy Pigeons for sale, comprising 50 varieties, including many new to the Fancy. BALL, HAINES & BALDWIN, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 14 miles from N. Y. City by Railroad.

THE CRANBERRY AND ITS

CULTURE.—The Subscriber has issued a Circular from the
press treating on the Cranberry and its Culture. Said Circular
will give persons the proper information as to the commencement of their Culture. I will take pleasure in forwarding them
to all parts of the United States, to those sending post stamp to
pay postage. Persons wishing plants may receive them in
small or large quantities by Express, for wet or dry soil.
Address

GEORGE A. BATES,
Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

LANDS FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—
140 acres, in Spring Arbor, Mich.; well improved. 240 acres
in Ill., near Batti; 160 acres in Calhoun Co., Mich., near Battie
Greek; 80 acres in St. Joseph Co., Mich., near Centerville. All
will be sold or exchanged for property in this State. Address
or inquire of W. T. FLINT, with Newton & Ripsom, Rochester,
N. Y.

C ARPETINGS: 500 PIECES New and Elegant Carpetings! Comprising many new styles never before in this market— Our Stock is complete in every department, from the ROYAL MEDALLIONS to the very lowest priced Carpet made.

Elegant Carpets,

For Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries, Chambers, Kitchens, Offices, Churches, School Houses. In fact, the best assortment of all kinds of CARPET ROOM GOODS to be found in any 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 usigafter this will cost from 10 to 20 cents per yard more than now.

OUR SPOCK 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 & ROGERS,

618-cotf Carpet Ware Rooms, 35 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

(HOICE FLOWER

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

Mostly Imported the present Winter from the most celebrated French, German, and English Growers,
AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y. For List of Flower Seeds, and Prices, see

VEGETABLES.

last week's Rural.

Le Normand, extra large, later, per oz. 31, package, 20
Le Normand, extra large, later, per oz. 31, package, 25
Erfurt Large Early White, per oz. 31, 25 package, 25
Large Asiatic, a fine large variety, and one of the best
large sorts; per package, 25
Statholder, a new large German variety, with very large
head and fine flavor; per package, 26
Walcheren, a splendid variety, and by many considered the
best: per package best; per package, CARROT. Early French Short Horn, small, best for table,

Mills' Jewess, new and exercises, per package,
Stockwood, fine standard sort, every way superior; per
package,
Early Frame, Long Green, and other common varieties;
per oz. 10 cents, per package,
CELERY, Frame, White Soids, self-blanching, per package,
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White, one of the very best
varieties, growing stont, crisp, and of an exceedingly
fine nutty flavor; per oz. 50 cents, per package,
Coles Orystal New White, dwarf, solid, crisp, and good
flavor; per oz. 30 cents, per package,
Jon's Paus, as solid, very large white variety, most magnificent for market; per oz. 50 cents, per package,
CABBAGE. Winter Sawo, the best winter Cabbage for the
table, very hardy, and will stand out in the garden
nearly the whole winter without injury; per oz. 20 cts.,
per packet.

nearly the whole wines window mind per packet,

Winningstadt, a fine, tender cabbage, sugar-loaf in form.

The best summer cabbage, but if sown late makes a

good fall or even winter cabbage; per oz. 25 cants, per packet, Erfurt Large White, large, excellent; per oz. 26 cents, per

packet,

Erfurt Large Late Savoy, one of the finest of the winter
Savoys; per oz. 25 cents, per packet,

Blood Red, pure, for pickling; per oz. 20 cents, per package,

Barty Dwarf York, small, good heart-shaped heads, per oz
15 cents, per package, Rarly Dwarf Fork, Sinsin, good near same post in the fit of the fi

mer and fall sort; per oz. 15 cents, per package, ...

Early (Champion, small, early, very superior; per oz. 15 cts, per package.

Mat Brunsmock Drumhead, fine late; per oz. 10c, per pk'ge, Enfield Market, fine large early; per oz. 15 cts, per package, ...

Enfield Market, fine large early; per oz. 15 cts, per package, ...

Wheeler's Imperial, early, large; per oz. 16 cts, per package, ...

Stome Mason or Marblehead; per oz. 15 cents, per package, ...

Stome Mason or Marblehead; per oz. 16 cents, per package, ...

Thousand Headed, grown extensively in Europe for cattle; per oz. 10 cents, per package, ...

CRESS OR PEPPERGASS; per ounce, ...

EGG PI.ANT. A tender plant, requiring sowing very early in the hot-bed to mature the fruit in the Northern States. Purple best for use, the white varieties quite ornamental.

Long While.

ornamental,

Long White.

Round White.

Large Early Purple, per ib. \$1.25, per os,

Large Early White.

Large Early White.

Large Harly White.

Letter Early White.

Letter Early White.

Deep Harly White.

Deep Harly White.

Letter Early White.

Deep Harly English White solid head, fine; per oz. 20 cents, per package.

Large Pale Green Asiatic, large and good; 20 cents per oz, per package,

Large Princes, per oz. 25 cents, per package.

Large Hampton Court, very superior, large head; per oz. 25 cents, per package, a good standard sort; per oz. 25 cents, per package, per package, a good standard sort; per oz. 25 cents, per package.

package, Paris White Cos, one of the best of the Cos varieties; per oz. 25 cents, per package, MUSTARD. While, best for salad, culinary or medicinal

MUSTARD. While, best for salad, culinary or medicinal purposes, per oz.

MELON. All the old and popular sorts of Watermelon and Muskmelon, and several new French varieties.

ONION Large Sixasburg, flesh-colored, large, good keeper and productive; per it. \$2, per oz. 20 cts., per package, 21200 Red, dark, rather strong flavored, an excellent keeper; per it. \$2, per oz. 20 cents, per package, 5uphur Yellow, excellent good size, mild and handsome; per it. \$2, per oz. 20 cents, per package, 5viept. Skimed, white, delicate, early, good size; per oz. 30 cents, per package, ...

cents, per package, ... white Spanish, fine, being productive, of fine quality, good size, and handsome; per oz. 20 cents, per package, ... Large Madeira, or New Giant, very large and good; per oz. 30 cents, per package, PARSNIP. Long Hollow Crowned, best; per oz. 10 cents, per

PARSNIP. Long Hollow Crownea, Dest; per 02. 10 cents, per package.

PEPPER. Tomato-formed, yellow,
Cherry-formed, smooth, round,
Long Sweet,
Mommoth, very large, good for pickling when green.
Mommoth, very large, good for pickling when green.
PARSLEY. Giant Double, per 02. 20 cents, per package,
Mitchell's Extra per 02. 20 cents, per package,
RADISH. Rose Olive Shaped, very fine, tender; per 02 15
cents, per package.

Mitchell's Extra. per oz. zu cenus, per pacage.

RADISH. Rose Olive Shaped, very fine, tender; per oz. 15
cents, per package.

Long Scarlet, well known; per oz. 10 cents, per package.

While Turnip, per oz. 10 cents, per package.

Early Frame, fine for forcing; per oz. 10 its., per package.

Chinese Rose Winter, per oz. 20 cents, per package.

Long White Noples, very handy per oz. 20 cts, per package.

SPINACH. Round, or Summer, per oz.

New Zeadand, of large growth. and during drouth well; Floz.

SALSIFY, on OYSTER PLANT. per oz.

Early Fellow Dulch, per oz.

Long White Rad Top, per oz.

TOMATO. Early Snaoch Red, the earliest good Tomato, from medium to large, very smooth, very productive, and in every way an excellent Tomato, color red; per package,

FRENCH TREE TOMATO. A novelty; plant two to three feet in height, with strong stout stem and branches, requiring no other support than a short, strong stake, to help the main stem support the greatweight of fruit. Fruit good size, pretty smooth and solid, and of good quality.

Choice English Garden Peas.

I offer to the lovers of this delicious vegetable some twenty varieties of the newest and choicest *English Garden Peas*, embracing the earliest, medium, and late, which will give a succession during the season. These will be found very far superior, and in fact bearing no comparison, to the varieties commonly comp

cession during the season. These will be found very far superior, and in fact bearing no comparison, to the varieties commonly grown.

EARLIEST. Daniel O'Rourke, growing from 2½ to 3 feet.

Early Emperor. 2½ feet.

Dukson's Early Favorite, fine, and good bearer, 5 feet.

Early Washington, fine, early, 4 feet.

Sebasopool, large podded, productive, 4 feet.

MEDIUM. Harrison's Giory, fine bearer and excellent, 2½ to 3 feet.

MEDIUM. Harrison's Giory, fine bearer and excellent, 2½ to 3 feet.

MEDIUM. Harrison's Perfection, very productive and good, 2½ to 3 feet.

Napoleon, excellent cropper and fine, 2½ feet.

Lord Ragian, splendid quality and very prolific, 3 feet.

Eugenia, new, fine, great producer, 2½ feet.

Veitch's Perfection, at least one of the best in cultivation for quality and production, 8 feet.

Kising Sun, best early green marrow, 4 feet.

Now Purple Blossomed Sugar, fine, sweet, eatable pods, 6 feet.

LATE. Ne Plus Ultra, dark green, ffine, good bearer, 6 to 7 feet.

Tall Green Mammodh, very fine, 6 to 7 feet.

Competior, very large, green, tall, and excellent.

I will send any of the above choice Peas by mail, in strong cloth bags, each containing eight ounces, postage paid, for twenty-five cents each. A quart will weigh about twenty ounces.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE.—
Magnifying small objects 600 times, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for one dollar. Address Mrs. M. S. WOODWARD, Box 1,853, Philadelphia, Pa. 628-8t

44 HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY AD-three-cent stamp, by ROBERTSON & CO., 82 & 84 Nassau St.,

\$75 A. MONTH.—I want to hire AGENTS in every to sell a new, cheap SEWING MACHINE, at \$75 per month and expenses. Address (with stamp) S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. A PPLE STOCKS.—1,001,000 one year, and 2,000,000 our years old Apple Stocks, at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 \$2 1,000.

Our Stocks are unsurpassed, and we offer them for CASH at the above war prices.

ENSIGN & FORD.

614-tf Ohio Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

PACTORY, No. 145 Main Sr., Rocenstra, 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 paid to all kinds of repairing. I will make to order any kind of Carriage wood-work for any other establishment, and will sell to them lower than they can manufacture.

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

worthy men to sen trees, &c., from our numeries at inderat wages.
Wholesale Dealers furnished with Nursery Stock, of all descriptions, at the lowest violesale rates.
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO., 534tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y

LAND-NOW

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker] "NO OTHER LOSS."

A victory won, but "no other loss," Save a private, late in the day; No cantain or colonel only a hov-A drummer-boy shot in the fray. Only a drummer? but where was the fight? And I pray you tell me his name; For my Willia's band is stationed somewher Along on that white-tented plain.

Not gay WILLIE LEE? Oh, tell me not that? Not that bright-eyed, sweet WILLIE LEE; His mother's fond hope, her joy, and her pride-No! no! it is surely not he. Not WILLIE shot down and buried at night-At midnight, and no one knows where; No mother's fond hand to close the dark eyes

Or smooth back the curling brown hair. Dead? buried? oh, no! 'tis scarcely a month Since I kissed his soft, boyish cheek, As he brushed from his eyelids the glittering tea He thought it unmanly to weep. Dead? buried? oh, no! my WILLIE, come back To thy mother's lone cottage return: There, at the window, she patiently waits, And all brightly the hearth-fires burn.

Alas! he is dead, and never again Shall his stricken mother behold The dark, loving eyes, and red, laughing lips Of WILLIE, so brave and so bold. All alone on the battle-field that night, Mid the carnage so fierce and so wild, Alone he went down to his soldier's grave, My only, my beautiful child.

"No other loss!" they say it so coldly, As though it were only their own, As though no widowed mother were waiting And weeping, and wailing alone. "No other loss!" why a thousand men killed Would have been a small grief to me, Compared with my boy, my only, my all, My bonnie-eyed, sweet WILLIE LEE.

They tell me other mothers are weeping And grieving as sorely as I: But little enough doth it comfort me That others thus bitterly cry. Ah, no other loss! most surely 'tis true, I have nothing left me to lose, But Heaven grant that those who caused this wreck May receive their righteous dues.

Ah! just such a loss; I'll pray till I die That just such a dark, sable pall, A shadow as cruel and heavy as mine, On those trait'rous rebels may fall; On those vile, selfish men, with vile, selfish aims, In their crafty, ambitious schemes Who reck not what woe and misery blight A fond mother's holiest dreams Fayetteville, N. Y., 1862.

The Story-Teller.

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

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

[Concluded from page 60, last week.]

Our mother was so much enfeebled by years of sickness, and had grown so accustomed to relying wholly upon Patience, in all matters that required judgment or decision, that she interposed no objections when some of the plans for our summor campaign were opened to her, and only damped our confidence a little by her total lack of faith in our success. In less than a week JACOB BALL and his wife, SALLY, were quietly installed in the desolate west wing, as much delighted with their commodious quarters as old 'Whitey' was with the unwonted luxuriance of his new pasturage.

As yet Mary and I had done nothing beyond finishing some sewing that was needed, for we were our own milliners and mantua-makers. Directly after dinner, one day, PATIENCE brought her beautiful saddle-horse from the stable and fastened him in front of the house, while she went up stairs for her riding habit. We knew what was coming, and bent lower over our needles, avoiding even a glance toward the windows, and taking no notice of the creature strove to win from us his customary share of caresses. Neither of us spoke to Patience as she after she was seated in the saddle, she called MARY to fasten something that seemed loose about the head-gear of the horse. MARY's fingers worked slowly, and all the time she kept her face turned away from Patience; but when the buckle was at last secured, she threw her arms around the neck of the horse with a sudden, passionate impulse, and hastily kissed the glossy head bent down to her shoulder, then rushing up to her room was invisible for an hour. As for me. I watched PATIENCE ride slowly away, and my busy thoughts kept time with my busy fingers, as I reviewed the past few years, and remembered all that our elder sister had been, and still was to us. The daily beauty of her life was making something higher and nobler within me. She was my Evangel.

Towards evening PATIENCE made her appearance, coming down the road with the long skirt of her dress raised in one hand, while in the other she carried a formidable birch stick, with which she was driving before her two cows. It was impossible not to laugh at the appearance of the group, but PATIENCE quietly kept on her way, until she had secured the new purchases in the barn-yard, and then came in with as cheerful a face as she ever

"There, girls," said she, shaking the dust from her dress, "what do you think of my new-fangled cows," as JACOB calls them? "I think they are regular beauties, and they are warranted by Mr. Smith to be of the very best stock. I went up there from Mr. ARLINGTON'S, and have driven them all the way from the cross-roads myself, just to practice. you know. I warn you, Miss MARY, to be ready for your first lessons in a milk-maids' duties to-night. Next week we are to commence sending milk, for I have seen GOODY PETERS, and she will make all arrangements, and bring out the cans to-morrow. The good soul is anxious to serve us, and full of encouraging prophecies."

MARY took her first lesson in milking that evening, and did bravely too, though my favorite red heifer managed to upset her pail twice, and I know the white hands ached sadly with the unwonted exercise, which was so easy to PATIENCE and me. The hardest thing for all of us was the early rising to which we had to bring ourselves; but a few days of experiment, in which only the determination of PATIENCE held us resolutely to the point, in spite of sleepy remonstrances, and that, too, became easy and habitual. There was work enough on hand, and day by day it seemed to increase upon us in spite of our diligence. The strawberries were bud- | Success, beyond what we had dared to dream of

ding for an abundant harvest, but after a year of | crowned our efforts, and in our calm satisfaction we neglect it was no light matter to free them from the grass and weeds that had sprung up thickly among them. We tried our gardening in gloves at first, but after a few days we abandoned them, except for the roughest of work. Old JACOB was our counselor, and did much of the hardest of the work for us, but many and many a night did we go to our beds with bodies aching in every muscle. Still, to our great surprise, we found that after a short time the early morning hour that called us from our beds found us fully rested and refreshed, and ready for more vigorous exertion.

"It is such a blessing," said MARY, one morning, as she dashed the cool water over her sleepy eyes, "that I am feeling so well this summer. This early rising and hard work would kill me if I were as languid as I usually am."

It never occurred to her that the good health was only a result of the active exercise and early rising, and none of us suggested it, for Mary had a will and a way of her own, and never liked to be helped to conclusions.

We grew in time to be really interested in the progress of the fruits and vegetables we tended and gathered, and even old 'Whitey' and the market wagon ceased to be a daily horror to me. MARY brought her natural ingenuity to our aid, in devising, and actually constructing, such supports for our tomatoes and slender fruits as were found needed, while Patience studied unweariedly the agricultural books which our father had done little more than purchase, gleaning here and there such hints as we needed beyond what Jacob's experience could furnish. She kept a strict account of all items of expenditure and receipt; every pint of milk, and every penny's worth of fruit or other "trash," as SALLY called it, which found its way to the market, was carefully recorded, while one of my duties was the keeping of a kind of gardener's diary; noting the time when each crop of fruit or vegetables was planted, when it matured, and the length of its season. This was for future reference, and to guide our operations another year. It would be well to know that peas or potatoes planted at a certain date, had blossomed in a given length of time, and been first ready for table at a specified day.

We were not without some disappointments. The striped bugs made sad havoc with our cucumbers and melons, before we learned to fight them effectually; the cut worms destroyed our sweet corn and cabbages, and I unwittingly sowed and tended a large crop of double sunflowers, the seeds of which were sent me by a roguish boy as a new and rare plant from Virginia.

Picking strawberries! Shall I ever forget those agonizing hours that we spent crouching among the vines in the broiling sun, stooping, leaning, reaching, standing on tip-toe, till the scalding rays seemed to have penetrated every pore of our bodies, and nerves and muscles were strained and cramped almost beyond endurance. Every one who has picked strawberries can appreciate it - no one else possibly can.

NELLIE determined to have her special department, and so had taken the poultry under her charge, and nursed them with such unwonted success, that Mary used to declare she believed NELLIE had found some of the veritable speckled hens that used to lay two eggs on a week day and three Sunday.

Summer wore rapidly away, and in the meantime we were all convinced that at the very best our first year's experiment was little more than laying a foundation to work upon. It was PATIENCE who first suggested that the coming winter would leave us nearly unemployed, and that MARY and I should devote all our leisure to progress in our studies, so as to fit ourselves for teaching during the winter months. We were sadly deficient even in the solid ground work of an education, and the habits we had acquired of rambling and purposeless reading, merely for pastime, made it no easy thing to bring our minds under the necessary restraint and discipline. I, more than MARY, fairly hated study. The mysteries of algebra were to me almost incomprehensible, and the hardest out-door labor was welfamiliar call of recognition, by which the intelligent | come as a refuge from the horrors of syntax. We did not quite give up, however; and the hard battleing of that summer and autumn did more than passed through the room in her riding-dress, but, years of ordinary study would have done, to remove the evil effects of indolent mental habits, so early acquired, and so hard to shake off.

We were all growing hopeful, too, and beginning to feel our own strength and to rely upon it. Even our mother thought life was brightening for us, but before the clouds rolled quite away, there fell one bolt that smote us all to the very heart. We lost our little Nellie — our sunbeam, our song-bird went away and left us alone. She had but a short sickness, and she smiled and sung to the last; and almost before we thought of danger or loss, the happy thing that had made our light and our music was gone from us forever. Her ship came in. Not the one from that rosy dream-land she watched for, but that shadowy bark whose prow touches silently the shores of our mortality, and bears over the dim unsounded sea the souls of our best beloved. Strong and tender was the angel that sat at the helm, and the sails were yet radiant with the glory of the further shore; we said "GoD wills it," and we strove to say also it is well, but the house was so dark, and the world so empty without NELLIE.

Then, after the first passionate grief, the old desponding came upon us. We were toiling, and for what? We were struggling, and to what end? It all seemed so useless and wearisome, that we were ready to sit down and fold our hands and ween "After all," said MARY, "it is only to live, and what is the use in living; why not in one way as well as another; it is not long, and it cannot matter much?"

"Gop gave us these lives to live," said PATIENCE, always so much greater than we; "we will not be too weak, too cowardly, to live them well and nobly."

And so we went on. MARY secured a favorable situation to teach, while I, fortunately, failed. I say fortunately, for I was but fifteen, undisciplined, and in no respect fitted for the responsibility, and spring found me with mental wealth secured by diligent study during those long winter evenings, which far outvalued the money I might have earned by attempting to teach.

We took hold of our farming with new enthusiasm in the spring, enlarging our operations, and improving upon the mistakes and failures of the previous season. Ah, the delight of that budding springtime, when new hopes and stronger purposes than our old lives had ever known, budded and grew in daily strength and beauty, with a growth more lasting than that we watched in the tender plants about us.

cared nothing for the few sneers thrown at us by those who comprehended neither our labor nor its

And now, after years of patient toil, lightened and glorified by the consciousness of something high and noble growing day by day into our lives, we sit in the old homestead, and say with contented hearts—"Our Ship has come in!" Ah, what a golden freightage it has brought us,—strength, and patience, and endurance, and hope, -lessons of wisdom, of faith in GoD and man, and reliance upon the powers so long dormant within us. Our mother, too, has learned content - and in the home our hands have beautified and adorned, she too dwells. We do not forget the two that have gone over the river," but looking hopefully onward, we labor as we wait for the hour when we shall go from the sunshine here to the brighter sunshine there.

And now, tired watcher for "the ship that never comes over the sea," wait no longer idly upon the shore,—man your boat and go forth to pilot it in. Watch warily for rocks and shoals, but meet with a stout resistance the crested breakers of despair, and remember that every vigorous stroke of the oar strengthens nerve and sinew, and brings you nearer the ship that surely shall come in!

CONFESSIONS OF A TEA-KETTLE: OR, A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.

Everybony said so, and we all know what everybody says must be true, especially what every lady says. Now, what every lady said was this, that I was a "love of a tea-kettle." I'm not a vain tea-kettle; and, although I say it, who shouldn't say it, in my youth I was pretty. Ah! you may laugh, but you'll be old some day, depend on it. Well, I promised you my history, and now I'll tell it, if you'll only listen.

I was made of copper, and no sooner was the last polish put upon me than my owner, a furnishing ironmonger, placed me in a conspicuous position in his shop window. My bright appearance and neat shape very soon attracted the attention of passers-by. Every one admired me, and some pleased me by openly expressing their admiration. One day a young lady-evidently newly married-declared I was a "love of a tea-kettle," and having satisfied the ironmonger as to his demand for me, requested I should be forthwith sent to her house. Home I went, and had the satisfaction of hearing both the cook and the housemaid speak favorably of my appearance; and that's a great thing, mind, for a kettle. I was very comfortable in my new abode, and each evening, when filled with water, pure and soft, and placed upon a hob by the side of a cheerful fire, soon sang away to my master and mistress satisfaction, and my own content.

I went smoothly on, until one day my master having received an appointment abroad, resolved to dispose of his household goods, myself among the rest. A lady residing in a neighboring village purchased me, and I was soon packed off. Somehow or other I speedily found that, although the water I was daily filled with was clear and brightmore sparkling indeed than that I had been accustomed to-it made me feel very uncomfortable about the stomach, accompanied with a tight sort of feeling, and a thickening of my inside together with a great disnichnation to bon and sing as I was

My mistress constantly complained of me: and as for the cook, she was positively rude, for on more than one occasion she shook her fist at me and exclaimed, "Drat that kettle, 'twill never bile!" My ailment increased, and I continued to get worse, and my owner requested the cook to call in a doctor. A smith, residing hard-by, was my medical attendant, and he undertook to effect my cure; he saw at once that it was not my fault I did not boilthat I was coated inside with a substance foreign to my nature, which he termed "furr." Taking me to his smithy, he set to work with hammer and chisel, and speedily removed the cause of all my troubles. But, oh, the remedy was as bad as the disease; my poor sides were so battered and bruised that I felt stre that when I reached home I should My 5, 2, 3 is to plunder. My 6, 2, 7 is the upper end. be dismissed to the kitchen, and never more be My 7, 2 is a river in Italy. summoned to the tidy parlor fire; and, moreover, one small hole was knocked right through me, which pained me much; that, however, was patched up, and, as I didn't complain, no one noticed it. although the "furr" was removed, I was left very rough in my inside, and being once more brought into daily requisition, soon became as bad as ever. Neighbors were consulted, and all sorts of remedies proposed for my cure; one, that potato peelings were to be boiled in me; another, a marble, and so forth; but no good came of them, and I continued to get so bad and clogged up with "furr," instead of holding three quarts, I hardly could contain as many ints. One day a traveling tinker happened to pass through our village; he was a loquacious fellow, and soon made the acquaintance of my mistres' cook; she happened to mention me to him, and b undertook to put me to rights in half an hour. In an evil moment for her, she parted with me, aid next day I was miles away, in a large mannfacturing town, never more to return, for the tinker was lot accustomed to the method of business according to the rule of meum et tuum. He soon sold ne for half my weight's value to a chemist who, taking off my lid, exclaimed, "Ah, my poor fellov! you've been badly used, I can see.

Hi sympathizing tone induced me to open my heartto him, and to tell him my whole history from

"Isee how it is," said he, "but we'll soon have it allright. I understand you to say that the water you vere first supplied with seemed to be very pure and oft, though not so sparkling and bright as that you were filled with by your second owner. Well, thatis quite in accordance with chemical facts; the wate from the pump of your second mistress owed its billiancy to the quantity of lime it held in solution Rain water, caught in clean vessels away fron large towns, is the purest water that can be proured, without resorting to artificial means; and this although pure, will not sparkle as spring water, for he reason that it contains no lime or saline matter possessing the power of refracting light. The waer used by your first mistress contained little or no lime, and all went on well. You see, the old poverb, 'not to trust too much to appearance,' will apply to water as well as men. But how came it that bright and sparkling water caused such a distubance of your stomach, and coated your inside wth 'furr' nearly an inch thick?" asked my new

Of course I could not say; and he continued: "I'll tell you. The water used at the house of your second mistress contained a goodly quantity o lime - carbonate of lime, or chalk - dissolved but lack of space forbids. - Ep.]

during its percolation of the earth; this, from its perfect solution, would render it sparkling. Now, my good friend, you have helped to enliven many a Christmas party with the hot water you have supplied, and cannot fail to have observed that when the guests were mixing their toddy, how much sooner the sugar dissolved in hot water than in cold; so it is with substances generally; they are more readily soluble in hot fluids than in cold."

"Yes, I've remarked that, sir," said I. "Lime, however, is an exception; at ordinary temperature, a pint of water will dissolve fully eleven grains of lime, while at the boiling point the same quantity will not take up seven. Of this water, bright and brilliant, and fully saturated with lime, or its carbonate, you were daily filled, and as it became hotter and hotter, down went the lime, leaving, day by day, an additional coat on your poor sides; and as a very small snowball will, when set in motion, increase to a monster, so the continued daily film of limy deposit increased to an inconvenient and uncomfortable thickness, and ultimately brought you to grief, for this thick deposit, or 'furr,' by reason of its being a bad conductor of heat, prevented its passage through you to the water; it would not boil, and you got blamed."

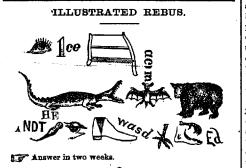
"You know best, sir; and no doubt it is as you

say," was all I could give utterance to.
"But to the point," he continued. "You are nearly half full of this troublesome stuff, and no doubt all good housewives will rejoice to learn an easy remedy. This limy deposit, though hard, and troublesome to remove by hammer and chisel, is easily got rid of by chemical agency. Hydrochloric acid "—(giving a wince at this hard name, my master noticed it, and said, "Don't be alarmed; it is commonly called spirits of salt,) will remove the cause of all your troubles in a very few minutes without injury to yourself, and that we'll at once

Accordingly my good master sent to a druggist a bottle, and procured half a pound of spirits of salts, costing but a few pence; he placed me in the open air, and having diluted the "spirit" with a pint or so of water, poured it into me! Oh, what a commo tion it did produce! I laugh now; but really I was alarmed at the effervescence that took place within me; but as in a moment the "furr" began to get less and less, I felt relieved, and my spirits began to rise accordingly. My master shook me about now and then, taking care, I observed, to avoid the fumes that arose, and in a few moments exclaimed, "All right, old fellow, I can see your copper; now you'll do. Come with me to the pump, and a douche will set you quite to rights." For ten minutes I was under hydropathic treatment-such as patients at Ben Rhydding or Malvern rarely experience - and I was well as ever, "good as new."

I am now happy to tell I have never had a relapse of my old complaint, am happy as the day is long, and sing as readily as ever.

Corner for the Young.



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

I AM composed of 10 letters. My 1, 4 is an island near the coast of France

My 2, 1, 3 is a spherical body.

My 3, 9, 8 is an insect.

My 4, 10, 10 is a measure.

My 8. 3. 3 is to flow back. My 9, 3, 5, 2 is a river in Spain

My 10, 2, 7 is a flea. My whole was the most distinguished English statesman of

his age. Alabama, N. Y., 1862.

A. B. NORTON. Answer in two weeks

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 630

Answer to Geographical Enigma:- Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Answer to Historical Enigma:-I am willing to die. I have lone my duty.

Answer to Rebuses on the Names of Animals:- Ounce, panther, lion, jackal, mandrill, bear, coati, seal, beaver, stag whale, agouti, chinchilla, genet, polecat, muskrat, mole, cat civet, tapir, roebuck.

ANSWER TO MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA IN No. 628. 1st. "Is he good-looking?" is a query generally asked by

ladies" on the advent of "gentlemen" into society. 2d. "It is bed-time" is a short sentence which is, at certain imes, used with some effect by "old farmers," who have marriageable daughters, to the discomfiture of their "heanx, 3d. "17" or seventeen, placed before "7 ty 6" or 76, epresents a time long to be remembered by American citizen 4th. "1" or one is in the singular number, but if "0" or

aught be added, it becomes plural, or 10. 5th. "Wife" is a name which ought to be held dear by verv "husband;" but when "children" use it, it is changed

6th. "Alpha" comes next before "Beta," but "Omega omes last of all. 7th. "Thanks" are due by all "true patriots" to "the

Press;" that is, those who have stood up manfully for the "right" in this the time of our country's "distress." 8th. "Cinque" bears the same relation to "five" '8 ty 5" does to the sum of "fifty 4" and "thirty 1."

9th. "Jesus" was the means of raising "Lazarus" from

the "grave" to "life," thereby causing great astonish among the "Jews." 10th. "23456789" is another form of expressing "twenty three millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hun

dred and eighty-nine." 11th. By using "perseverance" and "ingenuity" this nigma may be worked. 12th. "D. D. T. Moore" conducts one of the best paper

or the benefit of "farmers" that has ever been published in the States." 13th. Take away my "head," my "body," and my "hands. together with my "arms," my "feet," and my "legs," from

the "human frame," and nothing will remain. 14th. "Paul" was once called "Mercurius," and "Barna bas " was called "Jupiter," because they were supposed to be

'gods" until Paul told the Jews they were men. My whole is as follows:-The letters of the alphabet, a, b. , d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z and the arithmetical figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

[WE would be glad to give the names of those who sent in correct answers, as some have suggested in replying,

OUR SPRING CAMPAIGN!

NO TAX ON KNOWLEDGE, BUT PRE MIUMS FOR ITS DIFFUSION?



MORE GOOD PAY FOR DOING GOOD!

PREMIUMS FOR SMALL LISTS!

EVERY CLUB AGENT REWARDED!

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. ist,) 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 EACH 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 o 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 DISEASES, (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.

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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,) "Keystone," or by other title,) are excluded from competition for any of the above premiums.

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

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Cash Plan is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Su can commence with the volume or any number: but the former is the best time, and we shall send from it for some weeks, unless

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