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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 Yalue, Furity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments ors 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 Apricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

AGRICULTURAL.

N. Y. STATE AGRICUTURAL SOCIETY.

DISCUSSIONS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

In closing a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the recent Annual Meeting of the State Ag. Society, in our last number, we alluded to the discussions and promised to recur to the subject. We now draw upon our note-book and memory to redeem the promise, though it will be impossible for us to give more than a mere sketch—the main points—of the various arguments adduced by the gentlemen who participated in the discussions,

ANALYSES OF SOILS.

At a well-attended meeting for discussions, held in the Lecture Room of the Society, on Thursday, Mr. President GEDDES in the chair, the following preamble and resolution (introduced the previous evening by PROSPER M. WETMORE, of New York. and laid upon the table,) were taken up:

Whereas, It is of the first importance to the Agricultura Interests of the United States to be possessed of the best information which the science and skill of the country can amand, of the deterioration of the soils of the several States, from cultivation, and also of any remedies which may be known, to lessen or counteract such deterioration; therefore

Resolved. That the Commissioner of Patents be requested to procure and report to Congress analyses of the arable lands of the United States, showing the per centage of proximate cultivated depth; also, the annual yield of the same crop on the same soil from the first to the latest cultivation; also, the estimated amount of fertilizing material in crops annually exported from the United States.

On reading the preamble and resolution, Mr. GEDDES remarked that he did not believe the soils of the country were deteriorating - hence the basis of the resolution was erroneous. In Mr. G.'s opinion our soils were increasing in fertility, rather than deteriorating, as assumed by Mr. WETMORE, and gave cogent reasons for the opinion expressed. He trusted the Society would not endorse an assumption so fallacious as that embodied in the preamble.

Mr. Wm. Newcome, of Rensselaer, said that from forty years' experience as a practical farmer, he was of opinion that our soils were not deteriorating, as assumed, and therefore opposed the resolution. He had little or no faith in the analysis of soils as a remedy, even if the assumption of deterioration were true, as his experience led him to believe that little dependence could be placed upon analyses.

Judge Osborn, of Albany, did not believe our soils were deteriorating, nor, if they were, that analyses would prove reliable. The Judge related some of his experience in analyzing soils - that he found a similar result in testing both poor and rich soils - and concluded that proper cultivation, the liberal use of the plow and hoe, must be the main dependence.

Other gentlemen, practical farmers, opposed the resolution-contending that by proper culture, rotation, plowing in clover, &c., our soils would continue to increase in fertility, or at least not deteriorate.

Hon. T. C. Peters, of Genesee, after some remarks pertinent to the subject, offered the following substitute, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is important to the Agricultural Interests of the United States that the most reliable information should be obtained with regard to the effect of the continued cultivation

of our soils upon their fertility; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Patent Office be requested to institute such inquiries and take such action as may be necessary to determine whether their fertility is increasing or diminishing.

TAX UPON DOGS.

The President then announced the question selected for discussion to be the propriety of the law now before the Legislature, authorizing a Tax on Dogs.

Mr. NEWCOMB, of Rensselaer, was in favor of taxing dogs. Some people who kept dogs-and the worst class of curs—thought more of them than they did of their wives and children, and made better

provision for them. Judge Ossorn thought the tax would not obviate

the evil. To tax unproductive property was wrong in principle. You must tax productive property in order that the owner may be able to pay.

Mr. E. SHERRILL, of Ontario, was surprised to hear Judge O. oppose the tax law. He was in favor of taxing dogs, and related instances in which the poor class of whelps and sheep-killers had destroyed flocks of sheep in his locality. Mr. S. would tax every dog \$5, and more if necessary to exterminate the race of whelps. What we want is to make the four thousand or more dogs in this State pay. People who have favorite dogs would be willing to pay a tax, to abate the nuisance of worthless curs. Mr. S.'s remarks were earnest and eloquent, eliciting applause from the audience.

Mr. Peters was in favor of dogs and opposed to them. There were full five thousand in this State, and he thought the number ought to be cur-tailed. He had a favorite Shepherd dog, now past being useful, which he thought much of. Others had their favorites; gentlemen in cities and villages keep their "pointers" and "setters" to aid in killing the little birds when they go into the country. Mr. P. was in favor of a tax in order to reduce the number of dogs, but would not go as high as \$5. Some years ago, when Supervisor, he succeeded in getting a tax on dogs, which reduced the number of curs. But it was opposed, and men barked into office who were in favor of repealing, and the result was that the law was repealed. Mr. Peters concluded by offering the following:

Whereas. This Society has learned that a proposition is now before the Legislature of this State to protect the raisers of sheep by a tax on dogs; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Society that the nterests of the public demand that such a law should be passed as will protect, as far as is practicable, the raising of sheep from the depredations of dogs.

Mr. Ex-President Conger, of Rockland, alluded to statements made by the Ohio Ag. Society relative to injury to sheep in that State by dogs. He thought the statistics alarming. Mr. C., however, while favoring a tax on dogs, would make a discrimination — he would not put the same tax (if indeed any) on a Shepherd dog as on a common one. So also of ratters and poodles - the latter could not injure sheep.

Mr. Gendes remarked that the tan terriers were among the worst enemies of sheep; he had just destroyed one because he killed sheep.

Mr. Peters said that terriers and untrained Shepherd dogs were the worst class of dogs - death on

Mr. C. L. KIERSTED, of Ulster, was in favor of taxing dogs enough to exterminate them. He would not discriminate, but tax all alike. It would not do to favor any party. He liked dogs-had two—and was willing to pay \$5 a year on each. No man would keep a worthless dog one year if taxed \$5.

Hon, H. S. RANDALL, of Cortland, said he had no dogs on his farm, nor did he want any. Even the Shepherd dogs were more bother than benefit - the men and boys were always trying experiments with them to see what they could and would do, &c. He spoke of the Spanish Shepherd dogs, and of their value in their own country, but showed they were not what we wanted. Mr. R. was opnosed to the whole race of dogs. Put the tax as high as you can, and let it be rigidly enforced. People all over the country were prevented from keeping sheep on

account of dogs. Mr. E. Cornell, (President elect,) of Tompkins, related that in traveling through the mountainous region of North Carolina, he thought it admirably adapted to wool growing; mentioned it to the people, but they said no, they could not grow wool there. On inquiring why, he was told that some gentlemen had, years before, organized a company, bought 1,000 Vermont sheep, and a large tract of mountain land. They bought negroes and dogs to take care of the sheep. The negroes, sheep and dogs were turned out on the land together - but the next year, when looking for the sheep for shearing, they could find few negroes, sheep or dogs. The dogs had destroyed most of the flock. Mr. C. spoke of the great damage from dogs in Ohio and New York, giving statistics of some counties in this State. The present dog law is not properly understood is construed differently. In some counties the Supervisors tax sufficient to indemnify loss, but in others no tax is levied. He thought the Legislature (of which Mr. C. is a member,) now having the subject under advisement, would tax \$1 for the first dog and \$2 for the second, owned by same person-\$3 for one bitch and \$5 for second. Mr. C. would like to hear the views of those present on this scale

Mr. Sherrill offered the following resolution: Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Society to confer with the present Legisla ture, and urge the passage of such a law as will protect the farming interests from the destruction of sheep by dogs.

Mr. Bogart "stood up for the dog." Heaven created the dog as well as the sheep for a wise purpose. He asked, (and would like to have Mr. RAN-DALL respond,) why the English kept so many dogs among their sheep and other stock, if they were so injurious, &c. Mr. B. made other remarks -more eloquent and facetious than plausible, and evidently because no one else had defended the canine race, or offered any resistance to the "swift destruction" to which several speakers would hurry

Mr. RANDALL replied that the English required dogs for watching, &c., as they had no fences, but that their sporting and hunting dogs were kept confined - not allowed to roam at large. Mr. R. (in reply to a remark by Mr. Conger,) stated that not one American wool-grower in fifty kept a Shepherd dog. He had just returned from a visit among the sheep-breeders and wool-growers of Vermont. Mr. HAMMOND, and other leading sheep men, had no Shepherd dogs; indeed he did not see one in Ver-

The President (Mr. GEDDES,) thought the greatest damage caused by dogs was in their deterring people from keeping sheep-that thousands were prevented from keeping them for this reason. The sheep of this State have largely decreased in a few years on this account - the ravages of dogs among flocks, especially near villages and cities rendering the keeping of sheep extremely hazardous and unsafe, and certainly unprofitable.

Mr. CORNELL stated that the sheep of this State had fallen off about one-half within the past twenty years. In 1840 we had 5,118,779 sheep, but five years later, (in 1845,) the number was reduced to 4,505,369. During the next ten years the decrease was over a million, for in 1855 the census showed only 3,217,024. The decrease has probably been much greater, in proportion, since 1855.

After some further remarks the esolutions were unanimously adopted. The discussion was interesting and animated throughout, aid we regret our inability to give a more extended report. Could it have been heard by the members of the Legislature. we think the propriety of taxing dogs would not long be questioned by that honorable body.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

I have a number of deferred items in my note book. Many of these are mere suggestions; some are only whims of men with whom I have talked, on which they base practice; other some are practical facts. I give them here for what they are

BUCKWHEAT MAND BARK LICE.

"I have no bark lice in my orchard," said a farmer to me, "because I have got rid of them."

How did you get rid of them? "My trees were very lousy. An old Hoosier came along three years ago, discovered the lice, and told me to sow buckwheat on the ground, let it grow, lie on the ground and decay there - let it cover the ground as a mulch. Have done so, and the lice have disappeared."

The orchard was in grass before, and the plowing and thorough culture which the buckwheat seeding gave it, together with the enriching nature of the mulch, may have been the direct cause. Culture. I believe, will cure orchards of this pest, in most cases. And ashes applied about the base of lousy trees are found to render the tree uncomfortable for the lice.

WHITE CLOVER A POISON FOR SHEEP.

DANIEL KELLEY, Jr., of Du Page county, told me that white clover, when in blossom in early spring, is a poison to sheep. He urges the importance of keeping salt and ashes before them all the time-equal parts of each. They should be fed this before the clover starts, after a rain in warm weather. Fresh clover will make their teeth sore Old sheep are rarely injured; but young sheep are quite liable to injury. If a sheep is discovered affected, drench the animal with a glass of alcohol or spirits of some sort at once. Let it be no stronger than a man would be able to drink it. He regards it the best remedy. Lard or ashes are next best. If a sheep is attacked, death ensues at once, unless some remedy is applied.

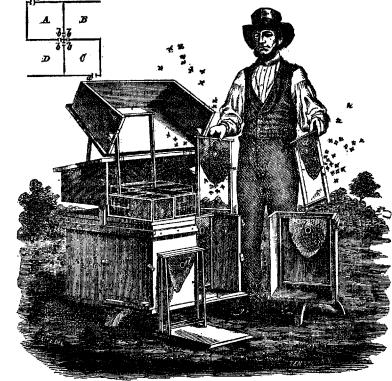
CROSSING SPANISH MERINOS WITH SOUTH-DOWNS The same shepherd, talking of crosses of sheep, said that crossing the Spanish buck on South-Down ewes, increases the quantity and improves the quality of the fleece without affecting the quality of the South-Down mutton. He obtains larger carcasses from such a cross; and believes, when sheep are bred for mutton, near a market, this cross much more profitable than the pure bred South-Downs.

He does not think the Leicester and Bakewell breeds as profitable here as the South-Downs. He calls the South-Downs and Devon, the best mutton and beef animals or breeds. He has found the Leicester tender in large flocks. Has had 1,200 together and knows. He has bred the Bakewell, but the Downs were better-like a Suffolk pig, they are always ready for market.

YORKSHIRE, LARGE AND SMALL MIDDLE BREED SWINE.

Loudon says of the old Yorkshire breed:--" This, in the old breed, was probably the worst large variety we had; extremely long legged and weak loined, their constitution not the soundest, and bad sty-pigs in the winter season: they were quicker feeders than some of the superior breeds. They have been improving some years from the Berkshire cross, but are still inferior to the north-western stock, rendering a less price in market."

Whatever may have been the character of the old breed, there are modern specimens of this (improved) breed that seem to possess none of the objectionable features above detailed.



METCALF'S IMPROVED BEE-HIVE.

affords us great pleasure. This interest has been too much neglected, and if we have a little excitement and fever on the subject, of which speculators may take advantage to gain a few dollars from the enterprising, great good will in the end be the result. It is now generally admitted, and certainly should be, that movable frames are a necessity in bee-keeping, and no hive without these conveniences will be received with any favor by intelligent beekeepers. MARTIN METCALF, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has invented a new movable frame-hive, on which he has received a patent, and which he claims is superior to others with which the people are familiar. We give an illustration of this improvement—called Metcalf's Improved Bee-Hive—

together with the inventor's description: "This hive is intended, when full, for wintering, to contain four separate independent colonies of bees. In spring, as soon as bees begin their labors of the season, we transfer bees' comb, by means of walls, as a safeguard against quarreling. two stocks in the premises. These occupy opposite apartments, the movable fronts of the now tenantless apartments being removed, and the temporary passage ways through the central walls of the hive, at b b b, so adjusted that a part of the bees, occupying A, may pass through $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$ to and from the fields, while a part of those of C, in like manner, use D as a passage way, at the same time that the greater portion of both stocks use the more direct and larger outlet at a a. When drones appear in spring, and we desire to increase the number of our stocks, we open the hive, A, and transfer a card of comb, brood and bees (being careful not to get the queen) to the empty part, B, at the same time shutting off the communication with the parent stock, and putting into place the adjustable front and top. Many of the bees will return to the parent hive, but enough of those that have been in the habit of using B as a passage way-knowing no other-will thus be detached from the mother stock, and having the necessary brood, will set themselves about rearing a queen, while the old hive, retaining their fertile queen, suffers no detriment, but, on the other hand, multiplies all the faster, rapidly filling the space made vacant by the removal of the comb frames, with new worker cells in which the queen finds ample room to deposite her eggs, thus early in the season securing the greatest rapidity of breeding.

"But to return to our little colony. The tenth day after transfer we open the litter swarm, cutting out all but one of the queen cells, (of which we shall find from three to seven annually,) with which we start other swarms. We now, also, open the

The general attention now given to hee-culture, | stock swarm, C, transferring a comb frame precisely in the same manner before described, in this case to D, starting another small colony, and to this latter we attach one of the queen cells taken from B. We have now to let our hive rest from eight to twelve days for the purpose of giving time for the maturity of the young queen, and their fertilization by flight with the drones, when, if the latter are abundant, we shall find, on inspection of our little swarms, that they are in possession of new-laid worker eggs of the young queens. If, now, we turn the hive onequarter the way round, we shall throw out a swarm of bees into each of the infant apartments, for it is well known that the largest portion of a swarm of bees will return to the accustomed spot, after the removal of their hive to a new location-in the present instance to remain, for the reason that a queen and brood is found, together with abundant room and consequent labor before them. Gauzewire curtains are provided through the partition

> "Where greater rapidity of multiplication is desired, our stock is left in each quadruple hive, in spring, preparatory to commencing the process of artificial swarming, when substantially the same process is resorted to, but to describe which, and the multiform mysteries and laws of the hive and honey bee, the limits of this paper denies.

"Among the objects secured by this new hive and system of management, are the following:-Colonies are multiplied to any desirable extent more readily than can be done by any other hive in use. All loss of swarms by flight to the woods is entirely prevented. All watching for the issue of swarms during the time is done away with. By the use of a new style of frame, combined with this hive, the removal of combs and bees, by any one, without the least precaution, is safely accomplished. The revolving principle for artificial swarming, now first presented to the public, renders the perfect equalization of colonies an easy operation. A winter passage through the combs is provided, for the purpose of more sately wintering them. In the quadruple hive, four times the ordinary amount of animal heat is secured in one body, for the same object. The form of the movable frames is such that combs may be readily transferred from the common box hive to them, at the same time they are kept firmly in place, perfectly parallel with each other, and are not too shallow for safely wintering. The presence of a fertile queen is at all times insured, thus effecting a saving of at least twenty days' time in breeding over the natural method of swarming-no eggs being laid in a hive after having thrown out a first swarm of the current year, under from twenty to thirty days."

At Milwaukee, at the Fair there last fall, I met and was introduced to Mr. EDWARD WATERHOUSE, as the owner of a large middle breed boar, labelled "Don Pedro." He invited me home with him to look at his pigs, saying his finest animals were yet at home; were not in condition to exhibit. Arrived at his place, I found seven imported sows in his pens. Two of these were of the large Yorkshire breed, with pig by prize (Yorkshire) boars, and out of prize sows. Three of the seven were of the large middle breed-all of them in pig before they left England. The remaining two sows are of the small middle breed, and in pig by English boars of the same breed. Mr. W. has one large boar 19 months old and a large middle breed sow from the same

These hogs are quiet-very long, broad, deep, with small head, good hams and shoulders. The small middle breed are larger than the Suffolks, and carry quite as little hair; Mr. W. says, however, that there are families of these breeds that are more

chased for the purpose of using the large middle breed boar upon them; thus insuring the progeny more hair, than is now found on the pure middle breeds. I was shown one small middle breed sow, which I must call the most beautiful animal I ever saw, of the hog kind.

haired. The two large Yorkshire sows are pur-

Mr. W. could give me but little information relative to the history of these breeds. They are the result of long continued careful breeding—crossing with whatever breed best insures the ideal point the breeder aims at. They seem to possess (especially the small middle breed) some of the characteristics of the Suffolk, yet when fattened -"filled out"they put on flesh where the Suffolk does not. The object of this style of breeding is to get the flesh on the back, where it can be carried !* The large middle breed is smaller than the true Yorkshire.

* Pointing to one of his sows, Mr. W. said:—"I can put nine inches solid fat on the back of that animal by the usual mode of feeding to fatten."

E DY SAYS

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

In the Farmers' Magazine, February, 1860, is a picture of the sire of the large middle breed boar, "Don Pedro," before mentioned, which was exhibited at Milwaukee and Chicago, last year. The sire is the property of John Harrison, Jr., of Heaton, Norris, Stockport, England. Mr. W. is an intelligent Englishman, well acquainted with the English breeders, and so far as I could judge, thoroughly posted in Swineology. I but echo the expression of hundreds of farmers who saw "Don Pedro" on exhibition, when I say that these middle breeds are worthy the attention of American swine-herds. At least the experiment of their introduction and prapogation here will be watched with interest.

FARMER'S MEDICINES.

A week or two since I urged that we need skillful veterinarians here in the West. Mr. WATERHOUSE had on his center table an ornamental case which I had fancied might be a dainty escritoir. Said he, laying his hand on this case as he sat beside the table, "I regard this, sir, the most profitable investment I ever made of the same amount of money.' He opened it and exhibited a "Farmer's Case of Veterinary Medicines," which he brought with him from England. It cost there \$10 or \$12. The "Outlines of Veterinary Homeopathy, comprising Horse, Cow, Dog, Sheep and Hog diseases, and their homeopathic treatment, by James Moore, Veterinary Surgeon and Member of the Veterinary College at Edinburgh," accompanies the box or case.

Mr. W., who says he has never been a believer in this mode of treating diseases, or at least not an enthusiastic disciple thereof, has effected some wonderful cures with the aid of the book and the pills-such as botts in horses, milk fever in cows, &c., &c. He regards his case and book invaluable. And if competent surgeons can give the necessary instructions so that the unscientific can understand them, why may not every farmer practice?

What may not farmers hope from Homeopathy yet? In England it is daily growing in favor among breeders of all kinds of stock, as an aid in veterinary practice. Let us think about and agitate this subject a little.

DEVON VS. DURHAM CROSSES ON NATIVE STOCK.

L. B. POTTER, of Wisconsin, keeps cows for dairy purposes, and finds the crosses of Devon on Native Stock excellent for dairy purposes, and for that climate such crosses keep much easier than the best Natives he can get, while the crosses of Durham on Natives do not do as well. They require more attention in this climate, in severe weather.

SHEEP -- CHANGING PASTURES.

I happened to be in company with three or four skillful shepherds, one afternoon; and we were traversing the pastures and visiting the different flocks belonging to one of said shepherds, when Mr Mr. K. remarked that he did not believe in the doctrine of changing pastures periodically with sheep, for the purpose of getting fresh feed. He does not, of course, recommend keeping them on short feed, but he asserted that changing suddenly from a well fed pasture to one with considerable fresh feed, is very likely to cause sheep to scour; and when a sheep scours a fever is created, which checks the growth of wool. More feed will be obtained from the same area by the system of alternate feeding, but the fleece will not be as heavy or the staple as even. If the object is wool, great care in uniform feeding is required. He can get a half pound more per head and of better quality, with the same sheep, than the man who changes pastures frequently.

Another shepherd present, Mr. C., said he would change every three days. He urged that a change is necessary to the health of the sheep - that it need not be an extreme change, and that a good shepherd would observe the necessary precaution.

The reader may gather something of value from

each of these men, if he chooses.

DANIEL KELLEY'S MODE OF MANURING CORN LAND. After laying by his corn, he draws his coarse vard manure and scatters it between the rows and about the hills of corn. This acts both as a mulch and a manure-keeps down the weeds and protects from drouth. Mr. K. regards this the best way of applying manure to fields except the practice of top-dressing meadows in the fall. This he recommends as the best way to apply it to a corn crop. The corn is as much better for the top-dressing as the meadows. Says he gets double the cry every time by so doing.

BURNING STRAW.

On the large grain farms in the West it is still the practice to burn large ricks of straw annually. This practice has been condemned again and again. The practice of piling it up in large heaps and allowing it to burn up by fermentation, without adding any absorbents, is hardly a better practice; although there are many men who point to these steaming heaps with much self-complacency, saying, "sir, that is the way I treat my straw-my neighbor, yonder, burns his."

But, sir, yours is burning up too. His practice is about as good as yours-perhaps better, if he uses the ashes of his heaps. For you lose time by waiting so long for it to burn.

With the aid of lime and muck, the amount of manure that might result from these piles of straw would be enormous, and the productiveness of farms might be wonderfully increased. But the trouble is, farmers "haven't got time," nor the capital to purchase the time and labor necessary to do things as they may profitably be done.

Straw will continue to be burned; and so long as this is the case, the best way of burning it should be adopted. In the autumn of 1860 I visited the farm of H. B. PATRICK, and described his mode of managing his surplus straw. It is briefly this. After saving for his yards and stables all that could be used for litter, he draws the balance on to ground intended for corn the next season, spreading the straw that grew on three acres, on one acre, and burning it. He estimated the value of the ashes thus produced, as equal in effect to twenty-five loads of well-rotted stable manure on the same land. The benefit of this burning is apparent in the first crop.

Last fall (1861,) I again visited this farm and accompanied Mr. P. through his corn fields. He wanted to show me the effect of burning straw on land compared with that of stable manure. Mr. P. is a thorough cultivator. We first passed through that part of the field that had received no manure. It was in fine tilth and a good growth of stalks stood on it; but it was not heavily eared. Then we came to the land on which straw had been spread and burned. This was burthened with twice the growth of stalks and corn that we found in the first instance. Lastly we walked through that part of the field on which twenty-five loads of stable manure, per acre, and better for the crop. had been spread. The growth was excellent and

the earing fair, but there was a marked difference in favor of the burned straw-a difference in growth, earing, and forwardness. Mr. P. says the permanent effect of the stable manure is much greater than that of the burned straw; but the immediate effect upon the first crop is not so great or so perceptible. He avers that four or five crops will exhibit the effect of this application of ashes; and if it is found best to burn straw at all, this mode is the best one.

A TALK ABOUT POTATOES.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER: - I have sometimes thought that the potato tribe had been thrown into the vegetable kingdom merely by way of variety to make comparisons with, and to experiment upon. So far as profit from them is concerned, I would class them with the business of getting out and hauling cord wood. It is all hard, heavy and dirty work, and nothing else, and the value of the crop ordinarily does not compensate for the labor and trouble and expense of growing. But as a crop to experiment upon, they are very valuable, if we take into consideration the varied experiences and results obtained by different individuals. One plants large potatoes, and gets a good crop; another plants small ones, and gets a good crop; another plants the parings, and gets a good crop; at the same time others. by pursuing precisely the same course, have no good success whatever.

Our agricultural doctors are too apt to establish a rule from the result of a single experiment, and hence it is, I imagine, that they so much disagree. I have learned by such varied results that a single experiment is valueless only as it is one of a continued series. Why not pursue as reasonable a course in the selection of potatoes for seed as we do with every kind of grain. We know that occasionally a good crop of wheat is grown from very inferior and shrunken seed, but who would therefore advocate shrunken wheat for seed unless as an absolute necessity. The weight of evidence is in favor of using the largest and fairest potatoes for planting. This accords with my experience for the past twenty years, and whenever I have varied from it I have generally found a corresponding result. Ordinarily, I plant one large potato in a hill, cut in two, being careful to place them about six inches apart. Of such it will take about twenty bushels to the acre. I like to grow a variéty for a crop. The past year I raised the Peach Blow, Davis' Seedling, Clinton, State of Maine, and the Early Mexican,-all of them excellent potatoes for the table, and yet each kind has some one or more undesirable quality. The Peach Blow, when grown large, is apt to be hollow, which utterly unfits it for either man or beast. The Davis' Seedling generally grows to a good size. Often very large tubers are found, and solid as well, but their main defect is that their eyes, especially those in the seed end, are too deep and irregular, looking somewhat as though they had been shot in by some unskillful militiaman. The Clinton is a capital baking potato, requires good ground, but objectionable in that while it yields well, the larger portion of the crop will be small, many so much so that they are unfit to pick up. The Early Mexican all know is very liable to rot; the State of Maine much like the Mexican — skin not quite so white, much more hardy, rapid grower, very little vine, and earlier. The objection to this and the Mexican is like that to the Clinton, many of them grow small; the last crop with us has been the poorest of any for the past ten years. I have lost about one-third of mine. Some have done still worse, even to the loss of their entire crop. I have known or heard of no variety that was exempt from rot last season, and I have found it invariably the case that the best ones rot the most under the most

favorable circumstances of soil and situation. Wilson, N. Y., 1862. E. V. W. Dox.

A PORK-RAISING EXPERIMENT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:-There seems to be some different opinions in regard to the manner of fattening hogs, and if it be profitable to the producer. My experience in the business is as follows, and I shall let the reader be his own judge.

March 13th, 1853, ten pigs were dropped from a two year old sow, purely white, and from entirely "Native American" stock. They were fed thus:-When seven weeks old they were separated from the sow, an accurate account kept of the food given them, and they were slaughtered at forty weeks old. During the summer months, fed with oats and corn, ground fine, mixed with sour milk. or slops from the house. Milk from four ordinary

JWB.	
Amount of oats, 63 bushels, at 45 cents,	\$28 35
" corn. 212% bushels, at 75 cents.	159.25
" paid for grinding, 13 bushels small potatoes, 1 shilling,	14.79
13 bushels small potatoes, 1 shilling.	1.63
6 loads pumpkins, 1 dollar each,	6.00
209 pounds carrots,	1.00
Pacture	8.00
Wood used in boiling,	2.00
Extras,	2.00
Extras, Value of pigs when seven weeks old,	80,00
	\$248.02
Aggregate amount of pork, in pounds, : 4,06	16
Average weight of each.	ir.
Sold at \$7.50 per hundred	COM 05
Lard from inwards, 175 pounds,	17.50
	\$322.45
Deduct cost of making,	248.02
Leaving a clear profit,	\$74.43
Tomhannock, N. Y., 1862.	Т. Н.
MILES ON CONTROL	_

TIME OF SOWING SPRING WHEAT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:--I will give you my experience in sowing spring wheat for the past few years, from data which I have kept: 1856—Sowed May 7th. Crop poor. Earlier sown

wheat around me was good. Commenced harvest August 4th. 1857—Sowed April 23d. Crop middling. Com-

nenced harvest July 31st. 1858-Commenced sowing April 7th, and finished

April 26th. The season was very wet. The first sown was very good—the last very poor. 1859. Sowed April 8th; finished April 19th. First sown very good; the latter not so good. Com-

menced harvest July 25th. 1860—Finished sowing 20 acres March 23d. Crop good-32 bushels to the acre. Commenced harvest July 16th.

1861—Commenced sowing April 15th; finished April 29th. First better than last sown, though crop was poor. Commenced harvest July 30th.

I am satisfied from observation that you cannot sow too early, if the ground is fit to work. The past few years we have had to contend with the chintzbug, and by early sowing get the start of them, while late sowing is sure to be affected to a great extent. Another thing-I have observed that fall plowing is a great help to getting wheat in early, East Troy, Wisconsin, Feb., 1862.

Bural Spirit of the Bress.

The Army Worm.

J. W. Brown, of Coles Co., Ill., says, in the Prairie Farmer:-"I have been a resident of this part of the country for nearly thirty-seven years. The army worms have made their appearance here frequently, and until we took to turning our hogs upon our grass, did us much damage. I saved my meadows last summer by turning my hogs on them as soon as the worms made their appearance."

Corn Fodder for Dairy Farmers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman writes: - Could one-half of my brother farmers who ridicule book farming, and who have a dairy of ten cows, be induced to plant, next spring, one half acre each to fodder corn, the rows two feet apart, with twenty or twenty-five kernels to a foot, and begin to feed about the first of September, and add six weeks or two months to their dairy season, they would be inclined to look pleasant at their success and let the name alone. My experience will warrant twenty-five dollars for the half acre, if properly managed, with little labor.

I want to add that I have stabled five cows nights through the summer, filling the drop behind them with turf, procured mostly by plowing moss knolls, taking off the turf, and making them even, and with the help of one horse and a few Chester pigs have made one hundred full cart-loads of good compost for my meadows putting it on in October, and have turf enough in my yard and hog pens for another hundred in the spring. I will gladly listen to a better course on a small farm.

Corn after Buckwheat.

E. L. HOLDEN describes, in the Country Gentlenan, the results of two years when he planted corn after buckwheat, and calls upon his brother farmers for a solution of the difficulties encountered. He

I planted a piece of corn last spring on land part of which had buckwheat the year before; the remainder sward land that had been mowed but one year; and all treated like as nearly as possible. A fair coat of manure was plowed under, then a slight dressing spread on top and harrowed in. The corn was all planted at the same time, the rows running both ways, but planted across both parts. The result was, where the buckwheat was raised the corn was much smaller than on the sward land, not only in the growth of stalk but in the size and number of ears. In fact there were a great many hills on the buckwheat ground that never set an ear, while all on the sward part was well eared and well filled. Now what caused this very great difference? The ground was all alike, a sandy loam, and was all seeded with clover and timothy with oats, two years before, and that part that had the buckwheat was not mowed at al, but grass turned under before sowing the buckwheat. This was the second time that I have planted corn after buckwheat, and the result the same both times. I would like to understand the true reason. Brother farmers, please give us your experience in this matter.

How to Choose a Farm Horse.

JOHN BRUNSON, in a late issue of the Ohio Cultivator, lays down the following rules to be observed in the choice of a horse for the purposes of the farm:

"The farmer requires a horse that can take him to market and around his farm, on which he can occasionally ride for pleasure, and which he must sometimes use for the plow and harrow. First to notice is the eyes, which should be well examined. Clearness of the eye is a sure indication of goodness. But. this is not all - the eyelids, eyebrows, and all other appendages, must be considered; for many horses whose eyes appear clear and brilliant, go blind at an early age: therefore, be careful to observe whether the part between the eyelids and eyebrows are swollen, for this indicates that the eve will not last. When the eyes are remarkably flat, sunk within their orbits, it is a bad sign. The iris or circle that surrounds the sight of the eye, should be distinct, and of a pale, variegated cinnamon color; for this is a sure sign of a good eye. The eyes of a horse are never too large. The head should be of good size, broad between the eyes, large nostrils, red within, for large nostrils betoken good wind. The feet and less should be regarded; for a horse with bad feet, like a house with a weak foundation, will do little service. The feet should be of middle side and smooth; the heels should be firm. and not spongy and rotten, The limbs should be free from blemishes of all kinds, the knees straight, the back sinews strong and well braced. The pastern joints should be clean and clear of swellings of all kinds, and come near the ground; for such never have the ring-bone. Fleshy-legged horses are generally subject to the grease and other infirmatives of that kind, and therefore should not be chosen. The body should be of good size, the back straight, or nearly so, and have only a small sinking below the withers; the barrel round, and the ribs coming close to the hip joints. The shoulders should run back, but not too heavy; for a horse with heavy shoulders seldom moves well. Chest and arms large. A horse weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds is large enough for a cart horse; from 1,000 to 1,200 is large enough for a farmer's horse from 1,000 to 1,100 is heavy enough for a carriage horse. I should advise every one to get some expermental knowledge of a horse before purchasing.'

Inquiries and Answers.

THE FARMERS' SHEEP.—The question is, what particular breed of sheep is the most profitable for farmers to keep? I speak of such farms as have from fifty to one hundred acres of improved land, a little more or less. Not fancy farmers, nor yet those of vast estates, who can boast of their "cattle upon a thousand hills." This question covers the whele ground that interests the great bulk of farmers throughout the country. That there is a great difference in the different breeds of sheep, for different purposes, will not be denied, but the breed that combines the most profitable qualities for the class of farmers named, of which class I claim to belong, is what is sought for. Now, I would like to see the friends of the different breeds come forward and give the reasons for the "faith that is in them." I wish to purchase a small flock, and 'faith that is in them." I wish to purchase a small flock, am now on the anxious seat.—INQUIRER, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THAT "LOLLING" CASE .- In the RURAL of January 4th noticed an inquiry relative to "Lolling in the Horse." I do not think it lolling, but a useless and unpleasant habit. I have a fine mare that contracted this habit in a few weeks to in unendurable extent. I consulted veterinary surgeons, but could get neither cause nor cure. I finally tried an origina experiment, and it had the desired effect, entirely curing her wound the bit with cloth, making it an inch in diameter and let out the headstall, so the bit rested about the bridl both. This prevented her getting it under the tongue, and caused a constant exertion of the tongue to keep the bit in place. That's my logic. Try it. W. S. L., of Stillwater, Ohio and if you succeed as well as I, then may you exclaim, I, too have learned from a backwoodsman of Pennsylvania.—PINE FARM, Crawford Co., Pa., 1862.

Doings of Agricultural Societies.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.-The following is a list of the premiums awarded at the recent Winter (Annual) Meeting of this Society:

FARMS. Grain and Dairy Farm.—To Jason C. Osgood, Sullivan, Madison Co., 1st premium. Silver Medal to Mr. Osgood, and Diploma to Nelson Moyer, manager of the Farm.

CROPS. WHEAT.—Ist premium Sylvester Curtis, Clinton, Oneida Co., (84 bushels on 2 and 1.500 acres—profit \$96.75,) \$15.

ON CUSHES OF Z AND LOW ACTES—Profit \$96.75.) \$15.

RYE AND OATS.—Mr. C. L. Kiersted of Kingston, Ulster Co., entered for competition two crops of oats and two crops of rye. The committee decided that as Mr. Kiersted received premiums on crops of rye and oats a year ago, they would recommend him a Certificate of the Society, for having sustained his reputation for raising the largest crop of rye and oats entered for premium.

DBAS.—Norman Gowdy, Lowville, Lewis Co., entered a crop of peas, 1 70-100 acres; yield 60 bushels, at a profit of \$31.71—is a good one, and the sample exhibited of excellent quality. No statements accompany Mr. Gowdy's application, which prevents the committee awarding him a premium.

GRAIN AND SEEDS-SAMPLES ONE BUSHEL BACH. WINTER WHEAT. — 1st prem. C. W. Eells, Lairdsville Oneida Co., \$3.

SPRING WHEAT.—Ist prem. Amos Goulding, Pamelia Fonr Corners, Jefferson Co., \$3; 2d, C. W. Eells, Lairdsville, 2; 3d Ai Pine, Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., 1.

RYE.—Ist prem. Ai Pine, \$3; 2d, Amos Goulding, 2, 3d, A E. Van Allen, De Friestsville, Rensselaer Co., 1.

BARLEY—Four Rowed.—2d prem. Hiram Mills, Lowville, Lewis Co., \$2. BARLEY-Two Rowed .- 2d prem. Amos Goulding, \$2

OATS .- 1st prem. C. W. Eells, \$3; 2d, Hiram Mills. BUCKWHEAT.—Ist prem. L. L. French, Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., \$3; 2d, C. W. Eells, 2; 3d, H. Wier, Johnsonville, Rensselaer Co., 1.

WELLOW CORN.—1st prem. C. W. Eells, \$3; 2d, Ai Pine, 2; 3d, H. Wier, I.

D. A. Buckley, Williamstown, Mass., 14 varieties corn, fine collection, Trans. and Downing.

WHITE CORN.—1st prem. H. Wier, \$3; 2d, A. E. Van Allen, 2. Beans.—1st prem. Ai Pine, \$3; 2d. Amos Goulding, 2; 3d, H. Wier, 2.

PEAS.—1st prem. Amos Goulding, \$3; 2d, Norman Gowdy, 2; 3d, H. Wier; 1.

FLAX SEED.—1st prem. H. Wier, \$3; 2d, L. L. French, 2; 3d, H. Wier, 1.

TIMOTHY SEED .- 2d prem. Norman Gowdy, \$2.

FALL BUTTER .- 3 tubs, 1st prem. Ai Pine, \$15. WINTER BUTTER.—1 jar, 1st prem. Clift Eames, Watertown, \$5; 2d, Norman Gowdy, 8; 3d, Amos Goulding, Trans. DISCRETIONARY.—J. L. Rice, Pamelia, jar butter, Trans. John Robinson, Cambridge, do., Trans.; Norman Gowdy, Lowville, do., Trans.; Mrs. Hiram Mills, Lowville, do., Trans.

CHEESE.—1st prem. Norman Gowdy, \$15; 2d, Clift Eames, 10; 3d, Ai Pine, 5; 4th, E. F. Carter, Evans Mills, Trans. DISCRETIONARY.—Jason C. Osgood, Troy, a good specimen of cheese. Exhibition only.

Ai Pine, very fine specimens of Turkeys, Ducks and Chickens.

FRUIT AND WINES.

APPLES.—20 varieties, 1st prem. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, \$4. 15 varieties, 1st prem. W. H. Slingerland, Norman's Kill, 3; 2d, Ai Pine, 1.

SEEDLING APPLE.—John Harold, Esq., Hemstead, Queens county, exhibited a seedling which promises to be a valuable variety.

Pears.—Collection of Ellwanger & Barry, S. Medal & Dip GRAPES.—Catawba, R. P. Wiles, Albany, S. S. Medal. Isabella Wine.-Joseph Torrey, Albany, 2 years, good arti

Elderberry Wine.—1st prem. Joseph Torrey, Dip.

Clinton Wine.-C. O. Valentine, Cambridge, Washington

Clinton Brandy.-C. O. Valentine, Dip.

Rural Notes and Items.

ARMY have electrified the people of every loyal State, and made glad the hearts of thousands of oppressed and depressed Unionists throughout Rebeldom. As each successive triumph flashed over the wires, "Fort Henry is ours!"-"Roanoke Island is ours!"-"Springfield again is ours!"-"Fort Donelson is ours!"—a thrill of joy was experienced by every lover of his country, reviving the faith of the sanguine, and inspiring the hearts of the despairing with new confidence.-And, amidringing of bells and booming of cannon, there was much rejoicing in city, village, hamlet, and country, over the glorious news-tidings indicating that the Flag of the Union would soon be flung to the breeze over every part of the territory temporarily wrested from the Republic by thieves, usurpers and traitors! Aye, more than indicating, for here is the brief but glorious record of the progress made by the Union Flag and arms in ten days:

1. The capture of Fort Henry.

2. The victory at Roanoke.

3. The capture of Edenton, Elizabeth City, etc.

4. The destruction of the Rebel Navy in the North Carolin

waters. 5. The retreat of the rebels from Bowling Green.

6. The capture of several prizes at sea.

7. Further advances towards Savannah.

9. The breaking up of a rebel nest at Blooming Gap, Va. 10. The driving of Price from Missouri, and the destruction

of his rear guard. 11. The capture of Clarksville, Tenn.

12. The shelling and burning of Winton, N. C.

Add to this the favorable advices from Europe - that the Great Powers intend to respect the blockade, to turn their backs on privateering, and in all other matters leave us to manage the rebels in our own way—and the record is complete.

- At such a time we may be pardoned an article like unto this under the head of "Rural Notes and Items"-for the above items are most noteworthy, and have an important bearing upon the interests of all Ruralists. Nor need we offer any apology for devoting so much space in this week's RURAL to a chronicle of the important events of the past few days. though the usual arrangement of some departments be thereby changed, and others deferred. In order to give the War New in "regular succession," we are compelled to defer several advertisements, and place what we do give upon the third page.

IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.—In paying for list of subscribers some days ago, an agent remarked to us that "if the Southern people had paid liberally for reading matter - procured and read good books and papers - th Rebellion would never have occurred." The closing sentence of the following postscript to a letter from Walworth Co. Wis., expresses a similar and like truthful sentiment:--"The times being hard, people think they must retrench, forgetting that the way to do it effectually is to keep posted in the various matters pertaining to every-day life through an efficient and enlightened press. Believing the RURAL to be a paper that should be in the hands of every family, I have done what my time and circumstances would permit. I have obtained fifteen subscribers, and hope to get more, but claim no merit, feeling it to be my duty to do what I can to create an enlightened public sentiment, and thus do away with ignorance and crime, the mother of rebellions."

THE WEATHER has been more wintry than usual for the past few days — a fact which we chronicle for the information of distant readers. On Wednesday night and Thursday of last week we had the heaviest snow storm of the season, leaving the earth covered some two feet deep. On Sunday a thaw se in and the snow melted rapidly during the day and night; toward morning rain fell in torrents, but the wind soon veered to the Northwest, the rain changed to snow, with high winds and the day (Monday) was the most bleak and unpleasant of the season. Some ten inches of snow fell, and streets, walks and railroads were blockaded by the drifts. A clear, cold night succeeded, and this (Tuesday) morning the thermometer marked 6 above zero; but now (at noom) the sun shines brightly and the snow is again in a melting mood.

Correspondents must exercise patience for a few weeks, as the press upon our pages, especially of War News, compels us to defer many of their favors. As our own bantlings also receive the go by, we can sympathize with contributors and correspondents - though, unlike some who complain, we can "conjecture the reason." To us it is very obvious that the RURAL is not half large enough to contain what ought to be published,-but we cannot enlarge it at present.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring, Garden, Flower and Tree Seeds—J. M. Thorburn & Co. Parr's Tool Chests—George Parr.
Roe's Western Reserve Patent Premium Vat—Roe & Blair.
Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds—James Vick.
Trees at Low Prices—Ellwanger & Barry.
Clark's School Visitor—Daughday & Hammond.
Fairfield Seminary—Rev. A. G. Cochran.
To the Unemployed—T. S. Page.
Five Months in Rebeldom—Adams & Dabney.
Behm's Commercial College—J. Behm.
Osier Willow Cuttings—D. L. Haley.
Peach Trees, &c., for Sale—R. H. Clark & Co.

The News Condenser.

- Gen. Sumper has fully recovered.

— The rebels have adopted a new flag. - Drafting has commenced in Virginia.

— There have been several severe snow storms in Scotland. - The population of Nebraska, by the census of 1860, was

28,836. - Liquor is entirely prohibited now on the army of the

Potomac -The Ericsson steam battery has been successfully

- The sale of rebel property at St. Louis yielded the sum of \$4,400.

- A railroad is in operation between Alexandria and

- The last steamer from Port Royal brought 70,000 letters

o New York. - The State of Ohio pays only \$32,000 in salaries to its 21

of Rhode Island.

the age of 75 years. - The sickness among the allied troops in Mexico is

eported as frightful.

Eng., on the 16th ult. - During the month of January, they had but 45 hours of sunshine in Louisville.

- The great Sawyer gun, at Newport News, burst on the 11th ult., killing two men.

annually in the United States.

- One hundred licenses have been issued to newsboys of Chicago by the City Comptroller.

an English war vessel at Vera Cruz. - Advices from Japan say that three-fourths of the city of

Kanagawa had been destroyed by fire. - The Parliament of Canada has been convoked for the

- It is stated that Juarez had proposed terms of peace to the allies, but his proposal was rejected.

- A Mexican Legion of Honor has been established, composed of chiefs and officers of the army.

- Ohio pays its Governor only \$1,800 a year salary, and there is talk of even reducing that to \$1,440.

- A treaty has been signed between Hamburg and Hanover, for the construction of a bridge over the Elbe

- An old colored man, who was appointed a mess the War Department in Madison's term, has just died.

- The Auburn Advertiser announces that every child in

tractors, that Secretary Stanton has ordered their pay stopped.

- Resolutions providing for the manufacture and purchase of arms for the State of Maine, are pending in her Legislature. - Large numbers of counterfeit \$5 bills on the American

- The Illinois Central Railroad have allowed fifty of their

- The entire constabulary force of Ireland will shortly be armed with rifles and cutlasses in place of carbines and

bayonets - The Cologne Gazette states that out of the 10,000 houses

- A letter from Fillmore county, Minnesota, says that the cold in that region is greater than has been known for five

New School. - Miramon, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, was arrested by the British Admiral for a former robbery of the British Lega-

- The steel vests, concerning which so much has been said,

on his death-bed, the beautiful Christian hymn, commencing

Rock of Ages. - The Chicago Journal had one reporter killed, and another had his leg shot off, at the capture of Fort Henry. A third

tion, denouncing any move for the sholition of slavery in the State, was adopted.

- From California, by telegraph, we learn that an unpre-

edented emigration had set in to the Oregon and British Columbia gold mines. - A Paris letter says that the ancient practice of using

rouge is now in general vogue among the fashionable ladies of Paris, young and old.

to R. France, a year since. - A record kept at Schenectady shows the the aggregate

- Envelops are scarce at the South, and the Memphis Appeal recommends turning old ones wrong side out, and using them, after pasting them.

- A man named Henry C. Allen, who has a government contract in Philadelphia, has been arrested for defrauding poor girls who worked for him.

- Fogs have been frequent and very thick in London this winter. The gas has been kept lighted in street lamps and houses all day on several occasions.

lent to gold, and much sought after. - The revised assessment of property in Philadelphia for 862, upon which city and State taxes are to be levied, gives

— Dr. Hayes says the language of the Esquimaux is based on grammatical principles, but they have no alphabet or hieroglyphics, and cannot count beyond ten.

Washington.

leading officials. - The gallant Sprague has been re-nominated for Governo

- Hon. Wm. Appleton died at Boston, on the 15th ult., at

- An accident buried 200 persons in a coal pit, near Sheilds,

- A large number of mail robberies have been brought to light within a few days.

- The importation of meerschaums is said to reach \$200,000

- Ex-President Miramon, of Mexico, is a prisoner on board

20th inst., for the dispatch of business.

- The grand jury of Kings county have indicted the Excise Commissioners for granting licenses contrary to law.

- It is estimated that the late Queen of Madagascar, in the ourse of her reign, caused 100,000 men to be put to death. - The Louisville Journal states that the smugglers are doing a heavy trade across the Ohio river, below Henderson.

that city that has a proper respect for itself, has got the measles. -- So many frauds have been practiced by clothing con-

Bank of Providence were discovered in New York on Tuesday

best mechanics to work on the Government mortar gunboats

in Berlin, there are only 31 which are entirely free from mortgage.

- Accounts from the peach-growing districts of New Jersey flattering.

years past. - New York city contains forty-six Presbyterian churches, the number being about equally divided between the Old and

tion in Mexico. - Cen Hallock has issued an order that at all future elections in Missouri, all voters will be required to take the oath

as affording protection to the soldiers, have been tested and proved failures - The late Prince Albert is said to have continually repeated,

escaped unharmed. - The Legislature of Delaware has adjourned. A resolu-

-The personal liberty bills of Wisconsin have been 'expunged" by a resolution of the lower branch of the

- Delaware is about to be freed from the curse of lotteries the Senate having, a day or two ago, revoked the grant given

mount of snow which has fallen since the 26ti of Nov., up to Feb. 9sis 5 feet 5 inches.

-- The United States Treasury Notes command thirty per cent. premium in the Southern States. They are rated equiva-

the valuation of real estate as \$152,410,000.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE SEASON AND FRUIT.

THE present winter has been favorable for fruit. The wood and buds are all sound and healthy; and unless we have unusually severe weather during the next week or two, we shall doubtless have an abundant crop of peaches and all other fruits next season. We hear favorable reports from all sections of the country; and if the unholy rebellion, which has cast such a gloom over the people, saddened our hearts, and in a measure paralyzed our industry, shall come to an end the present spring, as now seems very probable, we shall again enter upon a career of prosperity. Nurserymen inform us that business is beginning to revive, and they anticipate a very good spring trade. We are satisfied that in a little while the business of tree planting and fruit growing will recover from its temporary check, and be pursued with more ardor than ever before. With joy shall we hail the day when swords shall be turned into pruning hooks, and our columns be more fully devoted to recording triumphs in the peaceful pursuits of horticulture - triumphs which make no hearts sorrowful, no hearths desolate.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rawsonville, N. Y., as well as several others, wishes some information through the RURAL on the culture of Celery. We are always well pleased to give all the information we possess, and we know of no subject connected with kitchen gardening on which knowledge is more needed, than that of growing this delicious vegetable. During the greater part of the winter, it is impossible to obtain a good head of celery in most of our small cities and villages, while the poorest specimens are sold at a high price. We have had an abundant supply of celery for our own use since the autumn, and we expect our stock will last in good condition until the first of April. Less than a day's labor served to grow all we needed and secure it for use, and we think it difficult to obtain in any other way so much of a luxury at so little cost. The ground occupied amounts to nothing, for the celery can be planted between rows of peas, and these are out of the way before the space is needed for earthing up the celery, and they furnish a partial shade to the young plants, which is of considerable advantage. Every one who has a vegetable garden should grow celery, and we know of no more profitable operation than growing this vegetable for market, where a ready sale can be had. The following advice on the subject of growing celery, is by WM. CHORLTON, an excellent gardener of Staten Island, and it is so good that we give it to our readers:

MANAGEMENT OF THE SEED-BED .- From the beginning to the middle of April is the best time to sow. Prepare a spot of telerably rich ground, by well digging and breaking up the clods with the spade. There is no occasion to use a rake, unless very stony; a good knocking up with the spade is far better, as the soil is left more open and loose below, in which state the surface will keep damp longer - a matter of importance to seeds which are vegetating. Next take a small hoe, and draw drills about half an inch deep and a foot apart; into these scatter the seed evenly, about so thick that an ounce may sow two rods of ground. After all is sown, go along each drill and cover in with the side of your foot as you pass along, at the same time press down the soil. A little care will enable the operator to make a neat finish in this way, and it is far preferable to rolling all the largest lumps into the drills, as the rake is subject to do. The seeds by this course are more equally covered, and the soil is in close contact with them.

At this time we generally have a repetition of warm showers, which is sufficient to encourage germination; but if the weather should become very dry, recourse must be had to artificial watering. If so, do not give frequent sprinklings, but a good and then cleared and dug over. However this may be, careful soaking. Small dribblings from a watering- at this stage loosen up the outsides of the trenches pot only bake the surface without dampening and fill in a little around the plants, during which below, and do more harm than good.

When the plants are well above ground, look for weeds; keep all clean, and thin out if too close. Remember that nothing deteriorates the quality of celery more than a check during growth. Do not begin too early; but when a start is made, keep it going. One way to prevent this check is by timely thinning. Keep each plant asunder from its neighbor; and as they continue to get larger, if still too crowded, remove more. Attend to watering if the ground gets very dry, but not otherwise. By the beginning of July the plants will have obtained sufficient size for transplanting into the trenches, and if thus treated will be stiff and stocky-each of them a good handful, and a very different sample to what is too often seen.

PLANTING OUT.—The plot for final planting should have been forecast in the mind, and may have been occupied by some other crop which is already used up. My own practice is to choose a piece wanting in manure, and sow peas in rows six feet distant from each other; and while they are on the ground, plant the celery midway between the rows. The peas in this way act as a shade to the newly removed plants, which is of service till they get established; and the previously hungry land, which was most suitable for peas, is rendered fertile for future crops by the manure used for the celery. Let the trenches in all cases be six feet apart, which is not too much to allow space to earth up with. Commence by opening six inches deep and eighteen inches wide. Throw the soil neatly on each side, which will raise the surface about two inches, making the trench eight inches deep, into which convey a liberal dressing of well-rotted barn-yard manure—say one barrow load to each four yards in length. Level and break up well; and when this is accomplished, begin at one end, fork in the manure, and loosen the bottom, bringing up so much soil as will mix with the dung in equal proportions. Afterwards take enough of that which was previously thrown out and fill in another inch. This will serve as a good base to plant in, and keep the injured roots from coming into immediate contact with the

All being now ready, stretch a line along the middle of the trench; proceed to the seed-bed with a basket or some convenient substitute, lift the plants one by one carefully with a trowel, bring away as much earth as they will carry, place them in the basket, and plant on each side of the line, six inches from it. This will give a double row, each being a foot asunder. Let the plants be eight inches apart in the row. In planting, do not use a dibble, but lift the soil up with the hand, place the plant in the THE YUCCAS.

THE Yuccas are among the most striking objects of our gardens, and are particularly adapted to the lawn, in near proximity to the house, where their tall flower stems and rigid foliage harmonize with its architectural features, and give somewhat of a foreign color to the whole lawn. It has about the same effect as the introduction of a fine Century plant to the lawn, which many of our readers must have observed. For some reason, the opinion has become general that these plants are tender, and in consequence they are to be found in very few gardens; but there are several varieties as hardy as any one can desire. They have dark-green leaves, and throw up in midsummer a tall flower stem, covered with cream-colored flowers, and forming somewhat of a pyramid. But aside from the flowers, the leaves are beautiful the whole year. Plants so ornamental should be introduced into every good garden, as they require no special care, and will flourish in any fair garden soil. Plants can be obtained in the spring at any of the nurseries, where a good assortment of hardy plants are kept for sale. YUCCA FILAMENTOSA, or Hardy Adam's Needle,

is the most common variety, and is hardy even at the far North.

YUCCA GLAUCESCENS has flower stems over five feet in height. Flowers large and greenish-white.

YUCCA FLACCIDA is one of the most common, and easily cultivated, and has flower stems from two to three feet in height, with milk-white blossoms.

YUCCA ANGUSTIFOLIA is a very desirable species, of small growth, the flower stems not branched, the flowers greenish-white.

The YUCCAS are mostly of American origin, and the French have obtained many species from California and Texas; which through this source find their way to the nurseries of our country. How many of these will prove hardy at the North time must determine; but we have enough already proved to furnish the lovers of flowers with a good collection. One of

figured and described in Hovey's Magazine of Hor- forms one of the most attractive objects in our ticulture. It was first described by CARRIERE, in the Revue Horticole. It is "intermediate between two types, equally stemless, the Y. flaccida and Y. filamentosa, being more nearly allied to the former than the latter." It is distinguished by its more erect leaves, and by its mode of vegetation, forming less number of underground stems or drageons than other species.

It is a stemless plant, presenting at the base a swollen appearance, very marked, produced by the

known, and the hardy fingers of the husbandman

are not injured by poking them into well loosened

mold. As each row is finished, have in readiness

the watering-pan, and, unless the weather be very

wet, give a good supply of water overhead, which

This will appear a very tedious process to some of

more than counterbalanced by the greater success

There is one point more than all others that I

would impress upon celery growers-namely, never

let your crop cease growing until it is ready for use.

If the intervening spaces have borne a crop of peas,

they will be ready for removal when the celery has

advanced a little in size, and the ground may be

operation lift up the leaves and press loosely an

This will tend to give an upright growth, and pre-

vent bulging at the bottom. If the weather be dry,

give a liberal supply of water, not little and often,

but a thorough drenching. One good application is

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

PEAR MEDICINE.

In Du Page county, I visited a pear orchard

owned by Luther Bartlett. It had been planted

at considerable cost prior to the hard winter, on ex-

cellent soil, well adapted to pear culture. A large

number of trees were killed. Some were left, and

neglected; for the planter was discouraged by his

losses. But they began to bear some, and he began

to look after them and feed them. They were most

of them bearing well the past season. He had used

a compost of lime, ashes and salt about them, and

he thought it added considerably to their product-

iveness. Col. Hammond, a neighbor, whom we af-

terwards visited, said that this compost had cured

his pear trees—it was his and BARTLETT'S medicine.

PLANTING OSAGE HEDGES.

Col. HAMMOND had some very good hedges. He

says the plants should be put out one foot apart.

They make stronger plants, and a hedge quite as

quick. He cuts them short when he plants them,

and then within six inches of the ground the next

season, and cuts back thereafter as may be found

necessary to shape and secure a good hedge. He

mulches the young plants with half rotted straw to

STONING PPLE TREES.

Early one morning I walked through Col. HAM-

MOND'S orchard with him, and noticed that in the

forks of the main branches of each tree were a

couple of small stones. The Colonel informed me

that whereas his trees were formerly unproductive,

since he had adopted this recommendation of an old

lady, his orchard had produced an abundance of

fruit! He said he had tried ringing the trees, but'

the effect was not permanent as with this practice.

His orchard was bearing heavily, and the trees ap-

peared healthy. There was a heavy blue grass and

clover sward, with luxuriant growth, carpeting the

orchard. Col. H. does not believe in manuring

orchards in this country. He cultivates the young

trees awhile, then seeds with large red clover, and

protect from drouth.

se of each plant

ich or two of earth around the ba

worth twenty sprinklings.

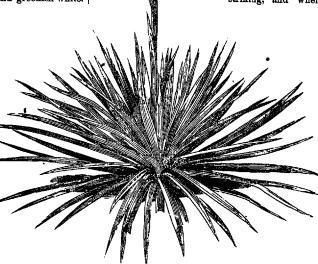
they have been removed."

afterwards.

insertion of the leaves, which are numerous, somewhat fleshy, about fifteen inches long, and two inches wide, narrow at the base, attenuated at the summit, and terminating in an obtuse point, not very resistant, straight, sometimes twisted, strongly channeled, and bordered with several grayish-white

filaments. The stem is green, pubescent, very strong, attaining the height of five to seven feet. The branchlets are very strong, about six or eight inches long, green, bearing from twelve to fifteen flowers, which are greenish-white, bell shaped and pendulous.

It blooms the latter part of July, and from the stately habit of the flower stem, its large whitish blossoms, and the remarkable disposition of its branchlets, it has an aspect unique and striking, and when



YUCCA STRICTA.

these, recently introduced, the YUCCA STRICTA, is | seen across the lawn, backed up by evergreens, grounds. Mr. Hovey says it is perfectly hardy in this country, and is not particular as to soil; but the height of its flower stem is augmented when planted in deep, rich, sandy loam.

We think it only necessary to call attention to this very interesting class of plants to induce the more general cultivation of which they are eminently worthy. Two or three plants in the flower garden, but more particularly on the lawn, gives to the whole a very pleasant oriental aspect.

Korticultural Aotes.

PEACHES AND NECTARINE.-The Early Victoria Peach is a nost desirable new variety, raied by Mr. RIVERS, and exhibited during the past fruiting season. In an orchard house it commenced to ripen on August 5th, about a week earlier than its parent, the Early York. The fruit is about medium will fix all firmly, and "they will never know that size, pale yellow where shaded, dark dull maroon where exposed. The flesh is melting and juicy, and the flavor most our rough-and-tumbles, I am aware; but the end delicious. When exhibited it proved to be highly meritorious justifies the means, and the extra care bestowed is as a variety for orchard house culture, being decidedly superior to the Early York, which is, perhaps, the best flavored of all the very early sorts previously known.

The Early Albert peach is another new variety, raised by Mr. RIVERS. The fruit it bears are round, of medium size, and colored of a pale or creamy tint on the shaded side, and of a lively light crimson where exposed. The flesh, which is of excellent flavor and very tender and melting, is quite pale at the stone, from which it separates freely. This promises to be a very desirable early peach.

The Victoria Nectarine deserves prominent mention. It was raised by Mr. RIVERS from the Violette Hative, fertilized by the Stanwick, and has all the merits of the latter variety without its defects. The flowers and leaves are those of the Stanwick, but the kernel is bitter like Violette Hative. thus proving it to be a true cross. The fruit has all the appearance of the Stanwick, and retains its peculiar richness of flavor, but the flesh has a deep stain of red around the stone as in its mother. The fruit does not crack in the ripening process, which takes place a fortnight later than in Violette Hative and a month earlier than in Stanwick The fruit com mittee of the Royal Horticultural Society have given it a first class certificate — Gardener's Chronicle.

PEACH BLOW POTATOES.—A Western correspondent says this variety is never known to rot. This is not the case here whatever it may be in the West. We have few varieties more injured by this disease. In the Transactions of the American Institute, just received, we find the following on the point:

"Mr. CARPENTER exhibited specimens of peach blow potatoes from Harrison township, Westchester County, badly affected by the potato disease—the dry rot—which first affects the skin, and works inward rapidly. The disease prevails to a large extent; some crops have been entirely destroyed .-SOLON ROBINSON said his peach blow potatoes were all going to decay, some weeks after being dug and stored in the barn The Davis seedling and Prince Albert potatoes, grown right

CORRECTION.-In your report of the Fruit Grower's Society of Western New York, Mr. H. N. LANGWORTHY is reported to say, "If large limbs are taken off old trees about the first of April, bleeding ensues and the wood decays; but if done in April, the wood seasons before the sap moves, and remains sound." Now. I do not understand how that cut later should heal sooner than cut earlier. Is that really so or is it not correctly reported? I would like to understand that point, and as I have trees of that kind to trim this season, an answer to the above would oblige me and probably others.-H. O.

This was an error, as might be observed by the other renarks of speakers. Instead of April, in the last case, it should have been, "early in the winter, or before the first of March."

PAYEMENTS FOR ORCHARD-HOUSES .- Payements of brick tone, or slate, absorb much moisture, and give it out very slowly, so that in walking in your orchard-house, in early spring or in autumn, such pavements feel cold and uncomortable, and are probably dangerous to delicate constitutions In my opinion there is nothing equal to gravel. A path made with it, well sifted, and of a binding nature, is always dry and agreeable, and seems to give out a healthy atmosphere, in which it is a pleasure to breathe. - Gardener's Chronicle.

A TIMELY CAUTION.-In an address before the American Pomological Society, President WILDER made the following remarks, well worthy of the attention of all friends of Horticulture: "Let us exercise increased caution how we lend our influence to encourage the dissemination of new fruits with extravagant pretension; sovereign remedies for disease; patented nostrums for the destruction of insects; worthless fertilizers; and secret arts of cultivation."

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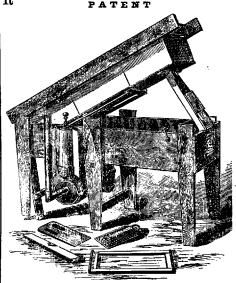
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February 10, 184...

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

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pastures with sheep-being careful to stone such MANURE FOR EVERGREENS.—A correspondent of the Gar trees as he desires, shall produce fruit! He plants hole thus made, fill in again, and pack nicely around his trees thick, which is to be urged in prairie deners' Chronicle has found macadamized road scraping excellent manure for evergreens. He puts it in the holes Hands were made before dibble-sticks were | countries. when planting the trees. A B Mar

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Padies' Department.

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

BY JANE JONES

My wee white Ross, my fair-haired child, Leaving her play at its wildest height, Came with an earnest air to me, Asking for what the snow might be?

Then I told my little questioner How all the lilies and the violets blue, The moss flowers, and the roses, too Were tired of blooming, and upon the hill And in the vale, lay cold and still; So God had sent His angels o'er their earthly bed, A counterpane of pure white snow to spread

Then welled the love-light in her soft blue eve. As, kissing me, she made this sweet reply: How kind of Goo! Dear mamma, when your little Ross is

dead. Will angels spread a covering above her tiny bed?

Twas half a dozen years ago these blessed words she spake. The other night she fell asleep. I knew she might not wake So yester evening, when the light grew crimson in the west, We laid our darling in her grave. Unbroken be her rest! Twas hard to bury my white Rosz beneath the church-yard mold.

To turn away and leave her there, so lonely and so cold. But, lo, this morning when I woke, all pure, and white, and fair,

The snow lay drifted on the ground and fluttered in the air, Then from the past there floated up these blessed words again These blessed words, all sanctified – a healing for my pain. "How kind of God! Dear mamma, when your little Rose is dead.

Will the angels spread a covering above her tiny bed?" "How kind of GoD!" ab, then, my heart, so be thou reconciled. That He has taken to Himself my Ross, my Undefiled. "He doeth all things well,"—His will is best, I know; Content I'll leave my child alone beneath the drifting snow Hillsdale, Mich., 1862.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yerker.] CHILDREN.

THE very mention of these Household Treasures imparts new charms to every lover of innocence and true simplicity. What though their tiny footprints bear the marks of helplessness, and, perchance, engender cares sometimes grievous? These very same dependences are many times the only requisites to rouse the soul for her high and holy mission of labor and of love.

Mankind universally yearns for something upon which to bestow their affections, and they will claim it, too, however strange the choice. Different as may be the selections of each, but few remain who do not sooner or later in life delight in the companionship of children. Calloused, indeed, must be the heart that can never, amid all its penetrations. search the depths of one young spirit and there receive profit and entertainment.

Children have oft brought out, as they alone can do, the gems from sordid souls. The mightiest in sin have each a vein of worth sometimes reserved for none but childhood's magic dart to penetrate.

Yes, Magic lends her wand to bind Childhood's powers to the strong In years, in stature, will and mind; To reach, and renovate the wrong

The man of penury and grief has plead in vain for aid and sympathy, while many a child with frank and winning utterance has reached the miser's soul, and with it even his purse, and borne away a blessing.

Are you a mother and do you falter with your load of care just when adversity darkens life's sweet sunshine? Press on, and gather the sunbeams scattered by your darlings through the storm, and time shall lengthen your reward.

Their eye is open to every tear, Their ear to every sigh; Then why will you create a fear, Yea, mothers, tell me why?

They blunt the edge of sorrow in their free mockery of Nature's music, and bid us join the chorus. As teachers of many an art, who can question their skill? Natural and free as air itself, men need, unless they are good housekeepers, withthey teach the best, most beautiful lessons. Their out a thorough and practical training to that end. curse reside in that which produces sweet sleep? If exercise of faith and confidence is but another Our daughters should be practically taught to bake, labor is a curse, like does not beget like, for it is feature of their school of nature.

As all things here must pass away, they too must die. Who has not lost a young, fair sister, brother, or child, and felt the utter desolation? Just when the buds of infancy well nigh developed were unfolding, an angel snatched the brightest as a jewel for his crown, and we were left to cherish their memories,-how many a passing hour do they beguile.

We have been young, have had our names upon the list of children, and have treasured many memories of those sunny, winsome days, with here and there a thorn to mar their beauty. And why the briers in childhood's path? Misunderstanding was the plant that bore and nourished them.

Where is the sprightly, sensitive child that has not wished to break the boundary of years from its protectors, and at times approach them as though they, too, were children again? If such have been our longings, and youthful days have given place to years that find us parents, let us profit by our childhood's wishes, in the training of our little ones, that they may never sigh for the sympathy and confidence their young hearts claim. And we may ever labor with the assurance to cheer us, that children will never forget the hearts that love them.

MRS. MYRA CHELBURNE. Austinburg, Ash. Co., Ohio, 1862.

A HINT TO YOUNG LADIES. - Loveliness! It is not your costly dress, ladies, your expensive shawl, or gold-laden fingers. Men of good sense look far beyond these. It is your character they studyvour deportment. If you are trifling and loose in your conversation, no matter if you are as beautiful as an angel, you have no attractions for them. If it is the loveliness of nature that attracts the first attention, it is the mental and moral excellence and cultivation that wins and continues to retain the affection of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve their outward looks while they bestow little or no thought on their minds and hearts. Fools may be won by gewgaws and fashionable and showy dresses; but the wise, the prudent and substantial are never caught by such traps. Let modesty and virtue be your dress. Use pleasant and truthful language, study to do good, and though you may not be courted by the fop, the truly great will love to linger in your steps.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the refiner."- Prov. xxv. 4.

IF a women is truly beautiful, let not her beauty be made dim by the flash of diamonds.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] BLUE WOOLEN STOCKING YARN.

Blue woolen stocking yarn and a pair of white, delicate girl hands became mutually acquainted for the first time last October. Never before had so homespun a reality been given so cordial a recep-

tion, or so hearty a grasp.

Fine white Berlin and Shetland wool—how often and often had those fairy fingers toyed with their downy strands, and woven intricate mysterious shapes out of their frail threads! Warm, brilliant hued zephyrs, soft tinted zephyrs, smooth snowy 'cross cotton" and shining linen, had all been known and greeted kindly, aye, gladly. But blue woolen stocking yarn had been passed disdainfully by to fall into more suitable hands, such as some strong-fingered farmer matron, or PATRICK'S wife BRIDGET, -fair misses pretty fingers never thought of grasping that. But they did, and of their own free accord, too,-strange, was'nt it?

Who was it left his father's counting room, and stopped the counting of round, shining "yellow boys," and white, pearly silver ones, to court less shining but sounder Minnie balls? Who was it that was dressed just like Tom O'Flaharty's son Jamie, and marching beside him went away so proudly one hazy summer morning mid the shouts of a grateful people? - justly proud and grateful for the brave noble spirits that bore those marching heroes on to save their country's honor. All social grades were dissolved, all different ranks broken and merged into one rank, one grade - that of true hearted soldiers, - the only advantage of social elevation to be a fligher moral influence over their less fortunate brethren. "Who was that?' "WILL"—no matter WILL who? You would know little better if I told, perhaps. That fair brown-eyed miss, with the delicate fingers, would have no need of asking "WILL who?" How busy she knits round and round; she has learned to hold the strong coarse yarn very firmly, and to knit quite rapidly, considering she is such a novice.

Round and round, one sock is almost done. "If he could only get my pair of socks and knew I knit them." She did not say it,—the very utterance of the words would have made her cheeks burn. But very many times it did glide so noiselessly into her thinking. A pair of Berlin wool sleeves lie in her drawer unfinished, meanwhile the socks grow fast. One year ago she would have laughed at such employment,-now, how earnestly it is pursued, and how much more of a woman she has grown. Her great brown eyes seem deeper, and her voice has grown more gentle, even to the little tattered beggar girl on the threshold of their back door as she gives her a few stray pence that she never would have troubled herself to find one year ago. And part if not all this result has been derived from the influence of that new acquaintance. She has learned to do what is of some real benefit, and to consider something more than her own gratification. Nor is she the first, the last, the only one who has learned a wholesome lesson from Blue Woolen Stocking Yarn.

Home, February, 1862.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

THE greatest danger to our daughters in the pres ent time is the neglect of domestic education. Not only to themselves, but to husbands, families, and the community at large, does the evil extend. By far the greatest amount of happiness in civilized life is found in the domestic relations, and most of those depend on the domestic culture and habits of the wife and mother. Let our daughters be intelled tually educated as highly as possible; let their moral and social nature receive the highest graces of vigor and refinement; but along with these, let the domes tic virtues find a prominent place.

We cannot say much about our daughters being hereafter wives and mothers, but we ought to think much of it, and give the thought prominence for their education. Good wives they cannot be, at least for men of intelligence, without mental culture; good mothers they certainly cannot be without it; and more than this, they cannot be such wives as wash, sweep, cook, set table, and do everything appertaining to the order, neatness, economy and happiness of the household. All this they can learn as well as not, and better than not. It need not interfere in the least with their intellectual education, nor with the highest degree of refinement. On the contrary, it would greatly contribute thereto. Only let that time which is worse than wasted in idleness, sauntering and gossip, frivolous reading, and various modern female dissipations which kill time and health, be devoted to domestic duties and education, and our daughters would soon be all that the highest interests of society demand. A benign, elevating influence would go forth through all the families of the land. Health and happiness would now sparkle in many a lustreless eye, the bloom would return to beautify many a faded cheek, and doctor's bills would give way to bills of wholesome fare.—Arthur's Magazine.

THE AFFECTIONS THE FOOD OF LIFE.-The affections are the true food of life. They underlie all conduct. From them conduct departs, and to them it returns. To many, life is absolute famine without love, and a perpetual feast with it. There be some who, if they are not loved, and they have no liberty of loving, though you place them never so high. though you surround them with every element touching their vanity, walk sepulchral. No mat- tion. ter what they have, they are not fed unless they are fed inwardly. They were made to feed at the heart, and not through any other part of them. And there are many that are full, and strong, and happy when feeding upon love, who, when that is taken away, are utterly broken down and good for nothing; are like one that is starving to death. With such persons, while the heart is filled, the house is like a palace upon which the sun-light rests by day and whose glancing windows make artificial day at night.—Beecher.

ENGLISH GIRLS.—The English girl spends more than one-half of her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttle-cockand all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is large, her muscular system in better subordination, her strength more enduring and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

Choice Miscellang.

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

BY JENNY A. STONE.

SAB and lonely I've been sitting All this dreary autumn day, Listening to the clock's dull ticking While my heart is far away, Where the bright Potomac's waters Glide between the emerald shores, And the sun its mellow radiance On an armed legion pours.

When I close my eyes and listen. I can hear the bugle's call, And the tramp of thousands marching While the stars float over all. I can hear the battle's thunder Rising to the vaulted heaven, And I think how souls are parting Unanointed, unforgiven.

Then the music changes, changes To the solemn dirge of death For the brave who fought for freedom Nobly to their latest breath And I know, though war's red lightnings Still around him flash and leap, He I love is laid to slumber, O, how dreamless and how deep

Can I bless the bitter conflict That has snatched my hope away? Net, oh, mighty Gop of battles. Be my country's hope and stay. Let me live to see her banner Free from every stain unrolled, With the heritage of Freedom Sheltered 'neath its starry folds. Hadley, Mich., 1862.

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

Was labor divinely imposed on man as a curse That it was has been extensively believed. But where is the authority or evidence for such a belief? The third chapter of Genesis records that God said to ADAM: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return into the ground." Was this information, given to ADAM of the manner in which he should gain subsistence after leaving the garden of Eden, a curse! Let us examine. Before ADAM and Eve sinned, Adam was put in an extensive garden, "planted eastward in Eden," which contained "every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food,"-fruit and ornamental trees-"to dress it and to keep it." Afterwards Eve was given him for an help-meet. Now as there was no sewing required in their housekeeping, and no account given us of any culinary vegetables, and consequently no cooking, I infer that the help needed by ADAM was for the purpose of dressing and keeping the garden. To dress and keep such a garden, all will concede required labor; and, unless an angel came occasionally to assist them, I can hardly see how two persons could accomplish so much. Labor undoubtedly was required of them before they sinned, and if in the climate of Eden, which, no doubt, was favorable to horticulture, and therefore warm, their faces did not sweat, that must have been a peculiarity of their constitutions, changed when they were exiled from the garden. If, therefore, there is any curse in the passage quoted, it resides in the sweat, and not in the labor. We know, however, that those who sweat in warm weather, enjoy labor better than those who do not. I conclude, therefore, that neither in the labor, nor in the sweat, is any curse to be found. Solomon thought as I do, vide many passages in Proverbs: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise: which, having no guide, overseer or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest."-6: 8. "The soul of the diligent shall be made fat."-13:4. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand, before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.-22:29. And in Ecclesiastes: "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much: but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep."-5:12. Does a fruitful in blessings; and labor may be itself, if properly associated, a well spring of enjoyment. Great mischief, and many curses, have arisen in this world from separating its inhabitants into two classes, one of which shall labor in order that the other class may partake of the fruits of that labor, not enjoy them, for the fruits of labor can only be enjoyed by those who first labor to obtain them. The feudal system is one instance in illustration, the negro slavery of our own country another. Yet grinding and damaging as they both were, and are, who

had sweet sleep and the other not. Mental labor, and muscular labor, when properly associated, make the best men and women, whether we have an eve to health, wealth, wisdom, or virtue. So true is this that when parents, under this healthy association, acquire wealth, and their offspring make the vain attempt to enjoy it in idleness, the result is disease and decay. Too many of our boarding school farmers' daughters have not strength to turn a cheese, or lift a large pan of milk, or churn a bowl full of butter-have one shoulder higher than the other, curved spines and blanched cheeks. Boys do not so readily become victims, because the habits of society give to them more exercise in the open air, and naturally they are more rugged in constitu-

does not know that many a peasant, and many a

slave, has been happier than his master,-that one

Labor a curse! Oh, then, where may we look for PETER HATHAWAY. a blessing? Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, 1862.

How HEALTH BRIGHTENS THINGS .- God has so knit the mind and body together, that they act and re-act upon each other. Who has not felt that the state of health gives a coloring to everything that happens to him? One man, whose health is depressed, sees his own fireside, that used to burn so cheerily, only covered with gloom and sadness. Another, of a bright and joyous mind, in the full vigor of health, will go forth, and the very desert to that man's eyes will rejoice, and the very wilderness to his view will blossom as the rose, and the saddest strains in nature will sound to him the most joyous and brilliant. A sufferer goes out and looks on nature, and its roses are all become thorns, its myrtles all look like briars, and Eden itself seems like a desert, and the sweetest minstrelsy of the grove and the forest sounds to him like a wild and wailing minor running through all the sounds of

MEN should be like wine - they should grow better as they grow older.

THE FLAG WE LOVE.

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, is his speech on the occasion of presenting a banner to the regiment of Senator Wilson, paid the following beautiful tribute to our National flag:

Sir, I must detain you no longer. I have said enough, and more than enough to manifest the spirit in which this flag is now committed to your charge. It is the National ensign, pure and simple; dearer to all our hearts at this moment, as we lift it to the gale, and see no other sign of hope upon the storm cloud, which rolls and rattles above it, save that which is reflected from its own radiant hues; dearer, a thousand fold dearer to us all, than ever it was be fore, while gilded by the sunshine of prosperity, and playing with the zephyrs of peace. It will speak for itself, far more eloquently than I can speak for it.

Behold it! Listen to it! Every star has a tongue, every stripe is articulate. There is no language or speech where their voices are not heard. There's magic in the web of it. It has an answer for every question of duty. It has a solution for every doubt and every perplexity. It has a word of good cheen for every hour of gloom or of despondency.

Behold it! Listen to it! It speaks of earlier and of later struggles. It speaks of victories, and sometimes of reverses, on the sea and on the land. It speaks of patriots and heroes among the living and among the dead; and of him, the first and greatest of them all, around whose consecrated ashes this unnatural and abhorrent strife has so long been raging—"the abomination of desolation standing where it ought not." But before all, and above all other associations and memories - whether of glorious men, or glorious deeds, or glorious places -- its voice is ever of Union and liberty, of the Constitution and the laws.

Behold it! Listen to it! Let it tell the stery of its birth to these gallant volunteers, as they march beneath its folds by day, or repose beneath its sentinel stars by night. Let it recall to them the strange, eventful history of its rise and progress; let it rehearse to them the wondrous tale of its trials and triumphs, in peace as well as in war; and, whatever else may happen to it or to them, it, will never be surrendered to rebels, never be ignominiously struck to treason, nor ever be prostituted to any unworthy and unchristian purpose of revenge, depredation or rapine.

And may a merciful God cover the head of each one of its brave defenders in the hour of battle!

BOOKS FOR YOUTH AND AGE.

Ir one were to arrange the library of a man who had always been a reader, according to his growth in years, how very few books would be shifted from the child's shelves to the boy's, and thence to the man's; so rarely do our book companions grow up with us, so commonly do we outgrow them, and use them only as mementos of former days. Of the books which remain with us through more than one stage of life, there are very few which we enjoy in each of the stages. Books of adventure, for instance, keep their charm through childhood and early youth; but when our own period of adventure arrives, we find it so much more intense than our boyish dreams, that Robinson Crusoe and his fellows lose their charms; when we pass this stage and reach that of steady, quiet life, and especially when we enter that period where we sit under our own vine and fig-tree, these books regain their old charms, because they reflect former experience, and help us to live over our more impulsive years. So, too, fairy tales are inseparable from childhood, but in youth action finds its poetry in romance, and it is in the years of riper manhood that these tales recover their enchantment, because it is then that the spirit of childhood within us begins to re-assert itself. Childhood has no foreknowledge of the struggle of youth and the reflection of manhood; yet it accompanies each state, and finally regains its ascendency; not now, however, to be symbolized by the innocence of infancy, but by the white-robed figures with palms in their hands.-National Quarterly Review.

FORWARD, NOT BACKWARD,

It is not strange that men recoil from a plunge into the world's cold waters, and long to creep back into the bath from which they have suddenly risen. But that man or woman, having fully passed into the estate of man and woman, should desire to be come children again, is impossible. It is only the half-developed, the badly-developed, the imperfectly nurtured, the mean-spirited, and the demoralized, who look back to the innocence, the helplessness and the simple animal joy and content of childhood with genuine regret for their loss. I want no better evidence that a person's life is regarded by himself as a failure, than that furnished by his honest willingness to be restored to his childhood. When a man is ready to relinquish the power of his mature reason. his strength and skill for self-support, the independence of his will and life, his bosom companion and children, his interest in the stirring affairs of his time, his part in deciding the great questions which agitate his age and nation, his intelligent apprehension of the relations which exist between himself and his Maker, and his rational hope of immortality, if he have one - for the negative animal content and frivolous enjoyments of a child, he does not deserve the name of a man; he is a weak, unhealthy, broken-down creature, or a base poltroon.- Dr Holland.

"THE MEASURE OF THE STRENGTH" of a thing is the measure of the strength of the weakest part. To put it in simple phrase, the strength of your table is the strength of the weak leg, not that of the sound ones. Apply this rule to character, and at once many things are explained. We have all been perplexed at the numerous brilliant failures we have observed - men with talents so fine and promise so great accomplishing little or nothing in the life-battle; and we are puzzled daily at the learned, able men, whose judgments are all awry, and who founder in great seas of light. They are victims to this severe law of mental mechanics. which renders their strength of character only up to the level of their weaknesses - fatal "rifts within the lute" too often making "the music mute."-Exchange.

How sweet are the affections of kindness. How balmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside. Distrust and doubt darken not the luster of its purity; the cravings of interest and jealousy mar not the harmony of that scene. Parental kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold, if we can but turn to our own dear circle, and receive all that our heart claims. I we are turned to dust

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.] "IT IS BEAUTIFUL."

Last words of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

'IT is beautiful." The words were murmured with her laiest. faintest breath, For the life of that poet-woman was yielding up to Death; And the golden gates were opening unto her spirit's gaze,

And she saw the white-robed scraphs and heard the song of

praise. Unseen Angels downward came and took her soul away: Of that noble, gifted woman, there was left to us—the clay; And the very clouds seemed weeping for that desolated hearth; But the setting sun shone brightly as we gave her back to earth.

"It is beautiful" to live, as she lived, to bless mankind. Scattering gems of holy thought from her treasure-laden mind, Giving kindly words and actions the weary ones to cheer; To many o'er the wide earth her name will e'er be dear.

'It is beautiful" to die as she died with Angels near. And glimpses bright of Heaven dawning on her vision clear; Leaving earthly home with assurance of a better home or

With the knowledge of a well-spent life, "it is beautiful" to

die. Rome, N. Y., 1862.

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

We have read of Cain, how long he walked nightly on the heights that commanded a view of Eden, gazing on those fragrant, celestial bowers in which no human form might repose.—flowers whose aroma might gladden no human soul, "wasting their sweetness on the air around them,"-delicious, golden fruits that human lips might never taste, dropping, ungathered, on the ground. How the desire burned in his soul to enter and possess what he called his inheritance, regardless that it was forever forfeited, and that he was unworthy to set his foot on the holy ground. How he pressed nearer, night after night, ever wounding himself more deeply on the flaming sword of the Cherubim, till the bitterness of his pain made him go raging all the day.

So have I ever found it when looking for earthly happiness. It is as fair to look upon as the deserted garden. If we permit ourselves to gaze, it awakens in our soul just such a burning desire, and unconsciously pressing nearer and nearer to grasp the golden fruit, we find ourselves pierced through and through with the flaming sword.

Yet GoD is good. We are fallen, and Eden is forever lost; but he has sent his Son to redeem us. Jesus has come to raise us up, and make us meet once more to be called the sons of God. He has gone to prepare for us an inheritance, the beauty and glory of which far exceed that of the Eden lost. By faith we can look across the river and see this inheritance, and the desire that it awakens in us is holy and pleasing in the sight of God. No Cherub holds a flaming sword to pierce us as we press toward it, but the Spirit and the bride say, come; and whosoever will may eat of the fruit and drink of the water of life freely.

And this world belongs to our Gop. He has promised that all things shall work together for good to them that love Him, and it is our privilege to enjoy all the good things of this world, using them in such a way that they will help us on to God. Whatever earthly good thing we behold, we may say it belongs to our Father, and he will give us so much of it as will be for our good, for no good thing wilk He withhold. He spared not His Son, but delivered Him up for us, and we may trust Him with safety and thankfulness for all that we need by J. A. McMaster.

Murray, N. Y., 1862.

ACQUIRED BEAUTY BEST.

BEAUTY is an excellent gift of God; nor has the pen of the Holy Spirit forgotten to speak its praise; but it is virtuous and godly beauty alone which Scripture honors, expressly declaring on the other hand that "A fair woman, without discretion, is as a jewel of gold in a swine's snout." (Prov. xi., 22.) Many a pretty girl is like the flower called the imperial crown, which is admired, no doubt, for its showy appearance, but despised for its unpleasant odor. Were her mind as free from pride, selfishness, luxury, and levity, as her countenance from spots or wrinkles, and could she govern her inward inclinations as she does her external carriage, she would have none to match her. But who loves the caterpillar and such insects, however showy their appearance, and bright and variegated the colors that adorn them, seeing they injure and defile the trees and plants on which they settle? What the better is an apple for its rosy skin, if the maggots have penetrated and devoured its heart? What care I for the beautiful brown of the nut, if it be wormeaten, and fill the mouth with corruption? Even so, external beauty of person deserves no praise, unless matched with the inward beauty of virtue and holiness. It is, therefore, far better to acquire beauty than to be born with it. The best kind is that which does not wither at the touch of fever, like a flower, but lasts and endures on a bed of sickness, in old age, and even at death.—Gotthald.

As it is the sun that ripens, as it is the sun that gives color and flavor, as it is the sun that is required to do all things in the life of a plant, so, in the life of every man the power of God on the soul is indispensable to the development of the higher faculties, and their development in the highest forms.

LABOR is of noble birth; but prayer is the daughter of Heaven. Labor has a place near the throne, but prayer touches the golden sceptre. Labor, Martha like, is busy with much serving, but prayer sits with Mary at the feet of Jesus!

JOHN HOWARD, the philanthropist, is said never to have neglected family prayer, even though there was but one, and that one his domestic, to join in it; always declaring that where he had a tent, God should have an altar.

A good man, when dying, once said, "Formerly death appeared to me like a river, but now it has dwindled to a little rill; and my comforts, which were as a rill, have become as the broad and deep

Though we die, our prayers do not die with us -they outlive us; and those we leave behind us in the world may reap the benefit of them when

A DE LA SERVE

Kural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



" LONG, long was the night of her Wrong, but the Right, With the flashing of steel, like a day-spring, hath broken; And its dawn shows the van marching on to a man To die in the call which his country hath spoken; For that call now awakes

All the seas and the lakes, To catch the bright morn of her might as it breaks, And shout by the banner that Treason forsakes-' The Union—Now and Forever!'

ROCHESTER, N.Y., MARCH 1, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Capture of Roancke Island.

In our last issue we gave a brief sketch of this brilliant movement of the troops composing the "Burnside Expedition," and now present RURAL readers with a full account, made up from the special correspondence of the New York press. Comment is unnecessary-Northern soldiers are writing their own history with the bayonet:

DEPARTURE FROM HATTERAS INLET.

At hall past seven A. M., on the 5th, Flag Officer Goldsborough's vessel (the Philadelphia) moved forward, heading partly southward, and was followed by the other vessels of the naval squadron. After the naval squadron, came the transports and gunboats, carrying troops. The little propeller Picket, with General Burnside on board, was moving about in every direction and firing guns as signals of departure to the various brigades. But few changes had been made from the order of embarkation at Annapolis. Some of the ships of heavy draft were relieved of their troops, who were transferred to other ships of less draft to facilitate navigation of the sound.

The appearance of the fleet is very imposing. It consists in all of sixty-five vessels of all classes and characters. Each brigade forms three columns, headed by the flag ship of the brigade. The gunboats of the coast division occupy chiefly positions on the flanks, to be ready for a response to any demonstration from shore that we may hear. The aisles between the three columns of ships are unbroken through the whole length of the fleet, which extends almost two miles over the surface of the sound, except by the two or three small propellers whose duty consists in conveying orders in relation to the speed of some steamer that cannot be curbed down to the snail pace at which we are traveling-four miles an hour. This speed will bring us within ten miles of Roanoke Island about sunset, when we will anchor for the night.

At sundown this evening the signal to come to anchor was displayed from the flag ship, and our anchors were dropped in about two fathoms of water, and within ten miles of the southern point of Roanoke Island, which, after to-morrow, must acknowledge allegiance to the Stars and Stripes. The marshes of Roanoke are within about seven miles of us to-night, and a sharp lookout is kept up by our gunboat flotilla.

At dawn to-morrow we move forward and expect in two hours to be at Roanoke Island. The precise point of attack is scarcely indicated yet, but will be determined by the presence of the enemy's batteries. Such craft as may appear with hostile intent will first be disposed of, and the batteries will next be attended to. The channel through which we pass is at some points so narrow that a musket can do execution on the opposite shore. At other points it approaches the shore very closely. At no point in the channel are our vessels at any time beyond easy range of batteries erected on the mainland.

WEIGHING ANCHOR AGAIN.

The signal to weigh anchor was hoisted at the mast head of the flag ship at eight o'clock this morning, (Feb. 6,) the weather being dark and the horizon filled with heavy clouds. The fleet was soon in motion. The gunboats are a considerable distance in advance of us. Our progress is slow and careful, as the water shoals considerably. A low point to the east of us has the remains of a lighthouse on it, but its warning eye is dimmed by the vandalism that characterizes every act of the Southern rebels. About north of us the southern extremity of Roanoke marshes looms through the rainy atmosphere by which we are now surrounded (11 A. M.) Our progress is entirely arrested by the storm for about a quarter of an hour, but there goes the clang of the bell to "start her." A mile or two further on we anchor for the night, the weather not permitting an attempt to pass through Roanoke Inlet without extreme danger. But to-morrow will decide whether spongyshored Carolina or sterile rocky-coasted New Eng-

land produces the better men. PROCEEDING TO THE BOMBARDMENT.

All our preparations having been made by ten o'clock of the 7th, the gunboats, under the lead of · the flag officer's ship, moved forward, and were soon inside the narrow passage leading into Croatan Sound, known as Roanoke Inlet. The mainland juts eastward, forming a point of marshy land at the southern extremity of Croatan Sound, which forms the only navigable water leading past Roanoke Island. A small marshy island forms the eastern boundary of the channel, while the western shore is a low marshy point. One of our gunboats grounded in passing through, but was soon got off. Following Commodore Goldsborough's squadron were the gunboats of the Coast Division, all of which passed through without interruption.

The S. R. Spaulding, with General Burnside on the transports were detained about two hours. The rebel gunboats could now be seen close in shore approach. This was about half-past ten o'clock. the rebels. The flag officer hoisted the signal | nature of this ground was increased by the pits | left of the battery, had passed the central column,

"This day our country expects that every man will do his duty." The effect of this on the "shell-backs" was electrical. They worked their guns with unflagging energy, determined that their country should have nothing to complain of, in relation to them. As our vessels came within shorter range the fire became more rapid, but the regular fire did not commence until noon, when the flag ship displayed the signal for close action.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

The number of the rebel gunboats visible in the early part of the engagement was seven; but as our vessels came into closer action they moved to the northward with the design of drawing our fleet after them so as to bring them under the guns of their batteries on the island. At twelve o'clock the engagement became general between the retreating gunboats of the rebels and our fleet, with an occa sional shot from a battery on shore. The firing was exceedingly brisk for some time, but the distance was evidently too long for destructive effect. The rebel gunboats kept up a steady fire in reply, and their shots could be seen skipping along the water among our vessels. Their fire was varied at times by the louder report of a 100-pound Parrott gun on board one of their vessels. The Sawyer gun on board the Fanny, which was captured by the rebels at Hatteras Inlet, was the most annoying in its effects, as the range is long and very accurate.

The fire from the fort indicated a weak force working the guns. Their shots, which were inaccurate and chiefly ricochet, were fired at considerable inter vals. The guns of the fort are evidently heavy, but not rifled. The rebel gunboats retire steadily before our fleet, and are now a considerable distance up the sound. A line of piles driven into the bottom across the principal channel obstructs the progress of our vessels in the direction of the retreating rebels, which occupy an inner channel under the guns of their battery, and our fleet now turn their attention to the fort, which keeps up a steady and rapid fire.

General Burnside, on board the Spaulding, has approached sufficiently near to have an excellent view of the bombardment, and is now pacing the deck with impatience at the delay in the arrival of the transport fleet. Our fleet of transports may now be seen crowding through the inlet. The sternwheel boat Cadet with the 51st New York, Colonel Ferrero, on board, has just come up abreast the Spaulding, and Colonel Ferrero is ordered to be in readiness to land his men, to which he responds, 'All ready, General."

PREPARATIONS TO LAND.

The fire from the battery having slackened, a small cove, known as Ashby's harbor, about two miles south of the battery, is indicated by General Burnside as the point at which the troops are to be landed. General B. instructed Lieut. Andrews to take a boat's crew, with ten soldiers, and pull toward the shore and examine the character of the water at the landing. The enterprise was not unattended with danger, as the sequel proved. After completing the soundings, Lieut. A. returned to the boat and shoved off, when about thirty men sprang up from the tall grass and discharged their muskets at the boat. One of the bullets passed near the lieutenant and took effect in the lower jaw of Chas. A. Vaill, of the 5th Rhode Island regiment, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound.

THE LANDING.

At four o'clock in the afternoon all the transport ships were within the inlet and clustered in rear of the bombarding fleet, at a safe distance. Their boats are being lowered and got ready with crew and coxswain, to pull ashore or be towed by a steamer. The stern-wheeled Cadet, with the 51st New York volunteers crowded on her decks, approached the shore gradually. The Patuxent, with the 21st Massachusetts on board and boats at her stern, next passed. The Pilot Boy, loaded on every available spot with the 25th Massachusetts, and towing a string of twenty boats, also full to their gunwales, passed along with Lieut. Andrews on board to pilot her into the water he had sounded.

At five o'clock the first body of troops was landed from the Pilot Boy and her small boats, consisting of the 25th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. The landing of the troops was unobstructed for a good reason. A body of rebels were discovered by the glare of their bayonets over the underbrush, and a shrapnel shell from the Delaware and Picket soon sent them scampering into the woods. The landing of our troops was in itself a brilliant operation. Before eleven o'clock the bivouac fires of our regiments lighted up the shore and the woods the distance of a mile.

A slight advance was made by the 21st Massachusetts soon after landing. They proceeded along a road leading diagonally across the island, and when about a quarter of a mile from the shere they fell in with a party of the pickets of the enemy.

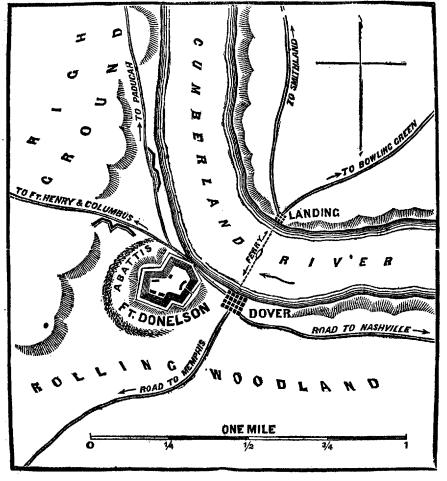
On the morning of the 9th, a few shots were exchanged between our gunboats and the battery. This, however, ceased after about fifteen minutes' firing, and was not renewed during the day. The rebel gunboats were not seen after the fight of the 7th, having gone up the sound in the night.

THE DECISIVE CONFLICT.

A brilliant but bloody fight of two hours' duration has put us in possession of Roanoke Island, with the forts on the mainland destroyed and abandoned by the enemy. The plan of attack consisted of a central attacking column, led by Brigadier-General Foster; a left flanking column to attack the right of the enemy's work, under Brigadier-General Reno, and right flank column to attack the left of the enemy's position, under the command of Brigadier-General Parke.

The approach to the enemy's position was through swampy wood, with a dense undergrowth, rendering it almost impenetrable. An ordinary cart road leading through this wood from the shore to the field work, a distance of about a mile, was the only mode of communication. The woods in front of the battery had been cut down a distance of three hundred yards, forming an open space to be played on by the rebel guns, about two hundred feet wide. The woods immediately in rear of the work were also cut down to permit the manœuvering of their

The pattery consisted of an earth work with three faces covering the open space before and the woods board, next passed through, but the remainder of at each side of the open space, but with a general direction of fire to the front. The guns were mounted in embrasure. In front of the work is a evidently under the guns of batteries on shore. As ditch eight feet wide and about three feet deep, our fleet passed into the sound a signal was fired and filled with water. This earth work is about from one of the rebel gunboats to announce our thirty-five yards wide, and was erected across the road by which our men must advance. The ground At half past eleven the first gun from our vessels in front of the work is a deep marsh, on which the was fired from the flag ship, and was replied to by trees which were felled still lie. The difficult



MAP OF FORT DONELSON.

from which the turf and earth for the field work had been taken. Branches were strevn over the front of the work, making it difficult to discover it from the wood in front. The defending force consisted of about three hundred men within the breastwork, and about three thousand as a reserve, and deployed as skirmishers on the left of the battery. The rebels relied chiefly for the defence of heir flanks on the almost impenetrable nature of the wood on each

Our army advanced from the livouac ground of the night previous, where they had spent the night with nothing but thin overcoas to protect them from a cold driving rain. They had left their knapsacks and blankets on the transports, each man carrying nothing but his haversack, with three days' provisions, and his cartridge-box with forty rounds of ball cartridge. The order o advance was as follows:-The center, under Gmeral Foster, was composed of the 25th Massachisetts, Col. Upton; 23d Massachusetts, Col. Kurtz; 7th Massachusetts, Col. Lee; and the 10th Connecicut, Col. Russell, moved forward about eight o'clok. They were followed by the second column, unter Gen. Reno; consisting of the 21st Massachusetts, Lt-Col. Maggi; the 51st New York, (Shepard Rifles) Col. Ferrero; 9th New Jersey, Lt.-Col. ; and the 51st Pennsylvania, Col. Hartraaf. The third column, led by Gen. Parke, was formed of the 4th Rhode Island, Col. Rodman; 1st battalion, 5th Rhode Island, Maj. Wright; and 9th New York, Col Hawkins.

As the 25th Massachusetts, at the head of the first column, advanced up the road, the 23d and 27th were thrown out on the right and left flank to prevent a flank movement from the enemy. They soon encountered strong bodies of the rebel skirmishers when a sharp fire was opened. The progress of our men was marked by these encounters until they reached the open space in front of the enemy's battery, when the skirmishers were called in and preparations for an advance in column made. The right and left attacking columns commenced the movement through the woods to gain their respective positions, in doing which the right under General Parke came under the enemy's fire. The 4th Rhode Island returned the fire with energy.

A battery of six 12-pounder boat howitzers from the vessels of the navy headed the advancing column in the center. The battery was commanded by Midshipman Benjamin H. Porter, of New York, detailed from the frigate Roanoke. The guns were placed in position at a curve of the road, from which they commanded the enemy's battery. They opened fire and kept it up briskly until their ammunition gave out. The battery suffered severely in the fight, and at one time was too short-handed to be worked effectively.

An advanced positon was taken by the 25th Massachusetts and maintained under a terrible fire from the enemy's battery, until the forty rounds of ball cartridge distributed to the men were exhausted, when they were relieved by the 10th Connecticut. The Connecticut men maintained this position with the fortitude of veteran troops.

The movements of our flank columns of attack had not yet attracted the attention of the enemy. After their most advanced skirmishers had been driven in by our men, another party was thrown out to turn the flank of our center column. This movement was intercepted by the 23d and 27th Massachusetts regiments, and a sharp encounter between their skirmishers and three companies of the 2d battalion of Wise's Legion, resulted in the repulse of the Virginians, with the loss of Captain O. Jennings Wise, mortally wounded, Captain Robert Coles killed, and several officers slightly wounded.

The engagement was now at the fiercest, the constant rattle of musketry, varied only when a volley was discharged, was perfectly deafening. The lull in the storm was filled up by the roar of our battery and that of the enemy, which sent charge after charge of grape shot and shrapnel among our soldiers. No sign of flinching was visible in our ranks. The wounded from the field that were borne to the rear by their comrades, in their arms or on litters, passed our advancing regiments with a smile, and as much of a cheer as their faintness would permit them to give, and never without an encouraging word if they were not too much exhausted to speak.

At each flash of the enemy's cannon, our men were ordered to crouch down in order to avoid the flying missiles. The difficulty in executing such a movement was very great. Our men stood, in many instances, in water and mud to their hips, and to move in any direction required a scramble over a fallen tree, with jagged and torn branches to annoy and impede. The bodies of the dead and wounded, when they first fell, were in most instances covered with water, especially when they fell into the pits with which the field is cut up.

The column under Gen. Parke, sent to attack the

when a charge by the 9th New York, (Hawkins Zouaves,) was ordered. Major Kimball at once headed the storming party, calling to his men to follow him and they would win the battery. As the Zouaves neared the battery, Gen. Reno's column, headed by the 21st Massachusetts and the 51st New York, appeared in the woods advancing on the enemy's right. Their bullets were already dropping the men inside the battery. The rebels soon found their great reliance on the impenetrability of the woods on the left was a mistake; and without waiting for the near approach of our men, they abandoned the work in the most precipitate manner, leaving a wounded captain inside the work. They cast off knapsacks, haversacks, and overcoats, and whatever else tended to retard their flight. Three companies of the 51st New York (Lt.-Col. Porter) were the first to enter the battery, where they planted the Stars and Stripes. They were soon followed by the 21st Massachusetts, when Lt-Colonel Maggi planted the white flag of Massachusetts on the work. Hawkins' Zouaves next came dashing over the ditch and up the side to find the work in possession of their friends.

The 21st Massachusetts, the 51st New York, and the 9th New York, proceeded along the line of retreat of the rebels in pursuit. The 51st New York and the 9th New York pursued the road leading to the east side of the island, where they supposed the rebels would endeavor to embark for Nag's Head. On reaching the shore several boats were seen being towed away by a steamer, while two were just putting off from shore. Our men commanded them to return, but as they did not obey they fired on the rebels. This had the desired effect; the boats immediately put about and the men came ashore. The boats contained twenty-five or thirty prisoners, among them several wounded men.

The 21st Massachusetts advanced in the direction of a large camp of rebels, which they were told was situated to the northward of the battery. A company was sent forward in skirmishing order, who came on a few companies of the rebel force. The rebels fired, without effect, when our men returned the fire. The rebels retired, and our men steadily advanced. They were soon met by a rebel officer bearing a white flag, asking to see the officer in command. An officer was sent to bring him to General Reno, who was advancing with the other regiments. The officer was one of the 31st North Carolina regiment, who came to make terms. The only terms granted were an unconditional surrender. The 2d brigade, with Gen. Reno at the head, marched into the camp of the 31st North Carolina, when the officers delivered up their swords and the men threw down their loaded muskets.

Half an hour after the battery was taken, General Foster moved forward with the 1st brigade, at the head of which the 24th Massachusetts marched, as they were fresh, having been landed just as the Zouaves charged the battery. As our troops approached the second camp of the rebels they were met by Lt-Col. Poore, who asked what terms of surrender would be granted. Gen. Foster replied their surrender must be unconditional. The officer then asked what time would be granted them to consider the terms. Gen. Foster replied, "While you are going back to your camp to convey the terms and returning." The Lt.-Colonel departed, and Gen. Foster remained fifteen minutes waiting for his return, when he ordered an advance. They had not proceeded more than one hundred yards when Colonel Poore again met them with the answer that the terms were accepted. Gen. Foster then marched his brigade into the camp of the rebels, when Col. Shaw, the commander of the entire post, delivered up his sword, saying, "I give up my sword and surrender to you five thousand men." He thought he had that number; but some were on the mainland, having escaped, and others were re-enforcements which he expected, but had not arrived in time to be surrendered.

The forces surrendered number about three thousand men. The post includes the whole of Roanoke Island, with batteries mounting over thirty guns, and Fort Forest on the mainland, mounting eight or ten guns. Two large encampments commenced in August by the 3d Georgia regiment, and completed by the rebels now our prisoners, were also surrendered. The camp is composed of wooden quarters for from four to five thousand men, comfortably constructed, and shingled over, and in excellent condition.

About six thousand of our soldiers are encamped in these buildings, with the rebel prisoners, who were assigned quarters and a guard placed over them. The batteries along shore were abandoned by their garrisons as soon as the knowledge of the capture of the field works by our men reached them. They joined the main body and were surrendered with the others.

Our victory was complete. Not one circumstance of the different vessels to come on board for con-

transpired to detract from the success of the enterprise. We met them in their stronghold, drove them out, took them prisoners with all their arms, ammunition, stores, and equipage. Our loss, compared with the result, is trifling. We have lost brave men, but they died with the sounds of victory ringing in their ears, the highest ambition of the true soldier. Friends will mourn their loss; but the pang is softened by the consciousness that they died to some effect. No disastrous rout adds bitterness to their sorrow. On the contrary, the light of a brilliant and unqualified victory forms a halo around their bloody couches, causing the hearts of mothers, wives, and sisters to rejoice, though their eyes may he suffused with tears.

Fort Donelson-The First Day's Fight.

Up to present date (Friday, Feb. 21st,) we have received the details of only the first day's conflict at Fort Donelson. The fight was then almost totally confined to the gun-boats under Com. Foote, and we condense the description furnished to the Cincinnati Gazette by its reporter. The subject will be resumed in our next.

FLAG SHIP ST. LOUIS-GOING ON BOARD.

At eight o'clock, just one hour after receiving the first intimation that I could get an opportunity to accompany the expedition, I charged at the point of the carpet sack down to the Government wharf, at which "the Commodore's tug" lay moored. number of men were busy loading the tug with powder and shell for the St. Louis-the flag shipwhich lay up the river about two miles. A very short time elapsed, when it was announced that all was ready, and the signal being given, the little vessel headed up the Ohio, and with great panting and puffing made her way against a strong current at a slow rate of speed. While going up, one of the men belonging to the crew of the St. Louis, an old salt who had seen very active service in the Crimean war, after glancing at the pile of grape and shell which lay on the deck of the tug, said very "dryly," Well, if some of them things don't get foul of Fort Donelson, I'm very much mistaken." Two of his comrades who had been in the Fort Henry fight, oined in, "We'll make 'em tell this time, sure."

The St. Louis won laurels in the Fort Henry attack. She was in the thickest of that well-fought battle, taking the lead about thirty yards, and keeping her bow hard upon the fort all the time. Several of the enemy's shots struck her, but she sustained no serious injury.

UNDER WAY.

The powder and shell were soon transferred from the deck of the tug to the magazine of the St. Louis, and then the flag ship of the flotilla awaited only the arrival of Commodore Foote to be in readiness for starting. At a few minutes past nine o'clock, the shrill whistle of the tug announced its approach, with the flag officer on board, and at a quarter of an hour afterward, we were under way up the Ohio.

AT PADUCAH.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, M. We have just reached Paducah, Ky., fourteen hours from Cairo. At an early hour this morning we passed the gunboats Lexington and Conestoga, bound for Cairo. They have just returned from the Tennessee river expedition, which Capt. Phelps so nobly commanded. The Lexington was materially damaged by an accident before she had gone far, and was going to Cairo for repairs. Com. Footo hailed both vessels, and ordered the Conestoga to turn round and accompany us. Our fleet now consists of the St. Louis, the Pittsburg, the Louisville, and the Conestoga. The Taylor is at this place and will accompany us from here-making in all five vessels. Only the three first named, however, can do any very effective fighting, as the two latter are not iron clad, and will not, therefore, get within convenient range of the rebel fort.

THE FIRST OF THE FIGHT. THURSDAY EVENING-7 o'clock.

The fleet left Paducah at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Conestoga towing a barge loaded with coal for the use of steamboats. A number of transports started with us, carrying sixthousand troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, designed for the re-enforcement of Gen. Grant.

Nothing occurred worthy of note until three o'clock this afternoon, when we met the steamer Alps on her way down from Fort Donelson. We were then near Canton, on the Cumberland river, about 35 miles from the rebel fort. The Alps was sent by Gen. Grant to tow the transports. As she passed us we hailed her, and an officer told us, in reference to our questions, that the fight had commenced, and was in progress when he (the officer)

In order to expedite our arrival at the scene of action, the Alps was signaled to tow the St. Louis and the Louisville. She came alongside, and from one of her officers we learned that at 11 o'clock yesterday the gunboat Carondelet, by order of General Grant, approached the fort and fired eight shots, but met no response. She then dropped about four miles down the river and anchored until this morning. At five minutes past nine she advanced within a mile of the fort and fired three shots. The fort opened a brisk cannonading, and kept it up for more than two hours. The Carondelet kept her bow hard on the fort, not presenting a single broadside to the enemy. She fired one hundred and thirty-eight shots in ninety-five minutes. At the end of this time a 128-pound ball from the fort entered her portbow and struck a portion of her machinery. Six men were slightly wounded by the splinters which flew from the ship's timbers. To ascertain the amount of damage sustained, the Carondelet retired beyond the enemy's range. In the afternoon she renewed the attack.

We are now within thirteen miles of the fort. The discharge of cannon has been heard at interyals for about two hours. The weather is very bad -a cold sleet falling heavily.

CONTINUATION OF THE CONFLICT.

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 14th. At eleven o'clock last night, we arrived within two miles of the fort. Here we found the Carondelet at anchor. She had been engaging the enemy during the afternoon, at a distance of a mile, had fired about two hundred shots, and retired without receiving any damage. By six o'clock this morning, sixteen transports had arrived from St. Louis, Cairo, and Cincinnati, carrying, in all about 10,000 troops, cavalry, artillery and infantry.

At 9 o'clock this morning General Grant came on board our vessel, and had a conference with Commodore Foote. Between the two Commanders it was agreed that the gunboats and land forces should make a simultaneous attack-the ball to be opened from the river.

At about noon the flag ship signaled the captains

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

sultation. At a quarter to two o'clock a signal was hoisted from the St. Louis, for the fleet to start, and in a few moments we were under way. We formed the line of battle after we had got about a quarter of a mile further up the river. The flag-ship took the extreme right, with the Louisville, Pittsburg and Carondelet at the left, four abreast; the Conesroga and Tyler, not being iron clad, remained in the rear about a quarter of a mile. The fleet proceeded at a good rate of speed, until, at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, we reached the terminus of a long range of woods to the right, and came in sight of the fort.

FORT DONELSON.

This fort takes its name from the Andrew Jackson Donelson family, of Tennessee. Its construction was commenced in May last. No better position for defence could have been selected at any point on the Cumberland as yet passed by us. It is on a fine slope a hundred and fifty feet high, in a very slight bend, on the right hand side of the Cumberland, lor miles from the mouth of the river, and nearly 200 from Cairo. It mounts 16 guns. There are three batteries—the first about twenty feet above the water, consisting of six guns, 32 and 64-pounders; the second about equal in strength, located about 60 feet above this, and the third on the summit of the hill, mounting four 128-pounders. The trenches in the vioinity of each battery are unusually deep. The earth works are not less than six feet thick, braced by heavy logs. The rebel camp is behind the hill, and cannot be reached from the gunboats by shot or shell. Altogether, Fort Donelson is perhaps the best military work on the Southern rivers. This fort takes its name from the Andrew Jackson

THE FIRING.

At twenty-two minutes to three the first shot was At twenty-two minutes to three the first snot was fired by the rebels from the water battery. We were then a mile and a half distant from the fort. The ball struck the water about one hundred yards ahead of us. Two minutes later another ball, a 64-pounder, from the same battery, was fired at us, but dropped ahead, about one hundred and fifty but dropped ahead, about one hundred and fifty but dropped ahead, about one hundred the St Louis yards. At seven minutes to three the St. Louis opened the battle for our fleet, by the discharge of her eight-inch shell gun. The shot fell into the water, within a few yards of the lowest battery of the tort. Our fleet fired slowly at first, but with good effect—a great number of our shells bursting within the enemy's fortifications. We advanced on within the enemy's fortifications. We advanced on the fort slowly, but steadily—the four gunboats maintaining their line of battle admirably.

maintaining their line of battle admirably.

At a quarter past three the firing increased in rapidity on both sides. Shell after shell was sent from our boat, at intervals of less than five seconds. The enemy's fire had by this time become terrific. They were using 32-pound ball principally, and firing more frequently than we, and with great accuracy. Our fleet used twelve guns, each iron-clad boat working its three bow pieces.

About three-quarters of an hour after the commencement of the engagement, the boats had steamed within three hundred yards of the fort, and the hottest of the battle took place. Our gunners had by this time got the range of the rebel batteries much better than at first, and their shot and shell were made to fall within the breastworks and entrenchments with great effect. The water-battery entrenchments with great effect. The water-battery was silenced, and the guns deserted by the enemy. From the decks of the gunboats the rebel soldiers could be seen running up the hill to seek shelter in the entrenchments of the upper batteries. At half-nest three a shell from one of our bests struck the past three a shell from one of our boats struck the rebel flag-staff, breaking it off close to the ground. An officer of the fort immediately ran out and erected it near its former site.

ALL THE FLAGS CUT DOWN.

Scarcely had the rebel ensign been displaced, when a 32-pound ball struck the flag-staff of the St. Louis, carrying it away close to the ship's deck. It had no sooner fallen than one of our brave men jumped before the mouth of a cannon just about to be fired, and seizing the spar, placed it in an upright position, and coolly remained a mark for the enemy while he secured it to the ship's deck with a rope. A few moments after this the flag-staff of the Louisville was carried off; that of the Carondelet went next, and that of the Pittsburg followed soon after.

DAMAGES TO THE BOATS.

As we neared the fort, the enemy commenced pouring "plunging shot" into us with great rapidity. Their guns were well pointed, and did great execution. A 32-pound ball struck the pilot-house of our vessel, piercing the inch and a half iron and the fifteen inch oak. In striking the iron plate it was broken. A number of large fragments scattered within the pilot-house, mortally wounding one of the pilots, F. A. Riley, of Cincinnati, striking the flagofficer, Commodore Foote, in the ankle, and slightly injuring two other men. Immediately after this, a shot entered our deck in the starboard side, and passing through it glanced downward to the shell-room, striking the ship's cook, Charles W. Baker, of Philadelphia, in the head, literally tearing the skull off. Several heavy balls now glanced over the pilot-house, piercing the chimneys, and carrying away the chimney guys. These were followed by a couple of shots which struck our vessel just above water-mark.

enemy, ordered her to drop down slowly. The other boats we found were suffering quite as severely as the flag-ship.

One of the guns of the Carondelet bursted during

the latter part of the engagement; the tiller-ropes of the Louisville were cut away, rendering it almost impossible to steer correctly; the Pittsburg received a number of shots below water-mark, caus received a number of snots below water-mark, causing her to leak rapidly. These two latter accidents happened almost simultaneously with the injury to the flag-ship, rendering a withdrawal absolutely necessary. The order was then given for the entire fleet to drop beyond the range of the fort.

Though feeling that the condition of our boats demanded this movement, it was with great reluctance that the Commodore reconciled himself to it. The enemy had almost ceased firing, having been m the lower forts, and compelled to seek refuge behind guns that bore but poorly upon us. Quick, however, to notice our disabled condition, we had no sconer commenced to retire than they

we had no sooner commenced to retire than they again ran to the lower batteries, and opened a brisk and effective fire. The first of these shots entered the port-bow of the Carondelet, cutting off two men's heads, and wounding two other men.

The boats retired slowly to the point whence they started for the scene of action, about two miles from the fort. The fire of the enemy kept pouring in upon us from thirteen guns, while our position in the river prevented us from using more than half that number. As we floated slowly down the current, the repels took courage and boldly sallied that number. As we floated slowly down the current, the rebels took courage and boldly sallied forth from their entrenchments. Hitherto the entire space within the fort appeared one sheet of untrodden snow; but five minutes did not clapse, after the stoppage of our engines, when the whole scene was changed, as if a whirlwind had swept over the hill and removed nearly every trace of the storm of Thursday — the enemy's forces, wild with enthusiasm, had rushed down to the lower batteries in such numbers.

such numbers. The battle lasted one hour and seventeen min utes. The last shot was fired by the St. Louis, It fell within a few feet of the river battery, causing earth and water to fly into the fort. At this, about a hundred started as if to run up the hill; they soon found, however, that we had withdrawn, and returned it open a effected fire purpose with blad turned to open an effectual fire upon our disabled

It took us about half an hour for our fleet to retire beyond the range of the guns. The withdrawal was managed with great skill. The St. Louis was struck Carondelet 54, and the Louisville about 40. The enemy fired about 500 shots. Our fleet fired a little more than 300, about 75 of which were eight-inch

COM. FOOTE AND THE OFFICERS.

The Commodore's demeanor during the engage ment is the subject of admiration on the part of every man in the fleet. His countenance was as placid and his voice as mild in the heat of the action as if he were engaged in a social conversation. He stood in the pilot-house for a long time, watching the effect of every shot from our ships. When he

THE RIVER OF

commended the deliberate aim of the marksman, by a message through his speaking-tube. When the balls fell short, he expressed his dissatisfaction in such words as "a little further, man; you are falling too short." During a part of the action he was on the gun-deck, superintending the care of the wounded. The Captain of the St. Louis displayed great courage and coolness also; too much commendation cannot be bestowed on him. The same may be said of every captain in the fleet.

KILLED AND WOUNDED: Killed. Wounded

Two of the wounded having since died, changes the above to 11 killed and 43 wounded.

MOVEMENT OF THE LAND FORCES

Wednesday was quietly consumed in moving from Fort Henry, and getting into position before the rebels, a mile and a half from the Cumberland and the Fort against which we were moving.

Most of Gen. McClernand's division had crossed

the slough of despond, which encircles Fort Henry, in the forencon, and in the afternoon Gen. Smith's division began their transit across the river at a seasonable hour, and by nine o'clock the entire army, about 18,000 strong, were on the move to the

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT.

The army being well started, Gen. Grant and staff left their headquarters, on the steamer Uncle Sam, about ten o'clock, and followed rapidly after a division which had taken the ridge, or more southerly route. The roads, after once getting beyond the low grounds in the immediate vicinity of the fort, were admirable.

FROM FORT HENRY TO THE ENEMY.

The route for the most part led along the high land of the ridges, through a densely wooded country. with signs of a human habitation, or even cultivation, but rarely visible. I might here state that all of the section between Forts Henry and Donelson is of this character—a mere succession of hills and valleys, thickly wooded with oak and "second growth," and with here and there a cluster of pine groves, whose evergreens contrasted prettily with the barren vegetation surrounding. The ridges vary from one hundred to three hundred feet in height. Through most of the valleys are pure streams of water, which, as they approach the Tennessee and Cumberland, to which they are tributaries, gradually assume, on account of the backtaries, gradually assume, on account of the back-water from them, the magnitude of large streams, which in no small degree annoyed our Generals in the manœuvering of their commands.

THE ENEMY.

Receiving information that the enemy had been seen on the ridge in front of us, General Grant immediately ordered the hills to be occupied by our forces, moving in line of battle order. It was finely forces, moving in line of battle order. It was finely executed—the men pushing forward with even front through the brush, over brooks and fences, until the desired point had been reached. In the meantime, when this order was being carried out, sharp musketry firing was heard up the hill over which the road led, and occupied by Gen. Oglesby's Brigade. It was but brief, however, and upon going forward*it was ascertained that a small advance force of the enemy had been met by the 8th Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. Frank Rhodes, and after a slight skirmish, driven back with the loss of a few killed and wounded on their side, and four wounded of the 8th. the 8th.

the 8th.

The 8th, 30th, and 31st Illinois were drawn up on the road in line of battle, and in the front Capt. Schwartz had got a couple of his guns in position, ready for any emergency. Gen. Grant here gave orders for a still further advance to the next ridge to the north and left of us, and then returned to further the advance of the brigades behind. Retrograding to the open field, Gen. Smith was met, who stated that his division was close behind, and would soon be up to support any advance which might be made.

A CAMP OF THE ENEMY DISCOVERED.

After considerable scouring of the woods to the north, it was discovered that what rebels were to be seen were on the road to the front of us. Our advance soon after discovered their encampment on a barren hillside, directly in front of us, and on the main road leading to the Cumberland. A further movement on the part of Gen. Oglesby's division discovered more forces posted on a high ridge leading west of this encampment, and as our regiments swept around from their respective positions on the road to the right and left, and gradually coming round with a face to the north, there we were face to face with the enemy. The encampment of the enemy very naturally was the chief point of attraction, and toward it, having got his troops in proper position, Gen. Grant first directed his attention.

But few troops were visible about it, and at first it was difficult to ascertain where the rebel forces

water-mark.

It was now discovered that the wheel had been injured by the shot which had killed the pilot. Two of the spokes were broken, and the vessel did not respond well to her helm. An attempt was made to steer her by the relieving tackle, but it was found that the current was too strong. The Commodore, fearing lest the ship should turn a broadside to the enemy, ordered her to drop down slowly. The posted on the ridge to the west of the camp, it would have seemed their chivalry had repeated their Fort Henry achievement, and had decamped on our approach. Thus were matters at half-past three o'clock P. M., when Oglesby's brigade, which occurried the read on the hill three o'clock P. M., when Oglesby's brigade, which occupied the road on the hill, were ordered to advance. They filed down the hill, anticipating an immediate opening of the fight, with a determination and confidence most inspiring. Some were still smoking their pipes with easy nonchalance, while all went forward with a spirit and will which well foreshadowed the gallant deeds subsequently performed by them. The 18th, 8th and 30th reaching the bottom of the hill, filed out into an open field to the left, and formed in line of battle. Other regiments went on the ridge still further to the west. Then it was ascertained that we were at the rear of the fort, outside of their redoubt and breastworks the fort, outside of their redoubt and breastworks. the fort, outside or their redount and preasuworks, extending on either side on the summits of the ridges to the right and left of us. By this time the day was nearly at an end. Our heavier artillery was not yet in position, and the General concluded that it was advisable to make no assault upon them that night. So, giving orders for placing the artillery in proper position, and providing against their retreat, he quietly awaited the approaching dawn.

> [When the first side of present issue was sent to press, details of the capture of Fort Donelson were received very slowly, and we supposed that our paper would be completed before the finale of the account would come to hand. Having obtained the whole report, however, and knowing the anxiety with which a complete record would be looked for by our readers, we give it entire, although to the exclusion of other matters.- Eps. 7

OPERATIONS OF THURSDAY.

Thursday opened as clear and serene as the day before it. Upon the first coming of the dawn our skirmishers had descended into the valley, and our skirminers and descended into the valley, and our artillery, posted on the hills, had opened an experimental fire, which being occasionally returned by the enemy, gave us some information in regard to the position of their batteries. The night before we were in possession of but little information in regard were in possession of but little information in regard to the character of their fortifications, and although it was generally supposed we were in front of some rather formidable works, I do not think even our rather formidable works, I do not think even our Generals were prepared for the disclosures which the operations of the morning had made known to them. Instead of an outer work to temporarily impede our approach, it was soon ascertained that we were directly in front of the rear of the fort itself. These works begin on the Cumberland, at the southerly side of Dover, and the main fort runs around on the top of the high ridges before us to the head of the back-water on the north, here and there with bastion works of a formidable char. and there with bastion works of a formidable character, and at all points with formidable batteries and there with bashon works of a formidable character, and at all points with formidable batteries sweeping the more available approaches. These ridges vary from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in height, and are covered with the most dense timber and undergrowth, concealing in the effect of every shot from our ships. When he a great measure the character of the enemy's desaw a shell burst inside of the fort, he instantly lenses, the few balls which they were induced to

occasionally favor us with, afforded for the most occasionally favor us with, afforded for the most part our only clue as to the caliber of their guns.

During the night previous, Gen. Oglesby, in advancing along the ridge running toward the river above the fort, and which formed our right wing, suddenly came upon a battery sweeping the road on which he was advancing. The enemy, either not aware at the time of the vicinity of the torce, or wishing it to advance still further, refrained from opening, and the General managed to withdraw his men without suffering anything worse than a bad scare. If the battery had given them the contents of their guns, the fire must have decimated the entire brigade.

entire brigade.
This morning, Gen. O.'s brigade forced the enemy rom this position, and subsequently from another, and advanced the right wing still further toward the river. A subsequent movement completed the lines of circumvallation nearly to the river itself, and gave us a position rendering the arrival of any more re-enforcements from Nashyille hardly probable.

The operations of the day partook largely of the character of a series of reconnoisances. The artillery, posted on a hill, would send a ball across the valley on an inquiring errand, and in reply would get a solid ball or shell, which, lodging in the vicinity of our artillerists, would be hunted up and examined, and inferences drawn as to the character of the batteries pitted against them. This practice resulted in no casualties on our side, of importance, and revealed a good deal of information in regard to the position of their redoubts. The severest casualty of the morning was in the 7th Illinois.

In advancing down a road, on a ridge connecting the two hills on which the opposing forces were drawn up, a battery of three guns, from the hill above, opened suddenly with grape and canister. Fortunately the battery had been discovered a moment before, and the men had, to a great extent, availed themselves of the protection of the rieighboring trees, before the storm of iron hail was fairly among them. The operations of the day partook largely of the

among them.

BIRGE'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

In the meantime Birge's sharp-shooters were doing good execution. In squads of skirmishers they crawled up the ravines of the ridge on which the batteries and the rife-pits of the enemy were located. The continual crack of the Dimmick rifle could be heard from these ravines all day, and at last became a perfect terror to the enemy. Lying in this position, these men for half a day completely silenced the battery which covered the road over which the 7th hal advanced in the morning. The enemy were not without their sharp-shooters, too, who would in turn attempt a response, but so vigilant were the Birges, that but few of their bullets did much harm. I have heard of but eight or ten casualties in the entire regiment.

casualties in the entire regiment.

Thus passed Thursday morning—Gen. McClernand gradually cosing in toward the river on the right, and Gen. Snith slowly and surely completing his line of circumvallation on the left.

STORMING THE EIEMY'S REDOUBTS ON THE RIGHT

In the afternoon Gen. McClernand determined to make a formidable assault on a redoubt of the enemy fronting about the center of his right wing. The redoubt was about the enter of his right wing. The redoubt was about the only one which could be distinctly seen by us, owing to the timber and undergrowth. The bateries of this redoubt had got a very perfect range here, and gave our troops considerable uneasiness by blazing away at them whenever they passed wer the brow of the hill. Three regiments were detailed for the work—48th, 17th, and 49th Illinois. They advanced in line of battle order, the 49th, Co. Morrison, on the right; the 17th, under command of Maj. Smith, (both Colonel and Lt.-Colonel being absent,) in the center; and the 48th, Col. Hainey, on the left. Col. Morrison, as senior Colonel, ledthe attack.

The advance ws a most beautiful one. With skirmishers advaned in front, the three regiments swept down the hil, over a knoll, down a ravine, and up the high hil on which the redoubt was situated, some 250 or 00 feet in height, covered with brush and stumps, ill the while receiving a galling fire of grape, shell, und musketry, with a precision which would have lone them credit on the parade ground. The brest-works were nearly reached when Col. Morrison who was gallantly leading his In the afternoon Gen. McClernand determined to

ground. The brest-works were nearly reached when Col. Morrison who was gallantly leading his men, was struck by musket ball. The captain of the company on his right also fell, and the 49th fell the company on his right also fell, and the 49th fell into some confusion; but unappalled, the 17th still gallantly pressed forward and penetrated even to the very foot of the works. But it was not in the power of man to scale the abattis before them. Brush piled upon brush, with sharp points fronting them everywhere, met them wherever they turned; and so, after a few interchanges of musketry with the swarming regiments which had been concentrated here, the order for retiring was given. It was done in good order, by filing off to the left and obliquing into the woods below; but many a gallant soldier was left behind underneath the intrenchments they had vainly sought to mount. They were not, however, destined to die unavenged. Scarcely had our retiring columns got out of range, ere Taylor's Chicago battery opened on the swarming rebel masses with shell and shrapnell with fearful effect.

A SORTIE ON THE LEFT.

About the same time that these stirring scenes were being enacted on our right wing, the enemy made a formidable sortie on our left. The 25th Indiana, one of the regiments of Gen. Smith's divis. Indiana, one of the regiments of Gen. Smith's division, having at one time during the course of the day got into an exposed position, the enemy promptly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, and made a most formidable sortie from their intrenchments. Although taken at a disadvantage, the 25th met the advancing forces bravely, and although suffering severely, with the aid of other regiments, which promptly proceeded to their assistance, drove them back to their hiding places. The lesson seemed to be most salutary. No further sories were made in this direction. ies were made in this direction.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The night of Thursday will long be remembered by the troops surrounding Donelson. The weather, which had been so mild and genial, toward the close of the atternoon became chilly and lowering. About six o'clock a heavy rain set in. During the warmth of the day before, when momentarily expecting to meet the enemy, whole regiments had cast aside their overcoats and blankets, and without tents, and in the great majority of cases occupying positions rendering a fire a sure mark for the enemy's bat-teries, with nothing to eat but cold rations, their condi-tion was deplorable indeed. To add to their discomfort, when thoroughly saturated with rain, a pelting snow storm set in, continuing all night. The only demonstration of impatience on the part of The only demonstration of impatience on the part of the rebels, during the night, was a formidable attempt on the right wing to obtain Taylor's battery. The 20th Indiana, lying in the woods below it, however, after a brisk skirmish in the midnight darkness, sent the intruders back to their fortifications again.

TRANSACTIONS ON FRIDAY.

The weather of Friday was in striking contrast to that of the morning previous. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of a couple of inches, and a breeze that would have done honor to the Arctic regions swept across the desolate ridge upon which our army was lying. The inhabitants of the country round-about, averred that they had rarely experienced so severe a day. Still was our force on experienced so severe a day. Still was our force on the outer edge of the formidable works that, wander where one might, he was sure to find rising up before him. The entrance to these works was still to be gained—the location even of the door was stil to be found.

I must admit, that riding along our lines on Friday again, and witnessing the formidable field works of the enemy (between five and six miles in extent,) which reared themselves everywhere to the front of which reared themselves everywhere to the front of us, I feared that the task of reducing them would be at the best a matter of considerable time. But, cold and hungry, and with garments stiff with frost, the soldiers were still hopeful and firm. I did not find a single discouraged man, or one, if he were so, who would admit it. The universal sentiment was, as bluff Col. Oglesby expressed it, "We came here to take that fort, and we will take it."

Nothing of especial note transpired along the lines on Friday. The sharp-shooters, in spite of the cold, ensconsed themselves in their old positions on the hillsides, and were as great a terror as ever to the gunners of the batteries above them.

FOURTH DAY -- THE GREAT STRUGGLE. Saturday, which was destined to witness the forced grand denouement of the tragedies which had a works.

scene about Donelson, was cold, damp, and cheerless. Our troops, however, had but little time to cogitate upon the weather, or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more serious matters. The enemy, during the night, had transferred several of their batteries to portions of their works within a few hundred feet of which our extreme right wing was resting. Upon the first coming of dawn, these batteries suddenly opened on Oglesby's brigade, who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening of the batteries, a force of about 12,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, was hurled against the brigade.

Sudden and unexpected as was the sally on the part of the enemy, it did not find the gallant Illinoisians unprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band from no less than three different directions. Every regiment of the brigade found itself opposed to three, and in many cases to no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly suparity torse of the crown and

itself opposed to three, and in many cases to no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and unsupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their own, but upon two occasions actually drove the rebels fairly into their intrenchments, but only to be pressed back again into their former position, until at last, having expended every round of their ammunition, they were obliged to retire and give way to the advancing regiments of Colonel W. H. L. Wallace's brigade.

Here again was the battle continued with redoubled vigor, now one side and now another giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans. I would not diminish the gallantry of our

way. Our troops fought with the coolness of vererans. I would not diminish the gallantry of our own troops by saying that the enemy did not fight bravely and well. They did both. An exact statement of the varying fortunes of the field for the three or four hours following the first attack, it is impossible at present to definitely present. Suffice it to say, our troops fought, and not only fought, and fought courageously, but fought coolly and scientifically.

The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beneath, and regiments acted mostly on the principle of hitting a head wherever it could be found. Swarming on all sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One wherever it could be found. Swarming on all sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One regiment was only driven from before them when another sprung up to take its place, and there is hardly a regiment of the force engaged but was opposed to triple its numbers. Thus went the tide of battle for five hours—now gaining a little, but upon the whole obliged to retire. Officers and men dropped upon all sides. Field officers were borne killed and wounded from the field, and their next in command coolly took their places and continued the fight. Lt.-Col. I white of the 31st., Lt.-Col. Smith of the 48th, Lt.-Col. Irvin of the 20th, and Major Post of the 8th, Illinois, and scores of company officers, were all killed, gallantly leading on their men. Cols. Logan, Lawler, and Ransom were wounded, but firm in their determination never to yield:

Still, with unyielding courage, the gallant Illinoisians and Indianians would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. When the last cartridge had been expended, and orders were given to retire, for other regiments to take their place, soldiers, grim with smoke and powder, would angrily inquire, for what, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet. But it was not in the power of mortal men, occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to, to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force which the rebels continued to push against them.

overwhelming force which the rebels continued to

push against them.
Oglesby's, W. H. L. Wallace's, and McArthur's brigades, were successively obliged to retire; a por-tion of Swartz's and McAllister's batteries had been tion of Swartz's and McAllister's batteries had been lost and gained, and lost again; and it was not until the advancing enemy had reached Craft's brigade, and Taylor's and Willard's batteries could be brought into action, that we were able to stem the tide. These batteries outdid themselves. Grape, canister, and shrapnell, and an uninterrupted musketry fire from the 1st Nebraska, 48th and 58th Ohio, proved too much for the so far victorious foe, and they at last were obliged to retire.

By this time it was noon. Gen Grant had just

and they at last were obliged to retire.

By this time it was noon. Gen. Grant had just returned from the landing, where he had had a conference with Commodore Foote. That officer had informed the General that it was impossible for him to put his gunboats in a condition to make another attack, for several days at least. Notwithstanding this, upon being informed of the severe repulse our troops had met with in the morning, he saw that some immediate action on our part was necessary to retrieve the day. He immediately gave orders to his generals of divisions to prepare for an immediate and general attack along the entire lines. The regiments which had suffered most severely in the morning were withdrawn. Gen. Lew. Wallace was given a division composed of two regiments of his morning were withdrawn. Gen. Lew. Wallace was given a division composed of two regiments of his own brigade (the 8th Missouri and 11th Indiana) and several other regiments whose loss in the action of the morning had been but slight, and was given the job of clearing the ground we had lost in the morning; while Gen. Smith, commanding the left, received orders to storm the works under which his division was lying. division was lying.

GEN. SMITH'S ASSAULT.

Gen. Smith is, emphatically, a fighting man, and,

Gen. Smith is, emphatically, a fighting man, and, as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity.—All the arrangements were complete by three o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after.

The force under his command was as follows:
Col. Cock's Brigade—7th Illinois, 50th do., 12th Iowa, 13th Missouri; 52d Indiana.
Col. Lauman's Brigade—2d Iowa, 7th Iowa, 14th Iowa, 25th Indiana, 56th Indiana.
Under cover of Capt. Stone's Missouri battery, this force began the assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skillful commander than Gen. Smith, might have proved a disastrous failure. The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the 2d and 7th Iowa and the 52d Indiana for the storming party, Gen. Smith deflected the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party, and advanced upon the works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawk-

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawk-eyes and Indianians advanced. The enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on. The works gained, one tremendous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and, with fixed bayonets, a charge was made into their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fied in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the rebel Sebastopol, and the misfortunes of the morning were retrieved. Capt. Stone's battery, which, in the meantime, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the position gained, and instantly, supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could bring to bear

GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHT.

In the meantime, Gen. Lew. Wallace had com-pleted his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position they had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his column was being set in motion, a mes-senger arrived with the joyful tidings that Smith was inside the intrenchments. With a cheer the irrewas inside the intrenchments. With a cheer the irresistible 8th Missouri and 11th Indiana, which occupied the front, advanced on the double-quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. These two regiments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities, have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they uphold to the letter their enviable reputation. corps," and most nobly did t ter their enviable reputation.

ter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with nowder and ball, but with a shout of itself terrific shough to appal their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered. Shell and round shot, grape and canister, were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fled before them. Valiantly supported by the 1st Nebraska, 13th Missouri, and other regiments of Col. Thayer's and Crafts' Brigades, a steady advance was made. until by dusk the ground steady advance was made, until by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the protecting shadow of the earth-

The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical. Six hours before, with gun-boats disabled, and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortification, and savage at the thought of the privations they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault that night. General Grant, however, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed, wisely postponed the final coup demain till the coming of the morrow's light.

FIFTH DAY-SUNDAY.

Colonel Lauman was apprised during the night that the rebels were about to surrender, by a negro who escaped to our lines. Soon after daylight, an officer, Major Cashby, appeared, bearing a white flag and a note from General Buckner to General Grant, proposing a cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of commissioners.

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 to the commanding omeer 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.

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

To Brig. Gem. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. forces.

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 when the proposition of the control of the diate 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 distribution of forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate and the contributions of the contributions of the contributions of the contributions of the contribution of the contribu federate arms, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrou terms which you propose.

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

The victory was won, and Fort Donelson was ours. With its seventeen heavy guns, its forty-eight field pieces, its fifteen thousand soldiers, its twenty thousand stand of arms, its tents and ammunition—all were unconditionally ours.

Wild were the cheers, loud were the salutes from the fleet and from Taylor's battery, when the Stars and Stripes, the glorious old flag, was flung to the breeze upon the ramparts of Fort Donelson.

I cannot give you the sights or the incidents

and Stripes, the glorious old lag, was flung to the breeze upon the ramparts of Fort Donelson.

I cannot give you the sights or the incidents. You must imagine them. Neither have I time to tell of the appearance of the rebels. I made myself at home among them, talked with them freely, heard their indignant utterances against Floyd, who had sneaked away with his Virginia regiments—the 36th, 50th, and 51st, and a host of stragglers—officers many of them—who did not hesitate to desert their men in the hour of adversity. They went away at midnight, after an angry altercation, as I was informed by a secession officer, between Pillow, Floyd, and Buckner. I am also informed that about five thousand rebels escaped, the boats being loaded to the guards. Forest's Louisiana câvalry escaped on their horses along the creek. But the great bulk of the army is ours. Fifteen thousand prisoners! What shall we do with them? We have indeed drawn an elephant. indeed drawn an elephant.

Department of Missouri.

GEN. HALLECK has issued an order, that in consequence of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentences of the eight bridge burners heretofore condemned to death are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. However, in case rebel spies again destroy the railroad and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, original sentences against these men will be carried into execution.

No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who may now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Boards of Commissioners will be appointed to examine the cases of prisoners of war who will apply to take the oath of allegiance. On their recommendations, orders will be issued for their release.

HEADQUARTERS DEFARTMENT MISSOURI, Sr. LOUIS, Feburary 19, 1862. The Major-General commanding the Department

Grant, and the brave officer Foote, Brigadier-General Grant, and the brave officers and men under their command, on the recent brilliant victories on the Tennessee and Cumberland. The war is not ended. Prepare for new conflicts and victories. Troops are concentration from every discretion. Prepare for new conflicts and victories. Troops are concentrating from every direction. We shall soon have an army which will be irresistible. The Union flag must be restored everywhere, and the enthralled Unionists in the South must be set free. The soldiers and sailors of the great West are ready and willing to do this. The time and place have been determined on. Victory and glory await the brave.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLean, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

About 5,000 infantry, two or three batteries of artillery, and a large number of mules and wagons, and an immense quantity of stores, &c., left St. Louis on the 19th, for Cumberland. Gen. Pope and staff left in the evening for Cairo.

The following dispatch has been sent from headquarters:

To Major-General McClellan, Washington

To Major-creare medication, washington.

The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas. Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and several miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rear, and hourly capturing prisoners and stores. The army of the Southwest is doing its duty nobly.

H. W. HALLECK.

Brig.-Gen. Edward Price, son of Sterling Price, Col. Phillips, Major Cross and Capt. Crosby were captured near Warsaw, on the 16th, and brought to Sedalia. These prisoners were captured by Capt. Stubbs, of the Eighth Iowa regiment. They had some 500 recruits for Gen. Price in charge, who had just crossed the Osage river, but as Capt. Stubbs had but a small force he did not follow them.

The St. Louis Republican's Cairo dispatch says that the last advices from Fort Donelson report that the gunboat St. Louis, Capt. Paulding, proceeded up the Cumberland to Clarksville, and found the enemy abandoning that place in a panic. Two large flat boats laden with munitions of war were captured at Rolling Mill, just below Clarksville. The rebels were moving everything to Nashville where the next rebel stand is to be made. Everything at Fort Donelson is progressing satisfactorily. Our army is encamped in the captured works of the enemy, living comfortably in the log huts and tents of the late rebel soldiers. Our army is very enthusiastic, and anxious to march against Nashville. With the exception of severe colds consequent upon their re-

cent exposure, the army was well. The actual number of prisoners taken is 13,300. Among them is General West, who has not previ-

ously been mentioned. Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Fort Donelson, stating that 1,000 more prisoners had been taken. They came down the river to re-enforce the

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THE PARTY OF THE P

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Fort, not knowing it had surrendered, and were bagged by our troops.

The Official report of Flag-officer A. H. Foote is

as follows: CLARESVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1862. To Hon: Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being alarmed, itwo-thirds of them have fied, and having expressed my views and intentions to the Mayor and Hon. Com. Johnson at their request, I have issued a proclamation assuring all peacably disposed persons that they may with safety resume business avocations, requiring only military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done without reservation.

I left For Donelson yesterday with the Conestoga, Lieut. Commanding Phillips, and the Cairo, Lieut. Commanding Bryant, on a reconnoisance, bringing with me Col. Webster, of the Engineer corps and chief of Gen. Grant's staff, who with Lieut. Commanding Phillips took possession, and hoisted a Union flag at Clarksville. The Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the river. The

manifested itself as we came up the river. The rebels have retreated to Nashville, having set fire notwithstanding the remonstrance of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland river. I returned to Donelson to-day, for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to proceed up the Cumberland. The reliefs are all in terror of the gunboats. One of them a short distance above Donelson, had previously fired an iron rolling-mill, belonging to the Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the rebels.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer Commanding.

The following was sent to the Gommander-in-Chief:

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1862. To Major-General McClellan:

Clarksville is taken, with supplies enough for our army for ten days. The place is occupied by Smith's Division.

Smith's Division.

Price being re-enforced by McCulloch, made a stand at Sugar Creek, and was defeated after a short engagement and fied. We crossed into Arkansas the 18th. Many rebel prisoners were taken and arms which Price's men threw away in their flight.

H. W. HALLECK.

Of the Fort Donelson prisoners, 7,000 have been sent to Chicago, and the balance to Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. Of the wounded, 500 go to Cincinnati, and the balance will be brought to St. Louis. The regiments which suffered most in battle will be detailed to guard the prisoners to their places of confinement.

Specials from Cairo on the 20th, to the St. Louis Republican and Democrat, say that on Tuesday two rebel regiments from Clarksville came to Fort Donelson, and gave themselves up, saying they had been deceived, and were tired of fighting against the old flag. It is declared that a strong objection will be raised by Tennesseeans against the Bowling Green army offering battle at Nashville.

Rebel dispatches to the 23d, received in New York, state that Gen. Sidney Johnston was at Gallatin and had no idea of surrendering Nashville. Pillow and Floyd were at Nashville. Gen. Beauregard was sick at Nashville, of typhoid fever and sore throat. Prayers were offered for him in the churches of Chester on Sunday.

An Indianapolis dispatch says that 500 Fort Donelson prisoners have arrived there during the last twenty-four hours. They are the hardest looking set of men ever collected together in uniforms and rags, with carpets for blankets. The privates assert that secession has gone up; that they are better treated and fed here than they have been for the past six months. Three of their surgeons have been paroled, and will attend to their sick, which are becoming quite numerous. The officers are not uniformed, and do not look much superior to the privates. They are composed of the 4th and 13th Mississippi, 8th Kentucky, 4th Alabama, 26th, 45th and 53d Tennessee.

The Commander of this Department has ordered a promulgation of the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MISSOURI, St. Louis, Vebruary 19.

To Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, Commanding Department of Kansa: Fort Leavenworth: To you, more than any man out of this Department, we are indebted for our success at Fort Don-elson. In my strait for troops to re-enforce General Grant, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory. Receive my most heartfelt thanks.

H. W. Halleck, Major-General.

Department of the East.

A RECONNOISANCE was made on the 22d from Smith's Division, consisting of the Cameron Dragoons, and three regiments of infantry, all under command of Colonel Friedman. The Infantry separated for several points, viz.: Vienna, Flint Hill, and Hunter's Mills, to remain there temporarily as a reserve for the cavalry, while the latter proceeded towards Centerville, making a circuit within the lines of the rebel pickets; the result was the capture of eleven rebel mounted pickets, two of whom belong to Stuart's regiment, and the others to Ransaw's 1st North Carolina regiment. There was an exchange of about twelve shots. The only person wounded was one of the North Carolinians. The prisoners were brought to Washington this P. M., and are confined in the old Capitol building. No information either as to the position or strength of the enemy at Centerville was obtained. The reconnoitering party started at 3 o'clock A. M., and were absent about ten hours.

Assistant Secretary Fox has received a letter from a friend in New York, stating that the report that 15,000 stand of arms arrived at New Orleans on the steamer Victoria is not true. A reliable passenger who came out from New Orleans to Havana, says she was able to obtain only 150 guns, and these were all the arms she took back on her return. The New Orleans Militia are not yet, therefore, supplied with arms.

Information has been received that the rebels had fallen back from Centerville. This has been obtained from scouting parties of several military divisions who reported, and who all agree in the statement. It is supposed the rebels are influenced by military necessity, being apprehensive of the cutting off of their supplies.

Six hundred and seventy sailor volunteers from the Massachusetts and Maine regiments started for Cairo last week, to man the eight iron clad gunboats which have been waiting for [them for more than two weeks. Every sea-faring man in the regiments from which they were detailed was anxious to be one of them, and every soldier wished that he had been a sailor, that he might go with the rest

Little has been said of the prize money raised by the crews of our blockading squadron, but the amount cannot be small. The share due Commander Alden, of the South Carolina, which made so many captures in the Gulf, is over \$100,000. Nineteen times that sum is to be distributed among the officers and men.

General F. W. Lander sent the following dispatch to General McClellan from Pawpaw, Va.:

THE WAR AR

forced reconnoisance last night, completed to-day. We broke up a rebel nest at Blooming Gap. We ran down and captured 17 commissioned officers, among them Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Capamong them Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, &c. We engaged them with 400 cavalry, Cour infantry was not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy was retiring. We have in all 75 prisoners, and killed 13 of the enemy, and lost 2 men and 6 horses at the first fire. I led the charge in person, and it was a complete surprise.

Colonel Cafrol, commanding the 5th and 8th Ohio, made a very daring and successful reconnoisance immediately afterwards to Unger's Store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building.

Immediately alterwards to Unger's Store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, at the dead of night, a bridge across the Great Cacapan, on an unfrequented mountain road. Two columns of 2,000 men each marched 32 miles, and one column 43 miles since 4 P. M. yesterday, besides bridging a river.

Papers taken and my own reconnoisance to the Papers taken and my own reconnoisance to the South prove the country clear, and that Jackson and Loring are in Winchester. We made a move and occupied Blooming Gap and Point Mill, on the belief, from information obtained from a deserter, that General Carson's brigade was there. General Cumming has just arrived at New Creek from Moorfield, 40 miles south of Romney, and has captured 225 beef cattle, and broke up the guerilla hants there. Two of his men were badly wounded and several rebels killed. Our enemies have thus been driven out of this department. been driven out of this department.

The following items have been received from Fortress Monroe:

Some 400 returned prisoners were sent down James river on the 17th and received by Gen. Wool. One of the released prisoners, who has been confined at Richmond seven months, gives unmistakable evidence of a strong Union organization at Richmond. The Unionists claim to be 3,000 strong, and say that they are eagerly waiting and longing for an opportunity to bring out the stars and stripes The Unionists have leagues regularly organized with signs and pass-words, and kindness was shown at every possible opportunity to the prisoners.

Our informant had a handsome gold guard chain presented to him by the ladies. The gift was accompanied with an anonymous note in which was expressed the hope "that the links in the chain of the Union will soon be more firmly united than ever."

Unionists also informed him that the army at Manassas was falling back from three to four regiments daily to Richmond. The Tennesseeans were going to Tennessee, and the Carolinians and others to their respective States. He also understood that only thirty regiments would remain at Manassas.

The news of the surrender of Fort Donelson had a most despairing effect at Richmond, but cheered the hopes of the Unionists, who say they want it to be known by the United States government that they are ready to welcome the old flag and fight for it. Out of seventeen fortifications erected around Richmond, only one is armed, and the city could be easily taken. Desperate efforts were making to get recruits for the army. The rebels admitted that unless they could secure the services of every male in Virginia, between eighteen and sixty years of age, they must yield in thirty days.

A dispatch boat from Gen. Burnside's Expedition arrived at Baltimore on the 19th. The official report of Gen. Burnside is now on its way to the War Department. The Federal loss at the battle of Roanoke is 50 killed and 222 wounded. The rebel loss was 13 killed and 59 wounded. The enemy were protected by their entrenchments and poured a destructive fire upon our advancing columns, so our loss is the heavier.

The steamer Eastern State arrived at Old Point on the 20th, having left Hatteras at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. She had rough weather all the way. The Eastern State brings the bodies of Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut, Capt. A. Hubbard, of the 27th Massachusetts, Capt. Henry, of the 9th New Jersey, and Lieut. Stillman, Company A, 10th Connecticut, in charge of Major Kimball, Colonel Retts, Sergeants Douglas and Thompson, Captain Jepson, and a brother of Col. Russell. All the bodies have arrived here to go north.

All the captured officers were on the steamer Spaulding. The rest of the prisoners are on Roanoke Island. General Burnside is negotiating with the rebel authorities at Norfolk for their release.

No further advance had been made by General Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roanoke Island.

An immense amount of trophies have been captured, including the splendid State flag of North Carolina, worked by the ladies of that State. Also, quaint and antiquated arms, old swords and sabers, flint-lock muskets, shotguns and pistols, rusty

Three flags of truce were sent out on the 21st. It is believed in Norfolk that the city of Savannah has been occupied by our forces. This information is thought to be reliable, though no particulars were ascertained. Notwithstanding the admission that the Merrimac is a failure, the latest information received is that two hundred men are at work on her, and that considerable quantities of shot and shell are going on board of her. The intention of making an attempt to run the blockade has not been given up, and it was thought that she might make her appearance here within a week. Every preparation has been made, and standing orders have

been given for her reception Dispatches have been received at the Naval Do partment from Commodore Dupont, dated Port Royal, February 8th, indorsing a report from Commodore Rodgers, in which he says that, while sounding in the Savannah River, a short distance above Wright River, he discovered several objects floating on the surface of the water, which at first seemed like empty tin cans, and were not considered worthy of notice. Lieut. Sprotson, of the Seneca shortly after hailed him and told him that the objects were buoys attached to an infernal machine. On closer examination they found their suspicions were correct. They were five in number, and were placed several yards apart at right angles to the shore in the channel leading from the height of the river, and visible only at low water. They were connected by spiral wire which entered the upper end of the buoys. They were also secured by wires to what they thought to be weights at the bottom but which they believed were vessels containing explosive matter. An attempt was subsequently made to produce an explosion by pulling the wires which failed. The wires were then cut and the outer buoy was brought off in one of the expedition boats. In consequence of the delicate nature of the exploding apparatus and the result of the examination of the buoy brought on board, it was deemed more prudent to endeavor to sink the remaining buoys than to have the satisfaction of knowing that a single life had been lost by their diabolical plots. They were sunk by shooting rifle shots into them. One exploded the night previous from some cause The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning, and also the telegraph. We had an important the spot where the buoys were placed, having in

tow a heavy lighter with guns. It further appears that the torpedo or infernal machine was set upon a bunk and a rifle fired through it, when it exploded.

The gunboat Connecticut, from Key West via Port Royal, arrived at New York on the 19th. Among her passengers is Commander French, late of the sloop-of-war Preble, and the crew of the schooner Major Barbour, captured by the De Soto in Barrataria Bay. When the Connecticut left Port Royal there were rumors that Savannah would certainly be captured in two or three days. The Federal forces had taken possession of Island De Florian in Savannah River, upon which a battery was being erected. Our gunboats had cut off communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and captured a rebel steamer belonging to Tatnall's

Ship Island dates to the 7th state that five ships of Porter's expedition have arrived and two more spoken off Havana. All well at Ship Island.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

During the past week there has been considerable sickness in the capital. On the 20th the President's son William, aged ten or eleven years, died of pneumonia. Thaddeus, youngest son of the President, is also dangerously ill. It is feared the

disease has assumed the type so fatal to his brother. Secretary Stanton had another attack of vertigo on Thursday, night, and is unable to receive visitors on business.

Mrs. Fremont is seriously ill. It is feared that it will prove fatal.

The National Railroad Convention assembled last week to prepare rates for government transportation. The result may be briefly stated as follows:

On all roads or distances over fifty miles, adopting classifications of four Atlantic trunk lines, it was agreed that a deduction of ten per cent. should be made from their regular tariff rates on all supplies or material transported on the government account, with a proviso that in no case shall these rates exceed for first class freight three cents per ton per mile.

For second class freight two and three-fourths cents per ton per mile.

For third class freight two and one-third cents per ton per mile.

For fourth class freight one and one-fourth cents per ton per mile.

After a full discussion the report vas unanimously

adopted. The entire proceedings were conducted with the greatest harmony of feeling, and the public will readily perceive, when the extreme pressure of private business upon the roads, incident to a large export of domestic produce is considered, that the companies have met the views of the government in a spirit of liberality. Secretary Stanton having suggested the appointment of a standing committee by the Convention, with whom he night confer from time to time, Messrs. Corning, Feton, and Jewett were appointed such committee. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

On the 17th the military telegraph, the lines of the American Telegraph Company, and those of the Western Union were connected wth the headquarters of McClellan, and put in direct communication with Buell at Louisville, Halleckat St. Louis, and Commodore Foote at Cairo. By this arrangement messages of the General-in-Chief to each commander were repeated at the same time to others. Distance traveled by electric fluid at one writing was over 1,300 miles. Communication was maintained from 11 o'clock this morning till 6 in the evening with the promptness of personal interview, and not only gave entire satisfaction, but called forth warmly expressed admiration of the distinguished correspondent.

The Secretary of War, by order of the President, thus congratulates Brig.-Gen. Lander for his brilliant movements, a detailed account of which is given in our "Department of the East."

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 17. To Brigadier-General F. W. Lander:-The President directs me to say that he has observed with pleasure the activity and enterprise manifested by yourself and officers and soldiers of your command. You have shown how much may be done in worse weather and worse roads by spirited officers at the head of a small force of brave men, unwilling to waste life in camp when the enemy of their country are in reach. Your brilliant success is a happy are in reach. Your brilliant success is a happy presage of what may be expected when the army of the Potomac shall be led to the field by their gal-E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. lant General.

The War Department received by express on the 17th a number of "secesh" flags, trophies of the victory at Mill Springs and Fort Henry.

The recent news from Europe, touching the determination of the Allied Powers to put a Hapsburg as ruler over Mexico, and thus create a monarchy on our borders, is exciting profound emotion here. The fact that some such scheme was on the tapis has been in possession of the State Department for some time past, and it will be found that dispatches have already been sent to our Ministers to London, Paris, and Madrid, protesting energetically against any such project.

The last advices from Europe are of dates previous to the receipt of the news of the victories, but the Secretary of State says he sees indications of satisfactory reaction in favor of the United States in England as well as on the continent, and especial congratulations upon the settlement of the Trent affair received from Russia and Italy.

The Military Board of Inspectors appointed by the General-in-Chief are engaged in examining the supplies recently received at the Clothing Department from Philadelphia and New York. The result of the first day's labor was to condemn 25,000 infantry privates' coats, which articles cost the government \$167,750. From all appearances the Board will continue in session a long time. It has been found necessary to order the erection of a shed for the purpose of storing rejected clothing.

Andy Johnson will probably proceed to Nashville as soon as General Buell's army takes possession of that city, and assist in organizing a provisional government. The people there are panting for freedom and the resumption of their connection with the National Union. They will probably send a full delegation of loyal men to Congress by the last of

General Ulysses S. Grant, the hero of Fort Donelson, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as a Major-General — an honor conferred in testimony of his gallant conduct in the battle.

The Navy Department will soon issue proposals for building a number of steam men-of-war of various kinds. The Department will withhold for the present the proposals for iron-clad steamers. The construction of gunboats will be urgently

ressed.

Numerous applications continue to be made for Tallow, rough...

permission to trade at the several captured points on the Southern coast, but none of them have been granted.

Complaints having been made by Brig.-General Lander of the misconduct of an officer under his command, and the matter referred to the Secretary of War, the following instructions were given:

If General Lander is satisfied that Col. A. M. If General Lander is satisfied that Col. A. M. Sanzel was guilty of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy, he may be tried on the spot; and if found guilty, sentence of death may be executed on the spot; or he may be cashiered by his commanding General at the head of his regiment. The former course is recommended as the preferable one. Cowardice in officers, exhibited on the field of battle, should receive the swift punishment of death.

E. M. Stanton.

The Lublisher to the Lublic.

A LIST OF THE PREMIUMS AWARDED under our offer for obtaining early clibs, and the largest lists remitted for on or before Feb. 1st, is published this week—in a Supplement—and mailed to all interested. A great proportion of the premiums ave already been paid, and the others will be promptly on the receipt of orders and directions from those entitled our list of Premiums for the Spring Campaign, on last page.

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

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

ABOUT CLUB TERMS, &c.-We endeavor to adhere strictly to our club rates, which require a certain number of subscribers to get the paper at a specified price—say ten to get it at \$1.80 per copy, twenty to get it at \$1.25, &c. But, in answer to frequent inquiries, we would state that, in cases where from four to six copies are ordered at \$1.50 each, with a reasonable prospect of filling up a club of ten, we will send them - and when the club is completed shall send extra copy, &c. We also send twelve to eighteen copies at the rate for twenty (\$1.25 per copy.) where the person sending is laboring for and is confident of obtaining a full club. This will accommodate those who do not wish to wait

BE BRIEF.-In writing us on business, please be as brief as consistent. At this season we receive from 100 to 200 or more letters per day, and it is no easy task to read all carefully and give each proper attention;—even the opening and glancing at the contents of each, (which the writer of this tries to do,) is somewhat laborious. The short letters are always read, while the long epistles cannot at once receive the time required; so we are constrained to attend to the business part and defer the rest. Brevitu and accuracy are the great essentials of a business rest. Brevity and accuracy are the great essentials of a business letter, and no other matter should be given on the same sheet or half sheet. If you send an inquiry or article for publication with a business letter, pray do not mix them on the same page, or even opposite pages, unless so that we can separate without injury to either -- for one goes to clerk and the other to editor. DIRECT TO ROCHESTER, N. Y -All persons having occasion

to address the RURAL NEW-YORKER will please direct to Rochester, N. F., and not, as many do, to New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c. Money Letters intended for us are frequently directed and mailed to the above places. Please note. OUR INDUCEMENTS for obtaining subscribers to the Thirteenth

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

FROM CALIFORNIA.—In remitting for a club of twenty sub scribers, in Santa Clara Co., Cal., a lady thus expresses her sentiments:--"I like your paper very much, Mr. Moore --partly for the valuable information furnished upon almost every subject, but principally for the energetic manner in which it is conducted. I like always to see people take a decisive stand for what they think is right, but more especially when the question at issue is such a momentous one as that which now agitates the minds of the American people. You may be sure there are no secessionists included in my list, for if one such were shown a copy of the RURAL, the patriotic manner in which you head your news column would condemn it in their minds. There are very few who take your paper for one year but willingly subscribe afterward for the next year."

ABOUT ADVERTISING IN THE RURAL NEW-YORKER.-A few weeks ago we stated that, though desiring to treat all courteously, we could not answer, by letter, those requesting our best advertising terms, and referred all interested to rates, published in every number; for particulars. We also stated that "such as wish to advertise at the rates charged by papers having from five to twenty thousand subscribers only, must wait awhile, as we are not doing that kind of business. The simple FACT that we have received and entered upon our books an average of OVER Fifteen Hundred Subscribers per day for nearly three weeks past, is one reason why we 'charge more than other papers do! for advertising."

And now that the season for advertising is again at hand w repeat (what many, who know whereof they affirm, concede,) that the RURAL is the best and cheapest medium of its class on this Continent for the Business Cards and Announcements of all who wish to reach, at once, TENS OF THOUSANDS of the most enterprising, progressive, and wealthy Farmers, Horticulturists, &c., and thousands of Merchants, Mechanics Manufacturers, and Professional Men. Dealers in Implements and Machinery,-Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers,-Seeds and Fertilizers,-Improved Stock, Real Estate, &c., will find the RURAL the medium; while it will prove an advantageous one for Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, Educational Institutions, Land, Insurance and other Companies Agencies, &c., that wish to secure large and wide publicity. The fact that but limited space is usually devoted to Advertising, and a rigid censorship exercised over that department (our aim being to keep the WHOLE paper free from quackery, humbug, and deception,) greatly increases the value of the RURAL as a medium of making known matters of utility and usefulness,-for its announcements are generally so new, and of such character, as to be read and heeded by all interested.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without D. B. DE LAND & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by the skillful cook. You can get it of most grocers and merchants in the country.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER. February 25th, 1861.

A TERRIBLE snow storm is prevailing to-day, and a complete embargo has been placed upon trade thereby. The only changes noticed are the following:—Barley has advanced 3@4 cents per bushel, and Dressed Hogs 25 cents per 100 pounds.

Rochester Wholesale Prices. Flour winter wheat, \$6.26(6.6) | Eggs, dozen... Flour, winter wheat, \$6.26(6.6) | Honey, box. Flour, buckwheat... 1 78.21.76 | Candles, box. Candles, extra... 13@146 10@11c 9½@10c 12@12c orn, old orn, new orn, new ore, 60 lbs \$1 bush sats, by weight, sarley uckwheat Beans 1.25(a)1.75

Meats.

Pork, mess \$11.50(a)0.00

Pork clear 13:00(a)13.50 3@4c. 6@7c. 4@4½c. 7@8c. 8@9c. 40@50c. 38@44c. Coal, Pittston 5.50 Coal, Pittston 5.50 Coal, Shamokin 5.50 Coal, Char 70 Salt, bbl. 31.50 Hay, tun 7.00 Straw, tun 5.00 Wool, 27 h 36 Whitelish, Ihalf bbl. 3.00 Codish, quintal, 4.00 Trout, half bbl. 3.00 leese Ducks P pair Dairy, &c. 13@14c. 12@13c. 6@61/c. 6@61/c. Butter, roll..... Butter, firkin....

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, FEE 24.—FLOUR—Market is dull, heavy and 5c lower, with only a very limited business doing for export and home consumption. Sales at \$6.4605.00 for superfine State; \$6.7005.90 for superfine state; \$6.7005.90 for superfine western; \$6.7005.80 for common to medium extra do; \$6.9506.00 for inferior to good shipping brands extra round hoop othic; \$6.1606.75 for trade brands do—market closing quiet. Canadian dull and 5c lower; sales 650 bbls at \$6.4606.00 for super; 5.7006.76 for common to choice extra.

mon to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull, heavy and drooping; sales Canada club at \$1,35; prime fillwankee club at \$1,35; and triffing lots of red and white Western at previous prices. Rye steady at 83 @8%. Barley unchanged; sales at 80,08%. Corn opened heavy and closed dull and declining; sales at 82%@8% for mixed Western in store and delivered; and 60,06% for new yellow Southern. Oats dull and heavy at \$9,040% for Canadian, Western, Jersey and State.

Jersey and State.

PROVISIONS-Pork is unchanged, with a fair business doing; sales at \$13,7% alt 50 for press; and \$9.75 for prime. Dressed hogs firm at \$5,000,5,12% for Western, and \$5,226,500 for city. Lard firm and unchanged; sales at 7% 698;6. Butter is quiet at 11@14c for Ohio, and 16@21c for State. Cheese steady at 5@76 for infectior to prime.

ASHES—Continue steady, and in moderate request at \$6,371/2 for Pots and at \$6,25 for Pearls. HOPS—The inquiry is moderate and the market is steady; and sales of 100 new bales at 16@21c.

SEEDS—The inquiry is fair for Clover seed; sales of 370 bags at 71/201/4c. Timothy and Rough Flax are scarce, and prices are

ALBANY, FEB. 24.—FLOUR AND MEAL — We have to no-tice a dull market for flour with a very limited retail business

e a grant marger for note, with a tech limit	BO retail busine
ing.	
Common to good State,	\$5.40@5.50
Pancy and Extra State	K GOV A K 7K
Common to good Western	E 60/20 00
EXTRA MICHIGAD, WISCORSIN, Indiana, Arc.	6.00227.00
Extra Unio	8 000 7 00
Common Canadian	5.50(7)5.80
Extra Canadian	6 00/207 95
rancy Genesee:	K 75500 9K
Extra Genesee and city brands,	6.50(27.50
Buckwheat flour has improved in value and	dia collinain 4

Buckwheat flour has improved in value and is solling in the street at \$1.37@1.44 and from store at \$1.62 20 100 lbs. Corn meal in limited request at \$1.25@1.37% 30 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A steady market for Wheat, with sales State Spring at \$1.22. Corn in limited request, and the market favors the buyer. Sales round yellow on p. t. Barley goes off freely on arrival at very full prices. Sales in car lots, at 78c for two-rowed State, and 80@83c for four-rowed do. Oats dull.

BUFFALO, FEB 22.—FLOWER There is nothing of importance doing in the market to-day. The only sales reported were about 150 bbls double extra Indiana and Ohio at \$5.50@6.75. Grain—Wheat market quiet and steady. Last sales reported were at 95@85%c for Canada club and No. 2 Chicago spring; red winter is quoted at \$1.70@1.08, and white do. at \$1.20@1.22. Corn and other grains quiet and nothing doing, and we have no change to note in quotations.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and nothing doing. Quotations unchanged at former prices.

TORONTO, FEE. 20.—There has been an active business done in produce during the week, with a fair supply of both fail and spring wheat on our street market. There is an active demand among dealers, chiefly for prime samples, for which outside quotations are readily paid.

Thourse are readily paid.

FLOUR—There has been considerable activity and several lots of superfine have changed hands during the week at \$4.25 to \$4.-55. There are buyers here at present offering \$4.50 for May delivery. We have not heard of any sales at this figure. Fancy has been in moderate request, and sales have been made at \$4.-40@,45; extras are nominal; we quote as follows:

S-1, , no quoto mi I	
Superfine, Fancy, Extra, Superior Extra,	\$4.30@4.35
Fancy,	4.40@4.45
Extra	4.70(04.80
Superior Extra,	5.00@5.10
DATMEAL has been in fair offering, with	a limited demand at

OATMEAL has been in fair offering, with a limited demand at \$3,75 to \$3,36.

GRAIN—The receipts of fall wheat on our street market for the week would be about \$2,000 bushels. In the early part of the week as high as \$1,10 was paid for prime; since then prices have declined two or three cents. The ruling outside figure now being \$1,02\text{(a)},07 for good to prime; and \$80,266 for inferior to medium. Inferior is unsalable by the car load. Spring wheat has been in good supply, principally by rail, with a good demand at prices ranging from \$7,026 to fine first or medium; and \$7,028 to for good to prime; the great bulk received by rail is being stored on account of country dealers. Barley continues in small supply and in active demand at \$6,025 to result of the prices are in demand, but in limited offering at \$2,000. Oats are very scarce at \$6,037 c.—\$Globe.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. FEB. 19.-The current prices for the week at

all the markets are as follows:
BEEF CATTLE.
First quality. 20 out \$2 so 30 on
Common quality
Inferior quality, 5.50(27.60
COWS AND CALVES.
First quality 845 000-50 00
First quality, \$45,00@50,00 Ordinary quality, 40,00@45,00
Common quality. 80,000 395,00
Common quality, 30,00@35,00 Inferior quality, 25,00@28,00
WEAL CALVES
First quality. \$\Pi\$ 6 @6\6c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\c\
Common quality, 5 (25)2
Common quality, 41205
Inferior quality, 4 @43/4
SHEEP AND LAMBS.
Prime quality,
Ordinary, 4,25@5,50
Common,
Inferior, 3,25(a)3,75
SWINE
First quality. 354@4 c
Other qualities, 31/631/c
ATDANY PED 24 Deserve Who marked to I

ALBANY, FEB 24.—BREVES—The market is less active this week, the re-action in New York and Brighton last Wednesday and Thursday being felt here now. The total supply last week, including 240 that came in on Monday, was 3,504. This week it is less by nearly 800 head, but this fact has not saved the market from a decline, and we quote a decline equal in most instances to ½ 52 h, live weight, on all grades. There is a market falling off in the average quality, and there are no premium in any of the yards, if we except a bunch of ten_head, selected, which sold for a fraction over 5c \$2 th.

RECEIPTS - The following is our comparative statement of re-

eipts at this market over the car:	r the Central	Railroad, est	imating 16 to	
CattleSheep	2,742 5,241	Last week. 3,264 5,318	Cor. week last year. 2,364 1,668 25	
PRICES—The sales are rather slow at the following quotations:				
	Thi	s week.	Last week.	
Premium,		@5%c	5 @5%c	
Extra,		@4 <u>%</u> c	414@4%c	
First quality,		@3%C	3½@4 e	
Second quality, Third quality,		@5%c	3½@3¾c 2½@3 c	
SHEEP-Demand good a	and prices a s	hade better	market eles	
ng buoyant at the advan	ce The ruli	ing rates are	4% @5c 40 fb.	

for good to prime lots, and 5%@5%c for extra fine wooled. Hoss—Since our last report, market has been greatly excited, and prices advanced steadily, until now the ruling rates are 85c \$100 hts better than seven days ago; demand brisk. The ruling prices are 436c 43cc \$7 ib. for light ordinary to prime and fancy

parcels.

DEESEND HOGS—The receipts throughout the week have been only moderate while the demand, of course, has been speculative and active. Western advanced 30(33c, and State 80(260c) \$2 100 lbs. The latest quotations for Western are \$4,80(24,90, and State at \$5,15(25,25.—Allas and Argus.

BRIGHTON, Fen. 20—At market, 1200 Beef Cattle, 85 Stores, 2,100 Sheep, and Lambs, and 150 Swine.

Bref Cattle—Prices, extra, \$6,76@6,75; first quality, \$6,27@ WORKING O.XEN—\$92, \$110@182.

WORKING OXEN—\$92, \$110@182.

WILCH COWS—\$46@47; common, \$19@21.

VEAL CALVES—\$3, \$4@4,60.

STORES—Yearling, \$0@00; Two years old, \$—@—; Three years old, \$21@25.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 19—At market, 2110 Cattle, about 1000 Beeves, and 110 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and Secres, and 10 Stress. 19—11. Insteed, 210 Cacus, about 1000 page, two and three rearrows of Working Oxen, Cows, and Market Bers—Scattoding nothing but the best large at stall-fed Oxen, \$2.06.75. first quality. \$5.00@0.00; second to, \$5.50@5.50; third do, \$4.25@5.50; crdinary, \$—6—. Working Oxen—Scattoding Oxen—Scattoding Oxen—Scattoding Oxen—Scattoding Scatter Sc

years old, \$19@21.
SHEEP AND LAMES —2260 at market. Prices in lots, \$3,50@4,*
3HEEP AND LAMES —2260 at market. Prices in lots, \$3,50@4,*
3HEES —5%@66 \$1 lb. Tallow — 600%6.
HIDES —5%@66 \$1 lb. Tallow — 600%6.
PRILTS —\$1,50@2,00. Calf Skins—8@96 \$1 lb.
VEAL CALVES—None.

TORONTO, FEB. 20.—BERF was in poor offering; first class inferior to medium at \$4@4,50.

5; interior to mentum at \$4(24,50. CALVES — \$5,00(36. SHEEP AND LAMES — Sheep \$4,00(35,00. Lambs \$2(3. VENISON—Deer, \$4(35,50 HIDES, \$7 100 lbs. \$4. CALFERINE, \$7 10, 8c.—Globe.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 20.—Domestic fleeces have been rather dull during the week; fine qualitices are a little stiffer, while coarse grades are hardly so firm. Sales 35,000 fb. at 50@35c. Foreign wools are also dull, and there is but little movement as present. By auction, 50 bales unwashed African sold at 16%@18c; 78 do. Turkey, 12½@16¼c, and 73 do. Lisbon at 9c.—4thas and Arous.

BOSTON, FEB. 20.—The following are the rates for the week:

Married

AT the M. E. Parsonage, in Kendall, N. Y., on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Scott, JAMES SITZER, and Miss MARY McDONALD, both of Kendall.

Died.

IN South Deerfield, Mass., on 17th inst., suddenly, HORACE WILLIAMS, aged 77 years, eldest brother of J. G. WILLIAMS, Rural New Yorker Office.

SAN TO THE SAN THE SAN

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

"MY WIFE AND CHILD."

10 / 10 / 10 yr

THE tattoo beats;—the lights are gone;— The camp around in slumber lies:--The night with solemn pace moves on, The shadows thicken o'er the skies; But sleep my weary eyes hath flown, And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh, dearest one, Whose love my early life hath blest;-Of thee and him-our baby son-Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;-God of the tender, frail, and lone, Oh, guard that gentle sleeper's rest,

And hover, gently hover near To her, whose watchful eye is wet-The mother, wife-the doubly dear, In whose young heart have freshly met Two streams of love so deep and clear-And cheer her drooping spirit yet.

Now, while she kneels before Thy throne, Oh, teach her, Ruler of the skies, That while by Thy behest alone Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise, No tear is wept to Thee unknown, No hair is lost, no sparrow dies!

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hands Of dark disease, and soothe its pain; That only by Thy stern commands The battle's lost, the soldier's slain-That from the distant sea or land Thou bring'st the wanderer home again

And when upon her pillow lone Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed, May happier visions beam upon The brightening currents of her breast:-Nor frowning look, nor angry tone Disturb the Sabbath of her rest!

Whatever fate those forms may show, Loved with a passion almost wild-By day-by night-in joy or woe-By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled, From every danger, every foe, Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

The Story-Teller.

FIVE BACHELORS KEEPING HOUSE.

BY MARY CLARKE.

It was a warm evening in early June, and in the parlor of a pleasant house in ---- street, in the handsome city of Philadelphia, a merry party of young folks were holding a warm, laughing discus-

Susy Arnold, the young hostess, who kept house for her two brothers, Harry and George, took one side of the question, while three other gentlemen, beside her tall brothers, opposed her. Charley Grey, a blue-eyed, curly-headed man, whose fair round face and boyish air formed an apparent contradiction to the assertion he made of having five years before attained his majority; Joe Morris, who, from a Spanish mother, inherited jetty hair and eyes, and a pale complexion, and from his father, a tall, fine figure, and a frank, ingenuous expression; and Milton Dacres, whose small figure and bashful ways accounted fully for his nickname Minnie; these three, with the masters of the house, waged playful war upon the little brown-eyed maiden who sat so demurely on the sofa.

"Say what you please," said Susy, "you will never convince me of the superiority of man in the capacity of housekeeper."

"But I maintain," cried Joe, "that men can keep house without women, but that women cannot do so, unless we shall assist them."

"For instance," said Harry, "when your Biddy was sick last winter, Sue, how would such a mite as you have brought up coal, kept up the furnace fire, and lifted about wood, unless your two brothers had

gallantly relieved you of your care." "Not to mention that the furnace fire went out three-"

"A truce!" said George, laughing. "That was my fault; but 'accidents will sometimes happen in the best regulated families,' as - somebody, name forgotten, once wisely remarked."

"I only wish you could keep house; for I would accept Aunt Jane's invitation to travel with her this summer, were it not for leaving you."

"I have an idea," here cried Charley Grey-"an idea which, if you will agree to act upon, shall fully cure the women of the insane notion of their indispensability - ahem! that word nearly choked

"That ungallant sentence should have quite strangled you," said Susy.

"Present company always excepted," was the

"The idea! let's have the idea."

"Suppose we keep house here, while Miss Susy travels.'

"Here?" cried Susy, aghast. "Yes, why not?"

"But," said Susy, "I am sure Jenny would not

stav." "We don't want her: we want no women."

Visions of muddy boots on her parlor sofas, cigars in the flower-vases, pipes on the center tables, spittoons in the best bedroom, and frying-pans in the library, flitted through the young lady's mind; but before she could remonstrate, Harry said-

"So be it! Hurra for bachelor's hall. Pack up up your trunk, Susy!.

"But, Harry"— "Glorious!" cried Charley, "not a petticoat within

the doors for a month." "But"—again said poor Susy.

"No fusses about tobacco smoke in the curtains," chimed in George.

"But, brother"-

"Won't it be gay?"

"Gay!" groaned the little housekeeper. "Lay in a supply of cigars, George," suggested

Joe. "When do you go, Miss Susy?" "Monday! Aunt Jane's letter says Monday," said Harry.

"Monday, then! We will come, bag and baggage,

on Monday morning."

"On an express stipulation that not a woman per forms a stroke of work for us for a month." With many a flourish, amidst the gayest jests,

George wrote a solemn contract, by which they bound themselves to ask no service of any kind at woman's hand for one month from the date of the following Monday, June -, 1860, and all put their signatures to the important document.

Susy, seeing that her brothers really were in earnest, tried to think she was glad to go, and added her laughing directions to the schemes proposed. At a later hour, the conclave broke up, and Susy retired with a head full of plans, and a heart full of sore misgivings.

Bar Bar ac

Monday morning rose fair and clear. Six o'clock saw Susy drive away from the door in the carriage, the trunk strapped behind, the lady's pretty travel-ing-dress, and the shawl of her cousin and cavalier, all bespeaking travel. Seven saw the servant depart to spend a month with her mother in the country. Nine o'clock witnessed the meeting of the merry

young bachelors.

"Now then," said George, after the first greetings were over, "I, as the eldest host, will take the charge to-day. As Susy says, 'when are you going down town?"

down town?"

"I have nothing to do to-day, so I'll stay to assist you," said Minnie.

"Thank you!"

"What's for dinner?" said Joe, trying to look like the head of a respectable family, and failing most deplorably in the attempt.

"You'll see at three o'clock."

"Is that the hour?"

"Yes."

"Remember," said George, "I wait for no one.
'Punctuality is the soul of dinner,' as somebody
once said before I mentioned the fact."

Having seen the others off, George and Minnie went into the library for a smoke, to prepare them for the Herculean task before them. "See," said George, producing a cook-book; "we are gafe."

"Mrs. Hale! that's a woman!" cried Minnie.
"Whew! never once thought of that. We will stick to the contract. My dear madam, I am sorry to appear rude, but I must show you back to the

book-case."
"What's for dinner?" said Minnie. "Roast lamb, potatoes, green peas, asparagus, and

strawberries."
"That'll do. Don't you have to shell peas or

"Yes, that's easy enough."
"It's awfully hot," said Minnie, after a short

"Horrid!"

"Suppose we shell the peas up here. It's cooler here than in the kitchen. I suppose there's a fire

here than in the kitchen. I suppose there's a fire there'"

"Of course."

"I'll go bring them up."

"They're in a basket on the table. Just leave the rest of the things down there."

Shelling peas was rapid work even for unaccustomed fingers, but it is a matter of taste whether the thorough smoking they had from two actively-puffed cigars improved their flavor.

"Now, what do you do with them?" said Minnie.
"There ain't many," he added, as he looked at the little green balls rolling about at the bottom of the huge market basket, and then eyed the large pile of shells on the floor.

"You boil them, of course," was George's answer.

nells on the noor.

"You boil them, of course," was George's answer.

"Oh! Suppose we go down."

"Well, come along," said George, taking up the

fire burned brightly; Jennie had left all in good order, and the prospect was not bad for the amateur cooks.

"What do you boil them in, George?"

"Oh, anything!"

"But where is it?"

"In some of the closets, I guess!"
Susy would certainly have fainted could she have seen the overhauling of her neatly arranged closets

that followed.
"This?" Minnie dragged forth a pot large enough to boil about twenty pounds of meat in.

"Yes."
In they went, unwashed.
"Hot water, or cold?"
"Either."

"All right; that's done."

"All right; that's done."

"Now the asparagus. How do you fix it?"

"I wonder if you roast mutton in this thing?" said
George, holding up a large pudding-dish.

"I guess so. Put it on in the oven, don't you?"

"Y-e-s." George determined to find a book on cookery, written by a man, the very next day.

"You boil asparagus, don't you, George?"

"Yes; here's a tin thing that's long and shallow; I guess that's for such things." And a dripping pan came forth from the closet.

pan came forth from the closet.

The asparagus fitted in like a charm, as both men declared, and water was added and all set on the

range.

The mutton next went, on the pudding-dish, into

the oven. the oven.

"Come, let's go up stairs again; it's fearfully hot here," said George.

"But the dinner?"

"Oh, that's got nothing to do but cook till three

Oh, George, here's the potatoes!" Another pot was produced, and the potatoes, with about two gallons of water to the half peck of Mur-

about two gallons of water to the man peek of mulphies, put on the fire.

Smoking, chatting, reading, and a little practice on
the violin filled up the morning, though George
declared it was "horrid slow," and Minnie wondered
what on earth women did with themselves.

Half past two brought home three hungry men to
dinner.

Leaving the cooks to "dish up," they all adjourned to the parlor to cool themselves. That it was rather dusty there was not noticed. Jennie had made the beds before she left, but dusting the parlor was Susy's work, and her early start had prevented her from doing it.

"George"—Minnie's voice was doleful.
"What?"
"The fire's out!"

"Out?"

"I wonder if anything's cooked!"

"The asparagus is burnt fast to the pan."

"So is the meat!"

"Broken all to pieces, and floating about in the

water."

"These peas are all mushy, Minnie!"

"Punctuality is the soul of dinner," cried Joe, from the parlor; "it's ten minutes past three."

"Go set the table," growled George.

It was unique in its arrangements, that table, as the It was unique in its arrangements, that table, as the gentlemen sat down to dinner. The meat figured on an enormous dish, with an ocean of white china surrounding its shrunken proportions. The potatoes, in little lumps, unskinned, were piled in a fruit dish; the green mass which Minnie had with infinite difficulty fished from the big meat pot, was served on a red earthen plate, and the stalks of asparagus were in the salad-bowl. The table-cloth was awry, and the napkins were omitted altogether.

"Where's the gravy?" was Loe's first question

"Where's the gravy?" was Joe's first question.
"There wasn't any."

The meat's burned."

"It's stone cold," cried one voice.
"What's this?" said a third, digging into a pile of

peas.
"Faugh!" followed a daring attempt to eat some

"Faugh!" followed a daring attempt to eat some asparagus.

"Never mind," said Joe. "Rome wasn't made in a day. Give us some bread and butter, and pickles, George."

"No, not pickles, preserves," said Charley.
"Susy locked both up," cried Harry, laughing.
"She declared a woman put them up, and if we wanted them we must prepare them ourselves."

Minnie produced the strawberries, and some sugar, and the gentlemen declared they had dined superbly.

"You fellows clear away," said Minnie; "we're tired."

tired."

"You wash up, don't you?" queried Joe.
"Yes."

"Where's the water?"

"Where's the water:
"In the hydrant"
"What do you wash'em in?"
"Pan, I guess."
Away went Joe on a voyage of investigation, and returned soon with a dish full of cold water. The "leavings," as Harry termed the remains of their "leavings," as Harry termed the remains of their sumptious repast, were thrown from the window into Susy's flower-bed, and, armed with a bar of soap and a fine damask napkin, Joe began to wash up. "How the grease sticks?"

Perspiration streaming from every pore, he rubbed manfully at the greasy plates and dislies, and if the water was cold, he certainly was not. "I've wet my shirt front!" Splash No. 1. "Good for white pants!" Splash No. 2. "That went into my eves; somebody wipe them:

"Good for white pants!" Splash No. 2.

"That went into my eyes; somebody wipe them; my hands are wet. Don't-rub them out, Hall?"

"Come, some of you, wipe up!"

The table was cleared at last. Five damp, greasy napkins, thrown into a corner of the room, testified that the dishes were washed and wiped. The water followed the "leavings," and the quintette sat down to "cool off." (Do cigars assist that operation?)

Spite of the superb dinner, five "inner men' called, like Oliver Twist, for more, at about sever

"What's for tea?" Somebody started the question.
"What's for tea?" Four voices echoed it.
"Let's have coffee; I can make coffee," said

"Let's have cottee; I can made George.

"And a steak; I can cook it," said Joe.

"There's bread and butter," said Harry.
George went for the steak; Minnie undertook to make the fire; Harry cut the bread; Joe set the table; while Charley "cleared the kitchen" by sweeping the pots and pans used at dinner into a closet, washing being omitted in the operation.

Minnie, blowing and puffing making the fire, was saluted with—

sweeping the pots and pans used at dinner into a closet, washing being omitted in the operation.

Minnie, blowing and puffing making the fire, was saluted with—

"How it smokes!"

"What alls the fire, Min?"

Harry discovered the cause, pulled out the damper, and a merry blaze repaid him. The coffee boiled, the steak sputtered in the pan, and the men panted, perspired, whistled, and used improper words over the heat.

It was a good supper, and, piling up the dishes which it was "too hot to wash," the bachelors returned to the parlor.

It was involuntary, but each pair of eyes rested for a moment on the seat Susy was wont to occupy. A little music, more talk, and still more smoking, filled the time till midnight, when each one yawned himself off to bed. Harry, who was always the one to "lock up," stayed the latest. The kitchen looked dreary; no fire, greasy frying-pan placed as a helmet over the coffee-pot, bits of bread lying about loose, dirty pots here and dirty dishes there. The parlor was in disorder; chairs stood in forlorn confusion; smoke hung over all. The dining-room, with its piles of dirty cups, saucers and plates, its unswept floor, greasy napkins, and smoky atmosphere, was worst of all, and Harry inwardly admitted that "somehow, the house didn't look as usual."

There was fun the next morning making up beds. The milkman and baker had vainly knocked for admittance, and finally "retired in disgust," and the bachelors breakfasted off the stale bread left from the night's feast, and coffee black and sweet.

"Every man clear up his own room."

The order given, each started to obey. Joe pulled off all the clothes from his bed, and, having laid the bolster and pillow on, proceeded to put on first a blanket, next a spread, and finally the two sheets, finishing off the whole by putting himself on top to rest from his toils. Minnie, after pulling all the clothes off one side in trying to tuck them in on the other side and pulling them off the first, put his bolster on over the pillow, and concluded it "would

gested that they should have their meals sent from a restaurant.

"All men cooks, so we stick to the contract," was

his final observation.

The motion was seconded, and carried by unani-

The motion was seconded, and mous vote.

By this time every dish, plate, napkin, pot and pan in the housewas dirty, and, joyfully concluding that they wouldn't want them any more, the gentlemen piled them p in the kitchen sink, on the floor and tables, and ldt them.

"Harry"—it was George's voice—"I haven't got

a clean shirt."
"Nor I."
"Nor I."
"Nor I."

"Nor I."
"I've got one."
"Nor a handkechief, nor a collar, nor a pair of stockings, no—"
"Stop! Two veeks since Susy went, and no washing day."
There was a dad silence.
"Who knows how to wash?"
No answer.

No answer.

"I—I've seen it done," said one faint voice, owned by Charley. "You soap the things and rub

them on a board"

"Can anybody iron?"

They all thought they could manage that part.

The kitchen was opened for the first time for ten days. One cry burst from five lips. Tables, chairs, floor, dresser, sink, were one mass of roaches, collected by the piles of greasy dishes. They overran every place.

"Shut the door. Now for it!" cried George, and dashed at the invaders. Bedlam seemed to have broken loose. In reaching after one of the "critters," Charley upset the table. Crash went the crockery. Screams of laughter, cries of disgust, blows thick as hail, comments on the heat, jokes, warnings flew about for an hour, and then the panting party ceased from their labors, and viewed sternly the "cold corpuses" of their foes. A scream from Minnie—

"There's one down my back!"

ream from Minnie—
"There's one down my back!"
George cried—"Joe, there's one on your hair!"
"Don't mention it. Look at the tellow on your

general stampede for the bath-room followed. "Let's wash up here."
No sooner said than done. The soiled clothes were collected from all the rooms, and the boards and soap brought up from the kitchen.

and soap brought up from the kitchen.

Joe and Harry washed, blistering hands and streaming foreheads testifying to their efforts. Cold water required a great deal of rubbing, and somehow the things had a yellow tinge after all, as George remarked as he wrung them out. Minnie, objecting to going into the yard, hung them over the chairs in the dining-room and the bannisters in the entry as fast as George and Charlie wrung them out. Dinner time came, and found them still at work. Dinner eaten, the dishes carried off by the waiter from the restaurant, they changed places, and the washers wrung and hung up, while the others washed.

others washed.

others washed.
Six o'clock saw the last shirt hanging in damp limpness over the parlor chandelier; the handker-chiefs waved from the mantle-piece, and the stockings dangled from the bars of the Canterbury.
"They always iron the next day, so they can dry in the night," said Harry.
After another slaughter of roaches in the morning, the fire was lighted, the irons put on, and the clothes collected, rough dry, for the final touches.— Every man had visions of smooth, clean linen to repay him for his unaccustomed efforts. Such is hope!

hope! Charley took the first step. Planting his iron on the front of a shirt, a smell greeted his nostrile, and he lifted it again to behold a large brown mark, the

he lifted it again to behold a large brown mark, the precise shape of the flat-iron, burned on the bosom of his "go-to-meeting" shirt. Minnie's iron, being almost cold, was traveling briskly up and down his shirt, but producing no visible effect.

It was humiliating, but true, that Joe took an order to a gentlemen's furnishing store that morning for a supply of linen, and the "washed clothes" were consigned to the "pot closet" to await Susy's return.

return. Susy's return? How can I describe it! Every man on that day found he had an imperative engagement abroad, and the little maiden found an empty house. She went first to the parlor. Dust lay in piles. One curtain was torn from the corlay in piles. One curtain was torn from the cornice, and lay in limp folds against the window.—Cigars lay about loose, some whole, some halfsmoked, some reduced to a mere stump; spittoons were in every corner; the chairs were "promiscously deranged;" on the center-table three bottles, two demijohns, a pack of cards, and about a dozen tumblers replaced her pretty book. The piano bore two pairs of boots, deposited there when the owners were too tired to go up stairs, and forgotten afterwards; the Canterbury had a dish of chicken salad reposing peacefully upon it; one ottoman supported a hat and cane, another a coat; every chair carried some relic of the departed guests, here a handkerchief, there a cigar case, on one a pocket comb, on another a tooth-pick. Susy was dismayed: but, like a brave little woman, determined to face all "the a brave little woman, determined to face all "the muss" at once. The kitcken came next. As we have described it on the eventful ironing day, so it remained, roaches inclusive, meandering every-where. The library was next in order, and it was the counterpart of the parlor, only more so; dining-room ditto; bed-rooms to match. Susy looked at the washboards in the bath-room,

the market-basket in the library, the parlor chairs in the kitchen ("It was nearest," Joe said when he brought them out); the frying-pan in the best bedroom, (Charlie broke his basin); the bread-pan in the spare room, for dirty water, Jee said); the dish-cloths in the bed-rooms (towels all dirty). She contamulated the floors upswent for a month. contemplated the floors, unswept for a month; marked the dust, the accumulation of a similar time; and then went to her own room, the only orderly because undisturbed place in the house. A

orderly because undisturbed place in the house. A little note lay on the table:

"We own beat! It takes a woman! We beg pardon! We'll never do so no more! Clear up, and invite us to dinner."

FIVE PENITENT BACHELORS. Godey's Lady's Book.

Wit and Humor.

WAR WIT.

THE Tennessee Senate has voted to increase the wages of the rebel soldiers of that State to fifteen dollars a month. But the wages heretofore have been paid in paper of no value, and the increased wages will be paid in paper of no value. "I'll give you nothing the first year and double it the next," said Billy Burch.

In a late number of Vanity Fair is a picture representing a lady in the act of presenting a gentleman in uniform with a pair of pistols, and beneath, the following: "I know it is an odd gift from a lady, but, Charley, I thought that when you were away it might be pleasant for you to-to-have my arms always about you."

WE notice among the captures by our troops at the battle of Somerset, the pregnant item of fourteen hundred mules. We always knew there were a great many jackasses in Dixie, but had no idea they constituted so large a proportion of the Confederate

WONDER if the Virginians wouldn't like to see another Richmond in the field"—a little further

A YANKEE OUTDONE.—A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in copartnership. When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he would get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of the pieces ofter it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly. Frenchman-Vich piece will you have-ze piece wid ze tail on him, or ze piece vat haint got no tail? Yankee-The piece with the tail on. Frenchman-Zen you can take him, and I take ze ozer one. Upon turning round, the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck it into the pig's

To a lover there are but two places in all the world - one where his sweetheart is, and the other where she isn't.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yerker

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. I AM composed of 35 letters.

My 8, 19, 15, 16 is a State. My 10, 1, 18, 6, 24, 29 is a county in Michigan.

My 23, 6, 12, 15, 3, 17 is a town in Georgia. My 31, 35, 27, 21, 8, 26, 18 is a city in Michigan

My 11, 1, 6, 2 is a Territory. My 4, 8, 21, 27, 2 is a frith in Scotland.

Answer in two weeks.

Canada.

My 5, 10, 17, 23, 8, 30 is the capital of My 22, 14, 7, 33, 29, 17, 23. My 24, 28, 30, 20, 21 is a lake in Sweden.

My 9, 12, 15, 10 is a river in Texas. My 14, 16, 32, 5, 28 is a county in Ohio. My 25, 13, 21, 8, 30 is a lake between the United States and

My 5, 16, 34, 31, 10, 14 is a county in Virginia My whole is what every one should be fighting for. Perry, N. Y., 1862.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorke

GEOGRAPHICAL DECAPITATIONS. Behead a cape in Russian America and have a weapon. Behead a river in England and have a part of a harness Behead a river in Mississippi and have a British title of nobility. Behead a river in Louisiana and have a very small insect.

Behead an island in the Gulf of Mexico and have a part of the Behead a river in Illinois and have an animal. Behead a river in Missouri and have a wise man; Behead a cape in Ireland and have the fluid which we breath.

Behead a river in Ireland and have a girl's name. Behead an island in the English Channel and have a small. Behead a river in Italy and have a vowel. Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1862. ALBERT B. NORTON.

ME Answer in two weeks For Moore's Rural New-Yorker ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

A AND B together carried 100 eggs to market, and sold at different prices, each receiving the same sum. Had A taken as many as B, he would have received 25 cents for them. Had B taken as many as A, he would have received \$2.25 for them. How many did each take to market?

Alabama, N. Y., 1862. A. B. NORTON. Answer in two weeks.

"IF YOU PLEASE."

WHEN the Duke of Wellington was sick, the last thing he took was a little tea. On his servant's handing it to him in saucer, and asking if he would have it, the Duke replied. 'Yes, if you please." These were his last words. How much kindness and courtesy is expressed by them. He who nad commanded the greatest armies in Europe, and was long accustomed to the tone of authority, did not despise or overook the small courtesies of life. Ah, how many boys do What a rude tone of command they often use to their little brothers and sisters, and sometimes to their mothers. They order so. This is ill-bred and unchristian, and shows a coars nature and hard heart. In all your home talk, remember, "If you please." Among your playmates, don't forget, "If you please." To all who wait upon or serve you, believe that "if you please" will make you better served than all the cross or ordering words in the whole dictionary. Don't forget three little words, "If you please."

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 631.

Answer to Pomological Enigma:- There is nothing wors than a proud mind and an empty purse. Answer to Anagram: Stars gem the vault of heaven,

When day's last hues decline: As darker grows the even, With brighter ray they shine. Answer to Charade:-Beetle.

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. 1st,) has expired—and as the large lists have already been received --- we purpose giving every friend of the RURAL who will obtain a small number of subscribers (say 6 to 24 or more,) a valuable Reward for his or her effort in so doing. Our Programme for the Spring Campaign is in this wise:

CASH AND OTHER PREMIUMS.

I. To 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 to one of the premiums offered below.

II. To Every Person remitting, for Twenty-Four or more subscribers, as above, we will give (in addition to a free copy of the RURAL,) a perfect and handsomely bound volume of the Rural New-Yorker for 1861 or 1860 - price \$3; or, if preferred to bound RURAL, a copy of LOSSING'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—(an Imperial 8vo. volume, with 300 illustrations—price \$3.50.) III. To EVERY PERSON remitting, as above, either \$15 for 10 copies, \$21 for 15 copies, or \$25 for 20 copies, we will give

a free copy of the RURAL, and either THE HORSE AND HIS 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. IV. To Every Person remitting, as above, \$10 for six copies, we will give a free copy of RURAL, and either the

MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE, OF LOSSING'S PICTORIAL UNITED STATES, (price \$1,) or a dollar package of choice imported All books (except bound Rural and Lossing's Hustrated) and seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid. Persons entitled to book or flower seed premiums can also compete for the cash premiums! [7] In order to give all who compete a fair and equal chance, traveling agents, post-riders, citizens of Rochester, and persons (or their agents or aliases) who advertise by circular to receive subscriptions (from a distance, at club rates,) for the RURAL in their "clubs," (whether called "Empire,"

"Keystone," or by other title,) are excluded from competition

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

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Club rate for Canada, and \$2.00 to Europe.

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FEBRUARY 3, 1862. MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

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BACK VOLUMES .- Bound copies of our last volumes will be ady in a few days—price, \$3; unbound, \$2. We would again state that neither of the first five volumes of the RURAL can be furnished by us at any price. The subsequent volumes will be supplied, bound, at \$3 each - or if several are taken, at \$2 50 each. The only complete volumes we can furnish, unbound, are those of 1859, '60 and '61 — price, \$2 each. THE CASH SYSTEM is strictly adhered to in publishing the

expires. Hence, we force the paper upon none, and keep no credit books, long experience having demonstrated that the CASH PLAN is the best for both Subscriber and Publisher. Additions to Clubs are always in order, whether in ones, twos, fives, tens, twenties, or any other number. Subscriptions an 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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specially directed otherwise. Please "make a note of it." ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated

No Traveling Agents are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who ferm clubs.

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