STRAWBERRIES.

Should be Grown in Every Garden—Their Value as a Market Crop—The Most Valuable Varieties—Soil, Situation and Cultivation.

What can we say to induce farmers to grow strawberries—if not for market, for their own tables? THE TRIBUNE has already shown its faith in this fruit. There is none, the apple not excepted, that is more literally the poor man's fruit than the strawberry. It grows in all soils and situations, and in almost all climates, from the tropics to the frigid zone. It is certainly susceptible of cultivation, and will yield most profitable crops, through 130 degrees of latitude. It is a shame that such a gift of Providence should have been so long neglected—should have been so long left to grow like grass or weeds, a wild product of the fields. It is only within the memory of the present generation that it has been known to any considerable extent as capable of garden culture. One of the reasons that it was not formerly cultivated to a greater extent was owing to the fact that all the early attempts were made with European varieties, from South American species, which have never given the satisfaction that has been obtained from American seedlings.

Some of the earliest efforts at growing these were not satisfactory, because the sexuality of the plants was not known. Some of the best of the early sorts, such as McAvoy's Superiors, and Hovey's seedling, were pistillates, and required some other sort to be grown in close proximity, to fructify their blossoms. In all cases where staminate plants are set with pistillates, the tendency is for the staminate plants to crowd out the others. When new seedlings were produced, which united in one plant the power of self-fertilization, the success of strawberry cultivation as a great farm crop was fully assured, and it has been extended, until now it is not uncommon to see fields of five, ten, and even twenty acres. The quantity annually consumed now in New-York city is probably greater than it was in the whole United States twenty-five years ago.

This is greatly owing to the new sorts that have been brought into notice within a few years.

The most successful of these is the one known as Wilson's Albany, having originated in Albany, N. Y., about eight years ago. It is remarkably prolific, plants hardy, fruit deep red, firm, and large; the only objection is that it is too acid. It is not as good as Hovey's seedling, but, unlike that, it does not need other sorts grown with it, to fertilize the flowers.

Hooker's Seedling is a rare good kind, not so prolific as the Wilson, nor is the fruit, which is large and deep red colored, as hard and suitable for transportation, but well calculated to give the highest satisfaction to those who grow it for their family use. The Hooker is self-fertilizing, the plants hardy, and may be grown like the Wilson, either in hills or broadcast. It originated at Rochester, N. Y., within the past 10 years.

The Austin or Shaker seedling originated later than the Wilson and Hooker, at Watervliet, N. Y. It is a large, ovate, orange scarlet, rather soft and watery, but pleasant to the taste; the plants hardy and productive, and of large growth.

The Bartlett is somewhat similar in description to the Hooker, though rather harder fruit. It is now supposed to be the same as the Boston Pine.

"THE TRIBUNE Prize Strawberries" are sent out under the name of Brooklyn Scarlet, Col. Ellsworth and Monitor—three very promising new seedlings. The Brooklyn Scarlet we consider one of the handsomest and best of our cultivated sorts.

The Downer, in some localities, is a popular sort, but it has failed to come into general cultivation. It is a very productive sort, and bears transportation well, but is acid and not very rich.

The Peabody, which was trumpeted upon the public a few years ago with a real Georgia blister, has proved nearly worthless everywhere north of the place where it originated.

The Fillmore (Feast's) is much esteemed by Mr. Knox, a very large strawberry grower at Pittsburgh, Pa. It is dark crimson, large, round, rich flavor, and good for marketing.

Longworth's prolific, once very popular, has given way to mere popular sorts.

Russell's Seedling is one of the latest candidates for favor, and in a few situations it has given great satisfaction. It grows a very large handsome crimson berry, much of the character of the Austin, Union and Boyden's Seedlings.

There are quite a number of American sorts beside the above, which are favorites with some amateur growers. We have described enough of the hardy sorts to enable any one to select three or four that will give a great yield of luscious fruit, which every farmer should have in such abundance that every member of his family, laborers included, could enjoy a real strawberry festival all the last half of every June.

The only foreign variety that has been extensively cultivated for a market crop in this vicinity is the Triomphe de Gand, and this is not to be relied upon. It failed sadly the present year. The Rev. L. M. Pease, Superintendent of the Mission Farm, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., thinks his loss from this variety failing to produce a crop this year at least two thousand dollars. He has about twelve acres of strawberries, a large portion of which were Triomphe de Gand, which did not produce as well as the Wilson in 1863; yet, owing to the size and quality of the fruit, he extended the plantation, but entirely failed in 1864 to make a crop. He expects to have twenty acres of vines next year, but will no longer depend upon this foreigner. His largest plantation will be Wilson. He will also have a plantation of Russell, Austin, Bartlett, Boyden, Monitor, Ellsworth, Brooklyn Scarlet, and Green Prolific. As he grows strawberries for profit, it is important to have a prolific kind, which will not fail any season, and will produce salable fruit.

At Cincinnati the sorts mostly grown by the strawberry gardeners are Wilson's, Hovey's, Longworth's, Hudson, and Iowa. The prices are usually fifteen to twenty-five cents a quart. Beside the above sorts, the Triomphe is grown at Columbus and other places in Ohio. At Cleveland the most profitable sorts are Early Scarlet, Hovey, and Wilson.

At Pittsburgh, Mr. Knox has about twenty acres of vineyard, between the rows of which he grows strawberries as a market crop. He is very successful, and the great secret of his success is evidently thorough cultivation. His leading varieties of strawberries are Fillmore, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Victoria, and "700." The last is apparently a foreign variety, but if imported, its name and origin are lost. It is a large and productive sort of great beauty and excellence. He has been successful in sending strawberries to the New-York market. The time is 18 hours on the railroad.

In New-Jersey the leading variety grown for the New-York market for many years is the Early Scarlet, a small acid sort, but one that grows well broadcast, and does not require great labor to make a profitable crop.

Of the extent of strawberry cultivation in Jersey, we have the following statement: The crop of 1863 was, in three towns, as follows: Burlington, 200 acres; Chester, 47 acres; Cinnaminson, 25 acres—making a total of 272 acres, yielding 19,586 bushels; sold for $45,345 60. The average was 66½ bushels per acre. One field of Hovey's Seedling and Lady Finger is put down as yielding 8,000 quarts on less than 1½ acres, which is over 166 bushels per acre. The township contained 40 acres of Raspberries, yielding an average of 33 bushels per acre; sold at $1 64 per bushel; also, 99 acres of Blackberries, averaging 53 bushels per acre; sold at $3 30 per bushel. This makes about $70,000 worth of berries sold from the three towns mentioned, which sum might be greatly increased by substituting the large improved berries for the small sorts so generally cultivated.

Of the way to cultivate strawberries, much has been said, both in books and papers. The people need much more information. Much may be obtained from two little books, one by R. G. Pardee, published, in 1856, and another by A. S. Fuller, in 1862. But the most valuable information for a new beginner may be obtained by visiting a successful and intelligent strawberry grower.

C. W. Carpenter, Mount Gilead, Ohio, in a recent letter, highly commends the cultivation of strawberries to many of the thousands of females who will be thrown upon their own resources by the exigencies of this war. To such women who may be disposed to engage in the business he gives the following directions.

"Take moderately rich ground upon which the grass has been well subdued, and have it thoroughly plowed and harrowed in the Spring, which is the best time to plant strawberries, and Wilson's Albany is the most profitable variety. The nurserymen's price is usually $5 per thousand. Mark your ground off in rows two and a half feet apart, and set your plants twelve inches apart in the row. If planted early, and the Spring is favorable, you may get a quarter of a crop the first season, and a full crop the next. During the first season the ground must be thoroughly worked with a horse and cultivator if possible, otherwise with the hoe. Cut off every runner as soon as it appears, unless you wish to increase your stock of plants. If so, leave a portion of the bed for that purpose. Cover the ground completely with straw before Winter. For this purpose use clean rye straw, or something that will not seed the ground with grass or weeds. In the Spring open the straw around the plants to allow them to grow up, leaving the ground covered between the rows, until after the crop is gathered. This keeps the fruit clean and the earth moist. Then remove the straw, pinch off the runners, and cultivate the ground, adding manure if necessary, as the better the growth of plants you get from picking time till time to mulch again, the better your crop will be next year. Strawberries have been grown at the rate of six hundred bushels per acre. One-fourth of that yield, at ten cents per quart, would give $480 per acre.

"Any family which can procure, through the aid of pension or bounty money, a small piece of land in the vicinity of a town, may safely commence a strawberry plantation. The inhabitants of almost any moderate sized village would buy all that could be produced from an acre. If a surplus should be grown more than would sell fresh, it is a woman's work to put them up in cans, in which condition the fruit sells readily, and usually pays a fair profit for the labor.

"Strawberry beds must be renewed as often as every third or fourth year. The following is one plan for renewing the bed. Let the straw mulching lie upon the ground, and open a space in it three or four inches wide between the rows, which you will make very mellow and loose with a narrow garden hoe; then from each hill you let one strong runner push out one way toward the middle; when it comes to the open spot it will catch and make a new, vigorous plant. After the new plants get a good start, you can remove the straw, or apply it first to ward off scorching the old row, and how your new plants well till Fall. In that case your old row will bear a part of a crop the next season, and your new plants a part, so you will never lose a full crop; or you can remove the straw, tear up the old row with the cultivator, and turn all your attention to the new plants. If they get an early start, this plan might be best. I repeat, do not be afraid that you cannot sell your fruit. After people get a taste, you can sell all you can raise. Women living too far from market might raise raspberries and preserve them by drying. Dried raspberries usually sell in New-York market at about 30 cents a pound. They are easily dried, and are a profitable crop."

HISTORY OF THE STRAWBERRY.

First, of the name. The reason why it was called *strawberry* is unknown. All the reasons given are unsatisfactory—some of them ridiculous. Its botanical name is *Fragaria* (from *fragra*, Lat., to smell sweetly).

The *Fragaria* family is divided into the following varieties:

Fragaria vesca, the wood-strawberry of Great Britain. Fruit red, white, and green; small and fragrant.

F. Collina—Native of the Alps; fruit white and red, small, fragrant, not prolific. Common under the name of Alpine strawberries.

F. Indica—Native of India; fruit yellow, and not equal to other sorts.

F. elator—Native of Germany, and known as the Hautbois, or highwood; color, pale red.

F. Virginiana—The common red field strawberry of the United States.

F. grandiflora—A native of South America, and some say of the south part of the United States; large growth and flowers; fruit red and white.

F. Chilensis—A native of Chili, and possibly identical with *F. grandiflora*.

It is disputed whether the following should be classed as species or sub-species: *F. lucandensis*, *F. calycina* (large calyx), *F. monophylla* (one leaved).

F. Planiscapida (plain-leaved), *F. Boaensis* (of Buenos Ayres), *F. Illinoiensis* (common on the Illinois and other prairies.)

All the improvements upon native sorts, and nearly all the culture of the *Fragaria*, is confined to the present century, although it has been grown in the gardens of the rich for several centuries. It is in the present age only that it could be called the poor man's fruit, unless when he gathered it where it grew wild in the fields.

It is now just 30 years since Hovey originated his seedling, which still holds its place near Boston, as one of the best of the American seedlings. His success was the great impetus that has moved others to furnish the best stock of seedling strawberries in the world. Some of them are such rank growers that they require very different soil and treatment from the old sorts. The common "Scotch runner," and the early scarlet, thrive on a sandy soil, where such rank growers as many of the late new seedlings would perish.

SITUATION—SOIL AND CULTIVATION.

All the rank-growing sorts should be planted in deeply-worked, rich soil, naturally moist or irrigated; we do not mean a clayey soil, that is wet when it rains, and baked and cracked in a drought, for that will kill strawberries.

Deep plowing and thorough pulverization is one of the first requisites, and manure generally in all old soils a necessity. The best manure is muck or woods-mold, or compost made of sods and leaves. Wood ashes are always beneficial. Fresh animal droppings produce much foliage and little fruit.

For a choice situation for a strawberry plot in the vicinity of New-York, we would select an old pasture, with a south-eastern exposure, and plow it eight inches deep with a Michigan plow, and subsoil it eight inches in the bottom of each furrow. Then harrow in manure and set the vines, either in Spring or Autumn, and cultivate them one year, and gather one crop possibly two, and then plow them under. Never plant the same ground with strawberries until some other crop has intervened.

In selecting plants, be careful to use only those that were made by runners the last season, and have never borne fruit. Before setting, cut off nearly one-half of the length of the roots. Then every cut root will send out new fibers, and new roots will start from the crown. As the strawberry is always thirsty, do not fail to water your young plants.

Deep mulching is beneficial, because it keeps the earth moist, and prevents weeds from growing. Straw, salt hay, rushes, cornstalks, forest leaves, tan bark, sawdust, chips, shavings, &c., are used as mulching. Where leather shavings could be had for hauling, they would make excellent mulching.

WHAT PROPERTIES STRAWBERRIES SHOULD HAVE.

We accept the Brooklyn Scarlet as the type of a perfect strawberry. It is a perfect cone in shape; its color is a beautiful, clear scarlet red, which makes a dish of the fruit show beautifully; it is one of the most fragrant of the family; the flesh is firm and sweet, with a pleasant and aromatic taste, and melts easily in the mouth.

The next favorite color is crimson scarlet, then crimson of which the Wilson is a type; the next dark crimson, represented by Black Prince, an English sort.

One of the valuable qualities of any sort for market purposes is to have the fruit picked easily without bruising, like the Wilson, which breaks off from the stalk with a snap, leaving the calyx adhering firmly.

For family use, a sort that separates the fruit from the calyx readily, like the Austin, Russell, Union, and others, is more convenient, as the picker can gather the berries ready for the table.

It is important that any sort, whether for home use or market, should be productive, or else it will soon be discarded, no matter what its other qualities. To be productive, in fruit, the plants must produce abundance of healthy foliage, with long fruit stalks.

Any sort that occasionally blasts, from cold or heat, and fails to produce fruit, as the Triomphe de Gand has done, will never remain long in favor, notwithstanding, like that sort, it is pleasant to the taste.

Another objection to the Triomphe de Gand and several other sorts is the irregularity of form of the berries. We would select a sort, whether round or conical, where it never failed to produce berries of the regular form.

Many berries, very handsome both in form and color, and pleasant to the taste, lack one essential quality to make them favorites with the public—they are almost destitute of that delightful perfume which gave the original name to the family. The wild strawberry of our fields is a type of this excellence.

Another requisite quality is size. Any sort to be popular must produce large berries, such as will frequently measure four to five inches around. We would not sacrifice other good qualities to size, although many who purchase strawberries in market look to size only, and pay accordingly. Large berries which grow hollow or soft, and of an uninviting color, are not worth cultivating. Strong acid is better than insipidity.

The profits of strawberry culture are generally overstated. Mr. Fuller makes the following calculation of planting an acre in the vicinity of New-York:

Cost of plants, if purchased at the ordinary rates, $75; manure for an acre of ordinary sandy loam, $200; labor in planting, cultivating and mulching four years, $250; rent of land, $10 per acre (quite too low—say $40); picking, at 2c. per qt., $876—making a total of $1,141. Such an acre, he calculates, would produce in the four years three crops of 200 bushels each, which, at 12 cents per quart, would be $3,168, and give a profit of $2,315.

Now we will estimate the crop at just one-half of the above product, and calculate the value on the farm at ten cents a quart. This would leave as profit only $828, and that is better than the profit upon most of the farm crops.

For a second acre the cost of plants would be saved by growing them upon the first; and a part of the value of the manure would go to succeeding crops.

Mr. PARDEE, at the time of writing his book, estimated the ordinary return per acre at an average of $200, and the expense of cultivating $15 to $20 per acre annually, and the cost of picking $1 50 per bushel. The estimates of yield per acre which he obtained by inquiries from Boston to Cincinnati were from 25 to 110 bushels per acre. He calculates a crop of 50 bushels of strawberries to the acre only about proportionate to ten bushels of corn. He thinks a crop should never average less than 125 bushels, and if the quality is first-rate they would yield $1,000 as the product of any fair acre of land.

As to overstocking the market with strawberries, that is out of the question. Mr. Pardee ascertained the consumption of four cities for the year 1853 as follows: New-York, 47,000 to 54,000 bushels; Philadelphia, 10,000 to 14,000; Boston, 9,000 to 12,000; Cincinnati, 11,000 to 14,000. These estimates were obtained from some of the principal dealers in each city. Mr. Pardee ascertained that the receipts in New-York were often 3,000 bushels per day. We believe the consumption now to be more than double what it was when he obtained his statistics.

In a recent address before the American Institute Horticultural Society, William R. Prince, Flushing, made the following statements in relation to the strawberry:

As it is never liable to acetous fermentation, it is often allowed to patients by physicians. Some of them think it has valuable medicinal qualities.

The French give the strawberry the significant appellation "l'emblème de bonté parfaite," or the emblem of perfect beneficence. The strawberry is found on the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Himalaya range, and as far north as Lapland in the old countries, and in America it extends from Patagonia, through Chili, Mexico, and all the States, to the Russian Possessions, lat. 70°, being the only edible fruit found in the torrid, temperate, and frigid zones.

The three European species, Fragaria *vesca* (Wood or Alpine), Fragaria *collina* (Green Pineapple), and Fragaria *elator* (Hautboy) are all bisexual or hermaphrodite, prolific, but fruit of small size, with a pleasant flavor.

Asia has only one species, Fragaria *Indica*, with yellow blossoms and worthless fruit.

Two species are found in South America, Fragaria *grandiflora* or pine, and *F. Chilensis*, or Chili strawberry, both large in fruit and foliage, with highly aromatic berries.

North America has *six* species of the Fragaria family, thus showing her great superiority over every other country so far as this fruit is concerned. These species are all distinct from the European and South American sorts, with fruit running from small to very large in size, and each species has plants of two distinct characters, viz: hermaphrodite or bisexual, and pistilate or female. These species are: Fragaria *Virginiana*, the common scarlet berry; *F. Hudsoniana*, Hudson's Bay strawberry; *F. Ioensis*, or Iowa berry; *F. Illinoensis*, or Prairie fruit; *F. Sericea* of Oregon, and *F. Lucida*, or California strawberry.

The origin of the term strawberry most persons suppose came from the habit of putting straw under the fruit to keep it clean, whereas it originated from the practice of children stringing the wild berries on straws of grass, and selling a certain number for a penny, long before the garden culture of this fruit. The practice is still continued in some of the old countries.

We sometimes hear people extol the strawberries of England and other parts of Europe, but such persons are only superficial observers—by high culture, and removing most of the fruit, the English get a few very large beautiful berries at great cost. Very few tables in England are supplied with other than the wild berries. More strawberries are sold in New-York in one day of the strawberry season than treble the whole season's supply of London.

The chief cause of the scarcity of strawberries in England lies in the fact that the English people ignore the sexual character of this plant, and thinking to improve on nature, studiously eradicate all the staminate or male vines, so needful to the fructification of many sorts. For sixty years, they have thus been warring against nature. It is also a noteworthy fact that all the large sorts now growing in Europe are seedlings of American varieties.

It well becomes us to be fastidious of fruits and flowers, and as a rule those with the highest perfume, or aroma, are the most perfect.

Now, have we said enough to induce farmers to grow strawberries, either as a market crop or for their own family use? If not, they are hard to persuade. We have said nothing to try to induce them to undertake that which is not perfectly feasible, and which would be, whether for home consumption or sale, one of the most profitable crops grown, and one which we earnestly desire to see growing upon every farm or garden in America.

Local Military.

MILITIA MOVEMENTS.

The 4th Regiment Light Artillery, which was to have left yesterday, has been delayed for some unknown reason. To-day they will form at their armory, and in all probability depart to-morrow for Baltimore or Washington. Its three batteries of eighteen guns will not be taken; Government guns will be furnished them while in the service.

On Sunday the 6th Regiment will leave with about 550 men, under the command of Col. Joel W. Mason.

The 12th Regiment are expected to leave on Saturday. It numbers over 700 men. All who do not procure substitutes will go. Col. J. Maidhoff commands.

The other regiments will not leave until their ranks are filled.

LINDSEY BLUES BATTALION.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES BATTALION, MANOSA HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1864.

Commandants of Companies are hereby ordered to report the number of men enrolled at the headquarters this day (Friday) at 3 p. m.

By order, JOHN N. WHISKY, Major Commdg.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, N. Y. S. N., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The 77th Regiment, N. Y. S. National Guard, Col. Lynch, having promptly volunteered their services for 100 days, pursuant to the requisition of the President upon the Governor of this State, are hereby accepted as part of the quota of this division.

Col. Lynch will apply to Quartermaster Townsend, No. 22 Reade street, for requisition for arms, uniforms, equipments, &c., and will report his numbers to the Major-General.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Acting Division Inspector.

RECRUITING.

The bureau for procuring naval substitutes is organized. Over 200 persons have deposited money and are to have certificates that they are represented in the service. The Government has decided not to accept substitutes for a less term than three years. Recruiting is going on with great activity in the city.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT.

Gen. Hays has forwarded the figures of the new enrollment to the Provost-Marshal-General. It is about 50 per cent less than it was last year, being about 215,000 in the first ten Congressional Districts in this State. The following is Gen. Hays's letter containing the figures, some of which are estimated. The IVth to the IXth Districts, inclusive, comprise this city:

JULY 11, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. JAS. B. FRY—In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to report the following as the result of the revision of the enrollment in this division:

Dist.		Dist.	
I. (Approximate)	13,000	VII. (Approximate)	25,500
II. do	22,000	VIII. do	26,147
III. do	21,564	IX. do	18,220
IV. do	24,490	X. do	14,215
V. do	23,287		
VI. do	20,900	Total	215,110

In several cases the number has had to be approximated, but I do not think that the additions and deductions to be made from the various causes will materially change the figures as here given.

I am, General, &c., WM. HAYS, A. A. P. M.

A perfect enrollment in this city would reduce the above figures thirty per cent. In the rural districts, the enrolling officers can easily ascertain who are exempt, and erase their names; in large cities, however, the officers have to record every name in order to make sure work.

NOTICE TO SUBSTITUTES.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL AND SUPT. VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. A. S. WEBB, *Superintendent of Recruiting for 2d Army Corps, New-York State.*

GENERAL—The A. A. P. M. General directs me to inform you that all substitutes not liable to military duty, enlisted for drafted men, or for persons in advance of the draft, will be required to make oath that they are exempt from the draft, by reason of allegiance, or having served two years in the U. S. Army or Navy since April 15, 1861. In such cases, certificates of exemption will be granted to the principal for those years by the Provost-Marshal of the District in which he resides, on receipt of the oath and enlistment paper of his substitute which will be sent through this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BROWNSON, A. A. G.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The 56th Regiment National Guard is expected to be in readiness to take up the line of march for Washington on Saturday next. Recruiting was rather dull the first few days after receiving orders, but the men are now coming in. The regiment will number about 800, including officers.

The 28th Regiment Militia also ordered to Washington is being reorganized with every prospect of having a full complement within about a week. Recruiting offices have been opened in different sections of the city.

The commandant of the 19th Regiment of Orange County, and the 93d Regiment of Sullivan County have reported to Gen. Duryea for service. They will be ready in a few days.

An application for active service was also received from Major T. W. Mefarland of the 17th Regiment of Westchester County. He states that if accepted his command will be in readiness at short notice. The application was referred to Brig. Gen. Ryder.

The number of men required from the Second Military District is 1,850, which the Commanding General feels confident can now be raised without calling upon any other regiments than those above designated.

Major H. A. Sprague's battalion of artillery, attached to the 5th Brigade, has been ordered out for immediate practice.

THE FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT.

Several companies of the 1st Long Island Regiment were mustered out of the service yesterday, and paid. An evidence of the hard fighting this regiment had to undergo is shown by the fact that not a commissioned or non-commissioned officer remained in Company F after the battles at Cold Harbor. Capt. W. C. Dermady was killed, and the last non-commissioned officer, Corporal Patrick Brennan, was severely wounded. The company came home in charge of Private William Burns.

BOUNTIES TO DRAFTED MEN IN KINGS COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors have extended the provisions of the resolution of June 25, which gives the county bounty of $300 to drafted men, to any party, whether drafted or not, who may furnish a substitute. The Relief Commissioners have also been instructed to pay the same allowances to families of the militia now entering the United States service for one hundred days as is paid to families of volunteers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER IN RELATION TO THE BROOKLYN MILITIA—AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION CORRECTED.

Many members belonging to the different militia regiments recently ordered to Washington by the Governor of this State, labor under the impression that they cannot be taken beyond the limits of the State, which erroneous idea is corrected in the following order promulgated by Col. Adams last evening.

HEADQUARTERS 56TH REGT N. G. S. N. Y., BROOKLYN, July 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —. This command is hereby ordered to assemble fully armed, uniformed and equipped, on Saturday, July 16, at headquarters, Bayonne street, at 8 o'clock, a. m., to report at Washington. The officers will send their baggage (not exceeding 80 pounds in weight each) to the headquarters before that time.

An erroneous idea has prevailed among many members of the command that this service was voluntary.

The regiment has been ordered for this service by the President of these United States and the Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, through the Governor of the State of New-York, and every recognized member of the regiment, together with the volunteers and substitutes, must report for service, and the orders received by the Commandant from such General Headquarters, with the power vested in him, will be used to carry out such commands.

By order of Col. J. Q. ADAMS, Comdg 56th Regt N.Y.S.N.G.

EDWIN LUDLAM, Adjutant.

Twelfth Annual Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.

The immense area of the Academy of Music was crowded last night to the very roof by a brilliant and delighted audience, assembled to participate in the exercises attending the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Free Academy of New-York. The stage was filled by a distinguished company, among whom we recognized the President and Members of the Board of Education; Professors of the Free Academy; James S. Meller, Chairman of the ex-Committee P. A.; Peter Cooper, esq.; James W. Gerard, esq.; Brig.-General Hayes; Professor Lieber of Columbia College; Dr. Hibbard, Judge Sutherland, Judge Kirkland, Richard L. Larremore, esq.; Wm. Aymar, esq.; the Hon. Gullian C. Verplanck; Professor Peaslee of Dartmouth College, and others.

Dodworth's Band had possession of the orchestra, and opened the proceedings by an overture by Weber and march by Meyerbeer. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, and salutatory address by David Leventritt, twenty orations and dissertations, most of them of considerable talent, were delivered on the following topics, and by the following students:

Poem—Faust, David Leventritt; Alexander Hamilton, H. J. N. Fortess Edmonson; Ulysses and the Lotus-Eaters, J. Abbott Clarkson; Faith the Instinct of Humanity, William Westerfield, jr.; Voice of Niagara, Seely B. Patterson; Lara, George F. Demarest; The Seven Wonders of Our Age, George E. Hoe; Laboure Et Orare, William L. Bull; Shakespearian Tercentenary, Edward Lauterbach; Myself, and the Lucky Moment, Lucius McAdam; Federation of the World, Luther M. Fuller; Conquest through Self Conquest, Erasmus D. Hudson, jr.; American Principles, Ephraim A. Jacob; Mutterings of the Earthquake, Sigmund Spiegan; Decisive Battles, Charles A. Hammer; New-York Merchant, Lewis M. Hornthal; Magic of Music, Cornelius Hess; True Independence, M. Angelo Dougherty; Meed of Veneration, Edgar W. Moore; Valedictory Address, and First Honorary Oration—Wild Laurels, Clinton J. Hartt.

The youthful orators acquitted themselves in a manner that did infinite credit to the training they had received and to their own application, while their lady auditors evinced their delight by showering bouquets on the stage at the conclusion of each piece, Mr. Edward Lauterbach winning an enthusiastic recall.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred upon the following candidates by the President, Horace Webster, esq.:

Wm. Lamson Full, Philip Ware Harrell, John Abbott Clarkson, Augustus Frederick Dohrman, Michael Angelo Dougherty, Lewis Goebel, John Pease Hansen, Clinton James Hartt, Lewis Marx Hornthal, Erasmus Darwin Hudson, jr., Jasper Theodore Kane, William Henry King, Edward Lauterbach, David Leventritt, George Hartley Mackie, Albon Platt Man, jr., George Frederick Mayer, Edgar Wells Moore, Andrew Quackenbush, jr., Sigmund Spiegan, Frederick Butler Ward, John William Warth, jr., William Westerfield, jr., John Stuart White.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon the following candidates:

James Candler, Henry Kiersted Coddington, George Francis Demarest, Michael Dwyer, Henry John Noble Furness, Edmonson, Charles Andrew Fillmore, Lemuel Mason Foller, Tennis Gimberrat, John Harold, Neilley Glassford, Cornelius Hess, George Edgar Hoe, Ephraim Arnold Jacob, Isaac Stanley Kingsland, Lucius McAdam, Charles Edward Oakley, Seely Benedict Patterson.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following candidates:

Marious Willett Beecker, A.B.; Edward Augustus Bradley, A. B.; Edwin Marion Cox, A. B.; Melatiah Everett Dwight, A. B.; Thomas Jefferson Kennedy, A. B.; Lafayette Kleinau, A. B.; William McGeorge, A. B.; James Edward Morrison, A. B.; James Murray, A. B.; William O'Brien, A. B.; Henry Clay Seymour, A. B.; John Hamilton Turner, A. B.; George Wedgeman, jr., A. B.; William Frederick West, A. B.; Jefferson Howard Wiles, A. B.; Thaddeus Wilson, A. B.

After which the various medals and prizes were awarded, as follows:

The gold Pell medal for greatest general proficiency during the academic year, was awarded to Charles Otis Kimball of the Freshmen Class, and the silver medal to Gilbert Holmes Crawford of the Introductory Class.

The gold Farr medal for the best mathematician in the highest class was awarded to George Edgar Hoe of the Senior Class.

The gold Cromwell medal for excellence in history and belles lettres to Charles Mould Hibbard of the Sophomore Class.

The Ward medals for proficiency in the various studies pursued in the Free Academy were awarded as follows:

In Chemistry, to Wm. Wedderhelt, jr., of the Senior Class; Natural History, Richard R. Bowker, of the Introductory Class; Natural Philosophy, Daniel P. Gilman, of the Junior Class; Moral Philosophy, Clinton J. Hartt, of the Senior Class; Law, George F. Hoe, of the Senior Class; English, James A. Knapp, of the Junior Class; Greek, David Leventritt, of the Senior Class; Latin, George T. Meyer, of the Senior Class; French, Everett Wemer, of the Sophomore Class; Spanish, H. J. N. P. Edmonson, jr., of the Senior Class; German, Seely B. Patterson, of the Senior Class; Oratory, Luther M. Fuller, of the Senior Class; Composition, Edward Lauterbach, of the Senior Class; Logic, Wm. M. Murray, of the Junior Class; Astronomy, Peter Z. Easton, of the Junior Class; History, Wm. C. Hess, of the Sophomore Class; Drawing, Augustus Brown, of the Sophomore Class; Algebra and Geometry, R. R. Bowker, of the Introductory Class; Engineering, Seely B. Patterson, of the Senior Class; Hygiene, Josh. J. Casey, of the Sophomore Class.

Certificates of excellence equal to that of the recipients of medals were awarded as follows:

In Chemistry, to Jas. H. N. Gassard, J. P. Hansen, Geo. E. Hoe, S. B. Patterson, of the Senior Class; Law, to J. A. Clarkson of the Senior Class; English, to M. L. Conwell of the Junior Class; Greek, to Geo. F. Hoe, Senior of the Senior Class; Composition, to E. D. Hudson, jr., of the Senior Class; History, to Chas. M. Hibbard and Ernest Werner of the Sophomore Class; Logic, to Peter Z. Easton, Soph. Junior Class; Jun. R. Knapp, of the Junior Class.

The prizes established by the proprietors of the *Courier des Etats Unis* for proficiency in French were awarded to Edward Z. Penfield of the Freshman Class, and Irving L. Bingham of the Introductory Class.

The prize for the best translation from the French, competed for by two students elected from each of the three higher classes, was awarded to Lucius McAdam of the Senior Class.

The prize given by the President of the Board of Education to the best declaimer of a selected prose piece was awarded to Luther M. Fuller of the Senior Class, and the prize for the best declamation of poetry to Wm. L. Bull of the Senior Class. The competitors for these prizes are also elected by their classmates.

The judges who awarded the prizes for declamation were Wm. E. Curtis and Richard Warren, esqs., ex-Presidents of the Board of Education, Wm. Healy Asthon, esq., and Richard L. Lawrence, esq.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, and the meeting separated.

We are informed that Jas. F. De Peyster and J. Ashton D. Peyster, esqs., have contributed $250 each to the fund for the Indigent Students.

Board of Councilmen.

OFFICIAL.] STATED SESSION, THURSDAY, July 14, 1864, 2 o'clock p. m.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Webster, Hefferman, Ryan, Gross, Reppert, Koster, Houghtaling, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, and Joyce—21.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman SCHAEFER—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to extend the time for completion of Engine House Twenty-four and Hose Company, House Number Eleven, from six months to nine months, from the time the contracts were executed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman BRICE—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Thomas Gaffney to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number three hundred and fifty-six Eighth avenue, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman RILEY—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Warren & Company to erect and maintain two hitching or horse posts in front of their premises, number one hundred and forty-three Hudson street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That the salary of all laborers employed upon the public parks be and are hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per diem, to take effect from the 1st day of July next.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman WEBSTER—

Resolved, That John W. Farmer be and he is hereby granted permission to construct ovens under the sidewalk in front of his proposed House for the Friendless, without the usual charge therefor, at number two hundred and two Broome street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman HAVILAND—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of number One hundred and seventy-six Christopher street be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman FITZGERALD—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Fourth avenue, on the southerly side of Forty-seventh street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman RUSSELL—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Forty-second street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman OGDEN—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William T. Caring to erect an awning in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and five and one hundred and seven Columbia street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Public Health in favor of fourling hose on the north side of One-hundred-and-twenty-second street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities in reference to the petition of Benjamin Woods, in relation to an erroneous assessment.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Forty-fifth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating, grading, curbing, guttering, and flagging Forty-fifth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway, forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of repaving Forty-fourth street, from Ninth avenue to Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of flagging the southerly sidewalk of Forty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Roads in favor of paving Fifty-fifth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of building a sewer in Hudson street, from Beach street to connect with sewer in Hubert street.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on Sewers in favor of the construction of a sewer in Avenue B, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to insufficiency of salaries paid in said Department.

In connection therewith Councilman BRICE presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerks in the Bureau of the Water Registrar be hereafter known and designated as the Chief Clerk to the Water Registrar, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and