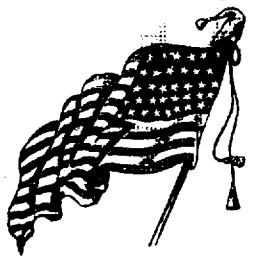


# Daily Telegraph.



Forever fast that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

## OUR PLATFORM.

THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND  
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.  
Friday Morning, May 9, 1862.

As our ARMY advances, reconquering and taking possession of the territory and fortifications which the rebels stole from the federal government, it becomes necessary that each point should be garrisoned by soldiers who are faithful, loyal and competent for such service. The policy which governs the commanders of our armies, is the same as that which now animates the leaders of the People's Party. As it becomes necessary, for the safety of our armies, to hold what they have conquered, so it is essential to the success of the government, that the administration which now yields its power should also be sustained. If we do not sustain President Lincoln, and support the war policy of his administration, we have no right to hope for the crushing out of rebellion. Those who sympathize with the rebels understand this fact, and are therefore engaged in embarrassing the administration, not by a direct opposition to the war, as much as by an understood assault on the past and present prominent men who were and still are identified with that administration. The leaders of the factions in the Democratic party, are too cowardly to make a direct issue on the war, notwithstanding they are all laboring to make the results of this war accrue to the benefit of the south. This benefit is to be derived the moment the Democratic party achieves power, in such shape as made the fugitive slave law constitutional, and set up the sovereignty of states as imminent above that of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. Against such objects, then, we must garrison every political post, and by all honorable means, prevent the leaders of the so-called Democratic party from ever again becoming possessed of the powers of government. Any compromise must be effected, but that which would enable the Democracy to make an alliance with the slave oligarchy to leave slavery in *status quo*, and make the millions of that principle the myrmidons ready at any period again to distract the nation with rebellion. If there are any compromises to be made hereafter, let them be so effected as to conciliate the people of the loyal states, and let the loyal men of the rebel states acquiesce. Let the loyal men of the rebel states beware of the northern dough-face, as far more dangerous to his interests than the most fanatical abolitionist in the north, because the compromise which the dough-face seeks to make with the leaders in this rebellion, is such as must necessarily force the disgrace of the struggle on the loyal, while the rebel aristocracy would be permitted to escape not only with the exculpations of the law, but with also the applause and the confidence of the world.

What we want in this juncture of the politics of Pennsylvania, is a union of all the true men—a union of all brave and loyal men, such as will not only defeat the anti-war party, but as will put to shame and disgrace those who have defended that same principle of human slavery which, in this rebellion, seeks to put an end to free government. We want a union against such plotters as the cliques who rally around the *Pittsburgh Post*, *Valley Spirit*, *Lancaster Intelligencer*, and other kindred sheets. We want a union to counteract the efforts of such men as William H. Hopkins, Pierce Butler, James Buchanan and Deacon Barrett. We want a union of the people that the National Union may be preserved from the conspiracies of the slave-holding Democracy. We want a Union of the masses, that the dough-face Democracy may be frustrated in their conspiracy to compromise with rebellion. In such a union, as in the garrisoning of all the conquered posts along the line of our invading armies, it becomes all true men to participate.

It is the FASHION of those pressers like the *Patriot*, which dare not openly assail the government, to charge great corruption on the administration, and to assert, for instance, that some one of the Republican representatives in Congress, made an open charge that sixty-one millions of dollars had been stolen from the treasury by corrupt speculations. While such stories are not worthy of notice, they naturally attract attention from the magnitude of the charge preferred in their recital; and while these wretches are thus indulging in these sweeping charges, they forget that they are making a wholesale accusation, and that instead of only serving their present purpose of bringing a particular party into disgrace, they are seriously damaging the public credit. When they are certain that they have accomplished the demoralization of Republicans, they will also become satisfied that they have served the rebellion to their fullest ability. And yet, it would be as frank for those who thus indulge in such stuff, to assert that six hundred, instead of sixty millions of dollars, had been stolen. It would make the laughable game of disgracing the government any more despicable, and would equally as soon find credence with the masses of the people. Let the dough-faces tell huge lies while they are about it, because their days for falsehood will soon terminate.

A tax of 20 cents per gallon on whiskey, and 20 cents per pound on tobacco, it is estimated, will yield \$40,000,000.

How far a MAGNANIMOUS PEOPLE may from self-respect choose to carry their forbearance towards demoniac rebels, is a question for themselves to determine. There is no wrong to the rebels in employing and arming slaves for suppression of this "slaveholders' insurrection," after what they have done in the very spirit of the bottomless pit for the overthrow of the government. The howls of their sympathizers will fall upon ears deaf to such outcry from them. The policy which General Hunter is reported to have adopted is, we presume, limited, and for a specific purpose. The posts of the south cannot be abandoned again to the hands of the rebels, but must be retained through the approaching sickly season. The troops of the north are unaccustomed, and therefore humanity would dictate that they should, as far as possible, be replaced by men who can endure the trials of this climate. Those who imagine the negro slaves, even the most stolid, cannot be drilled into soldiers capable of relating effectively their chivalric masters, mistake their character. Under the control of competent officers, with the hope of freedom and the fear of re-enslavement, negroes will fight. From outrages they will of course be restrained. For the purpose of garrisoning the re-captured forts in part, and such other military service as they are capable of under the discipline, and restraint of white officers, we see nothing to disapprove of in General Hunter's policy. Upon other grounds than a consideration of what is due to the rebels, we have opposed, and do still oppose, any general arming of the free blacks of the north, or the slaves of the south, as soldiers in this war. We have white men enough, willing and ready to put down the rebels, with all their slave auxiliaries and all their Indian allies. But some consideration is due to the brave patriot soldiers of these loyal states. Their lives are too precious to be thrown away upon a chivalric scruple. We acquiesce, therefore, in the expediency of fighting the devil with a little of his own infernal fire. They who scruple not to arm their own blacks, and to employ the savage Indians of the frontier to "protract the war until the sickly season," relying upon a continuance of scrupulous advantage, will find themselves for once in a fatal error. The idea of arming slaves and Indians against us was not at all revolting. The tables are turned to a limited extent, in consequence of their prolonged resistance, and they may comfort themselves, either with reflecting upon their own atrocities, or the equally comforting thought that this which they dread is the work of their own hands. Not even upon the principle of retaliation would we sanction the general arming of slaves at the south for servile war upon their masters. A policy as just and more moderate would be equally effective for the suppression of the rebellion.

When MODERN DEMOCRATS are tested by the facts of the record, and when a fair comparison of their acts with their professions is made, we discover at once the real authors of our present national embarrassment. A western contemporary has enumerated these facts, which we commend to the perusal and remembrance of every loyal man in the land: It is a fact that the only persons from the North, who have been found by us in the rebel army, and taken prisoners, are Democrats. It is a fact that the only parties at the North who justify or apologize for the rebels are Democrats. It is a fact that the only papers which have been suppressed for their treasonable utterances were Democrats. It is a fact that the only Northern apologists and defenders of the institution of slavery are Democrats. It is a fact that the only parties who lament over the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia are Democrats. It is a fact that the only party which opposes the complete prostration of the rebellion by the force of arms is the Democratic. It is a fact that all the opposition to a full and complete vindication of the majesty of the Government, in this unholy war upon it, comes from the Democrats. Let our Republican readers make a note of these facts, and when assailed by a Democrat, quietly ask for a comparison of records.

The Democratic party will seek to restore the Union upon its ancient basis, Breckenridge organ. By this ancient basis we are to infer that all the southern rebels will immediately be enfranchised—that the influence of slavery will prevent a Senator or Representative in Congress from opposing the evils of that institution—and that southern statesmen will once more be invested with authority to wield the power of the government for the exclusive benefit of the slave interest. It can mean nothing else, coming from the source it does, because the leaders who supported Breckenridge, hoped for nothing more. It can mean only this, because the Democratic party, under its southern leaders, affected to despise every policy which did not offer to sacrifice the rights of free to the claims of slave labor. Will the people of this state lend themselves to such a restoration. Will they not rather restore the Union, with its laws and authority vindicated—with its influence and power once more acknowledged, not only by the nigger driving traitor and the loquacious dough-face, but by the people of the world. This is the restoration we seek. This is the settlement we contend for. Any other would only result in placing the corrupt men of the loquacious party in power, while the result would be to invest the Union with additional danger, by placing the highest authority of its government in the hands of its meanest foes.

RICHMOND papers declare that the rebels will stand and give the federalists fight, two miles from that city. The same journals also state that "the Yankees are to be driven from Virginia." If we can judge, we have no notion that our armies are to be "driven" from that state, as they pass through in pursuit of the flying traitors.

How far a MAGNANIMOUS PEOPLE may from self-respect choose to carry their forbearance towards demoniac rebels, is a question for themselves to determine. There is no wrong to the rebels in employing and arming slaves for suppression of this "slaveholders' insurrection," after what they have done in the very spirit of the bottomless pit for the overthrow of the government. The howls of their sympathizers will fall upon ears deaf to such outcry from them. The policy which General Hunter is reported to have adopted is, we presume, limited, and for a specific purpose. The posts of the south cannot be abandoned again to the hands of the rebels, but must be retained through the approaching sickly season. The troops of the north are unaccustomed, and therefore humanity would dictate that they should, as far as possible, be replaced by men who can endure the trials of this climate. Those who imagine the negro slaves, even the most stolid, cannot be drilled into soldiers capable of relating effectively their chivalric masters, mistake their character. Under the control of competent officers, with the hope of freedom and the fear of re-enslavement, negroes will fight. From outrages they will of course be restrained. For the purpose of garrisoning the re-captured forts in part, and such other military service as they are capable of under the discipline, and restraint of white officers, we see nothing to disapprove of in General Hunter's policy. Upon other grounds than a consideration of what is due to the rebels, we have opposed, and do still oppose, any general arming of the free blacks of the north, or the slaves of the south, as soldiers in this war. We have white men enough, willing and ready to put down the rebels, with all their slave auxiliaries and all their Indian allies. But some consideration is due to the brave patriot soldiers of these loyal states. Their lives are too precious to be thrown away upon a chivalric scruple. We acquiesce, therefore, in the expediency of fighting the devil with a little of his own infernal fire. They who scruple not to arm their own blacks, and to employ the savage Indians of the frontier to "protract the war until the sickly season," relying upon a continuance of scrupulous advantage, will find themselves for once in a fatal error. The idea of arming slaves and Indians against us was not at all revolting. The tables are turned to a limited extent, in consequence of their prolonged resistance, and they may comfort themselves, either with reflecting upon their own atrocities, or the equally comforting thought that this which they dread is the work of their own hands. Not even upon the principle of retaliation would we sanction the general arming of slaves at the south for servile war upon their masters. A policy as just and more moderate would be equally effective for the suppression of the rebellion.



From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

## Later From Yorktown.

### THE REBELS STILL FLYING.

Gen. McClellan Catches up to them Eight Miles beyond Williamsburg.

### A SEVERE SKIRMISH.

The Rebels get Whipped and Retreat Across the Chickahominy.

### A Large Number of Rebels Captured.

### HEAVY CANNONADING HEARD ON THE RIVER.

### The Bridges Across the Chickahominy Destroyed.

The Enemy just where M'Clellan wants Him.

### Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The following was received from Yorktown, dated yesterday at 12 o'clock: To-day, as I close my letter, the latest intelligence received from the field of battle is that Gen. M'Clellan has come up with the enemy, about eight miles beyond Williamsburg, and after a pretty severe skirmish with his rear, he again put him to flight across the Chickahominy creek.

A large additional number of prisoners have been taken, including many deserters who report that they have had nothing to eat but a few hard biscuits for forty-eight hours and when brought in fell down in a state of exhaustion.

Heavy cannonading could be heard by the boats coming down the river at an early hour this morning. Nothing as to the results is ascertained.

There is no doubt but that the whole army of Lee, Johnson and Magruder are in a state of disorganization, and under the rapid pursuit of Gen. M'Clellan are fleeing with great precipitation, and without the intention of making a stand anywhere, and unless they reach Richmond in boats by way of the James river will certainly be intercepted and captured by the forces loaded and landing at West Point.

A large number of prisoners are arriving at West Point, and others are being constantly brought in.

On Monday the enemy took about eighty of our men prisoners and captured one of the Pennsylvania batteries, having first killed all the horses and their having but a small support of infantry were overpowered by a superior force, and were compelled to abandon their guns, but before the close of the day this battery with one of the enemy's was recaptured by Gen. M'Clellan, and the prisoners they had taken were found in Williamsburg, next day attending on the wounded of the enemy left behind.

Their retreat was accompanied by too much confusion to be troubled with prisoners. I just learn that the enemy has destroyed all the bridges across the Chickahominy, and that Gen. M'Clellan is resting his army on this side. It will be remembered that the Chickahominy river runs parallel with the James river, into which it empties.

It is the general impression that Gen. M'Clellan has now got the enemy just where he wants him.

## The Battle before Williamsburg on Monday.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

The battle before Williamsburg on Monday was the most warmly contested engagement. Owing to the roughness of the country and bad condition of the roads, but a small portion of our troops could be brought into action.

Gen. Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, of Gen. Hooker's division, bore the great brunt of the battle and fought most valorously though greatly overpowered by numbers and the superior position and earthworks of the enemy. The approaches to their works were a series of ravines and swamps; while the rain fell in torrents throughout the day. The men had also been lying on their arms all the previous night in the woods, soaked with rain and chilled with cold.

The battle raged from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when General M'Clellan arrived with fresh troops and relieved the division of Gen. Hooker, who were nearly prostrate with fatigue and exposure, whilst the 8th Excelsior regiment of the brigade had its ranks terribly thinned by the balls of the enemy. They are represented as having fought with such impudent bravery that not less than two hundred of them were killed and wounded.

After the arrival of Gen. M'Clellan the enemy were fiercely charged upon by Hancock's brigade, and were driven within their works, before daylight, with heavy loss. Nearly 200 of their dead were left on the field, with many wounded, though most of the latter were carried into Williamsburg. Our loss was less than 300 killed and about 700 wounded. Night having come on we occupied the battle field, the enemy having been driven within his works.

A large number of wagons and munitions of war and a considerable store of provisions were found in town, whilst the road was strewn for many miles with arms and accoutrements. A number of deserters also made their escape and came within our lines. They stated that the rebels had received intelligence that large numbers of the United States troops were landing on York river above Williamsburg to flank them.

## FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### CONFIRMATION OF THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Beauregard's Head Quarters at Poshonitas.

Gen. Lovell's Army.

New Orleans.

CHICAGO, May 7.

A special dispatch from Cairo to this Times says a refugee from Jackson, Miss., reports that the headquarters of Beauregard are at Poshonitas. If we can judge, we have no notion that our armies are to be "driven" from that state, as they pass through in pursuit of the flying traitors.

Gen. Lovell's army at the latest advices was at Poshonitas on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, fifty miles north of New Orleans.

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## From Washington.

Address to the Democracy.

Despatches from Commodore Dupont.

Expedition to Capture a Rebel Battery.

## THE REBELS LEAVE IN HASTE.

The Battery Destroyed.

## Capture of a Rebel Schooner.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Messrs. Richardson, Knapp and Robinson, of Illinois, Law and Voorhies, of Indiana, Allen, White, Noble, Pundleton, Morris and Vallandigham, of Ohio, Johnson and Anson, of Pennsylvania, and Shiel, of Oregon, have issued an address to the Democracy of the United States, setting forth party organization as a positive good and essential to the preservation of public liberty. This they say is now a vital necessity, and invite all without distinction of State, section or party who are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, to unite with them in their great work upon terms of perfect equality. This they argue is the great issue.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Dupont to day, dated Fort Royal, May 2d, giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 29th ult., with the Hale, to capture a battery on Grapnell's plantation, near the junction of the Dahow, Pow-Pow and South Edisto rivers.

It appears that the enemy opened on the Hale when within eighteen hundred yards and continued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters, but when the Hale reached the last bend and was making a straight course for the battery the rebels fled in haste.

Lieutenant Gilliland with a party of men destroyed the work was about three hundred and fifty yards from the river bank and mounted two fine long twenty-four pounders on excellent field carriages. One of the guns, so rapid, was the flight of the rebels, was lost loaded and primed.

The Hale returned to her anchorage without having a man injured.

Another report details the proceedings at Bulls Bay.

Lieut. Nickels crossed the bar with the Onward on the 7th ult., and anchored within 800 yards of a light house on Ball's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the southward of the light house. Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the guns of the Onward. The rebels fired upon the party, but not awaiting an attack, escaped from the island to the mainland.

The Onward has now complete command of the channel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out.

On the 8d ult. Lieutenant Commanding Nicholson, of the Isaac Smith, stationed at St. Augustine, having heard that a schooner had come in over Matanzas, for some thirteen miles to the southward, dispatched three armed boats, together with a detachment of twenty-five men from Colonel Ball's command to capture her, which was done, and the schooner brought to St. Augustine.

The schooner was called the Empire city. She had an English register and cleared from Nassau for St. Johns, N. C. Her cargo consisted of provisions, dry goods, medicines, etc.

In consideration of the fact that the schooner of St. Augustine was without the necessities of life and with no means of getting them, Lieut. Nicholson sold the cargo, or a portion of it, at auction, considering the overruling necessity.

The gunboat Kershaw on the 21st ult., off Mobile, captured the B. C. Files, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was loaded with cotton and has been sent to Key West.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

### HE VISITS NEWPORT NEWS.

### THE MERRIMAC STILL VISIBLE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.

President Lincoln arrived here this morning and spent the day with Gen. Wool.

This afternoon he visited Newport News to see Gen. Mansfield and to have a closer view of the Merrimac, which has been lying off Craney Island all the afternoon, for the purpose, no doubt, of preventing our gunboats from running up the James river. She made no attempt to come out.

The Geo. Peabody arrived here from Hatteras to-day, and started immediately for New York. No news has transpired here.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Flour is very quiet, and sales only in small way at \$5 25 for superfine, and \$5 50 for extra, receipts and stock light. Small sales rye flour at \$3 75, and corn meal at \$2 00.

The demand for wheat is limited—small sales of red at \$1 33, and white at \$1 40. Rye has declined to 73c. Corn has declined to 50c. Yellow and red at 56c. and 57c. Oats selling freely at 39c. for Pennsylvania and 37c. for Delaware. Cattle are firm; 600 bags Rio sold at 19c. and 5c. more for Louisiana at 21c. Sugar and molasses are steady. Provisions are held firmly. Sales of meat pork, 1,250 at \$13, and 600. Sows, picked hams at 84c. Lard is held at 84c. Whiskey has advanced to 25c.

New York, May 8.

Flour heavy, and sales of 8,600 bbls. at \$4 85, 45c. for State—a decline of 5c. 10c. \$5 20, 60c. for Ohio, and \$5 25, 60c. for Southern. Wheat declined 1c. 2c.; sales unimportant. Corn declined 1c. 2c.; sales of 20,000 bushels at 58c. 60c. Beef steady. Pork quiet at 18c.; lard quiet at 74c. Whiskey dull at 25c. 26c.

## New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A girl to do general house work. Apply at No. 5 Filbert street, between Walnut and Pine streets.

WANTED.—To rent a house suitable for a small family. Best of security given. Enquire at 1215 OCEAN or address R. Box 25, P. O. Harrisburg, Pa.

A PARTY OF TWO or four gentlemen, desiring to spend a few days in the country, can be accommodated with large room and good board, in a general private family where there are no other boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant in the city. Inquire at 1215 OCEAN.

WANTED.—A small Red Cow with white breast, strayed away yesterday from her pasture. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to PATRICK LLOYD, Danvers' Alley.

## New Advertisements.

### GROVER & BAKER'S

### CELEBRATED FAMILY

### SEWING MACHINES!

PARTICULAR attention is called to the fact that, besides the machines making our celebrated stitch, we manufacture, in great variety of styles, superior

### FAMILY LOCK-STITCH MACHINES.

The peculiarities of each stitch will be cheerfully shown and explained to purchasers, and they have the great advantage of being able to select from our stock either a machine making the

### GROVER AND BAKER STITCH

or one making the

### LOCK STITCH.

The only valuable Sewing Machine stitches in practical use.

PRICES FROM \$40 UPWARDS.

Office 780 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by

MRS. E. BRENNER,

78 Market Street, Harrisburg.

### ICHABOE GUANO.

ICHABOE GUANO, imported direct into this market from Cape of Good Hope, 14c. contains by analysis of Frisvold Mort: 8 per cent. of ammonia; 14 per cent. of phosphate of lime; 3 1/2 per cent. of Alkaline Salts. This Guano has been used extensively for many years upon Corn Land, and has been found to result in a full and equal to Peruvian, and at one third less cost. For sale in bags and in quantities to suit, by GEO. H. ORRINGTON, Commission Merchant, No. 4, Broadway, East Side, Bowling Green, New York.

WANTED.—A Cook and Nurse. Apply to MRS. T. J. JOHNSON, Walnut Street.

### STATEMENT

### HARRISBURG BANK.

MAY 6, 1862.

### ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	\$804,085
Stock of the Commonwealth	\$8,342 50
United States Loan	19,000
Specie	\$9,167 16
Due by other banks	\$814,987 88
Notes of other banks	16,801
	\$80,288 88
Stocks, (at present market value)	27,000
Bonds	4,000
Real Estate	14,500
	\$1,831,478 49

### LIABILITIES.

Circulation	\$610,705
Deposits	\$800,046 21
Due to other banks	50,552 28
	\$1,021,808 44

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. WEBB, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me,

WILLIAM KLINE, Alderman.

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Henry Danks, late of the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons claiming from said estate, are requested to present their claims to the undersigned for settlement.

SUGAM M. CUNLIFE, Administrator.

The undersigned hereby empowers Messrs. Valentine, Hummel, Jr., and L. E. Kinnard, to adjust any claims that may be presented to them duly authenticated by the above estate.

SUGAM M. CUNLIFE, Administrator.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George K. Mowry, late of Harrisburg, Dauphin county deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons claiming from said estate, are requested to present their claims to the undersigned for settlement.

D. F. MING, Administrator.

### LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT 800 acres, principally Chestnut Springs Land, situated in Perry and Onondaga townships, Dauphin county. Also a number of fine Chestnut Springs and Pasture land in Londonderry and Onondaga townships, Lewis county. For further particulars apply to Samuel Hoffer, Coudersport, or to John Benson, Coudersport Furnace, Pennsylvania.

### ORNAMENTAL TREES.

EVERGREENS of different varieties at very low rates. Now is the season for planting all kinds of evergreens, and evergreens have been the month of May is the most favorable time for planting. Also many kinds of Shrubbery, Shade and Fruit Trees, Buxus, Grape Vines, &c., &c., can be planted with safety.

### A FEW MORE.

DELAWARE, Concord, Diana, Muscogee, Rebo, California, Isabelle, Calumet, Citron and other varieties of Grapes in good order. They can be planted with success.

### STRAWBERRIES.

CAN be planted until June with safety.

### RHUBARB and Asparagus roots are not too far advanced yet to plant.

### PLANTS.

TOMATOES, Cabbage and other plants