

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

VOL. XIV NO. 25.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

{WHOLE NO. 701.

**MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,**  
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY  
**RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.**  
CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
With a Corps of Able Assistants and Contributors.  
G. D. BRADSON, Western Corresponding Editor.

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

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## Agricultural.

### WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.

This distinguished Horticulturist, and advocate of Agricultural Education, died at his late residence, at "The Grove," Cook Co., Ill., on the morning of the 4th day of June inst.

On pages 21 and 22 of the last volume of the RURAL, I gave, somewhat in detail, the prominent events of his early life, prior to removing to Illinois. These I will briefly recapitulate. Dr. KENNICOTT was born in Montgomery Co., New York, about 1800; the family records disagree. He was the eldest of fourteen children, and was known in the West as, and called in the family, "the Old Doctor;" so called because of the fact that there were several members of the profession in the family. With his father's family, he removed from Montgomery Co., successively, to Onondaga, Ontario and Cattaraugus counties, in that State. His early life was spent on the farm and in a small nursery, with his father, until about 1823, when he left the farm and went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he taught a school, served as a clerk in a drug store, and studied medicine, spending his winters, meantime, at the Medical College at Fairfield, Herkimer Co. While attending college, he delivered a course of botanical lectures in Buffalo, which were quite successful. After graduating, he lectured and wrote for the Buffalo press, practiced medicine on the Welland Canal, Canada, pursuing his botanical studies. About 1828, he left Buffalo and vicinity, and visited Detroit, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville and Natchez, spending some time at each of these places and in their vicinity, botanizing, &c. From Natchez he went to Jackson, Miss., where he lectured and practiced medicine one summer. Thence he went to New Orleans, where he became well known and popular as a teacher, lecturer, writer and editor. Here he started and published and edited the first literary, scientific and religious paper ever printed in New Orleans—the Louisiana Recorder. Associated with him, as writers, were some of the most accomplished literary characters, of that period, in the South. But his career here as an editor and writer, was incidental only to his labors as a teacher and lecturer. He was principal, for six years, of the Upper Primary School, Old Fauxbourg, St. Mary, N. O. He left this school to take charge of the Male Orphan Asylum. He had charge of this institution about one year before removing to Illinois. In March, 1836, he removed to "The Grove," where the last twenty-seven years of his life have been spent, where he died, and where rest his remains, in the midst of the beautiful forms he planted, and cultivated, and created.

Such, in brief, is the history of Dr. KENNICOTT to 1836. His first work after arriving in Illinois, after providing a rude shelter for his wife and child, was the planting of fruit trees and flowering shrubs and plants about his home, and the creation of a private nursery, from which to supply his own wants and those of his neighbors. His early education and cultivated tastes, made such surroundings a necessity to him; and his first work was an index of his passion for and love of all the beautiful things which God has created for man's enjoyment. During the earlier years of his life in this State, he practiced medicine, riding an extended circuit among the settlers on the sparsely settled prairies. He has

told me that this circuit was very large, and involved not only a laborious ride, but at times an adventurous and dangerous one. He had devoted less time to this practice during the later years of his life, and more to cultivation and management of his nursery. But he always obeyed the call of his old friends and patients, clinging to them for memory's sake, and because of the friendships which pioneer life had so strongly cemented.

But throughout the West and the East, he was better known as a Horticulturist, a friend and advocate of Agricultural Education, and of the recognition of the interests of the Agriculturist by the General and State Governments. He labored with tongue and pen to add to the intelligence, prosperity and dignity of the Agriculturist, and to secure the elevation of the profession to its true position among other professions. To this end he identified himself with every movement calculated to bring about such a result. He was an early friend to the establishment of Agricultural, Horticultural and Pomological Societies. He was active in the organization of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, was repeatedly one of its Vice-Presidents, and at one time its Corresponding Secretary. And it is only truthful to say that the Society, neither before nor since, has never had a more active and efficient officer. He was President of the North American Pomological Convention prior to its union with the Congress of Fruit Growers, under the title of The American Pomological Congress. At the time when this union was consummated, in Cincinnati, in 1851, Dr. K. was elected Chairman in the preliminary organization, and first Vice-President of the permanent organization. He was also active in the organization of the North-Western Fruit Growers' Association, of which he was its presiding officer one or two terms. He has served the Illinois State Horticultural Society as its President, and his public labors were nominally closed when he retired from this position, in December, 1861, delivering his valedictory, which he called "a parting legacy to the Horticulturists and Agriculturists of the West," and which was published on pages 21 and 22 last volume of RURAL. He was also connected with and active as a member of the United States Agricultural Society, and did much to redeem it from the disrepute into which it fell. But it received little sympathy or support from him after the fair of 1859, in Chicago, to the success of which he so zealously and laboriously contributed. He was then brought in contact with the animating motives of those who controlled it, and discovered that his motives and theirs by no means ran parallel.

Dr. KENNICOTT was also a member and officer of several minor local organizations of a similar character. His hand, head and heart were always ready to co-operate in any work calculated to lift up the cultivator of the soil, and teach him and all others to honor and love all created things and their Creator.

Few men have done, said, or written more than Dr. KENNICOTT to secure the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau by the general government. On this subject, his views, at length, have been repeatedly given the public. He was especially active to secure this recognition of Agriculture, about the time of the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR to the Presidency of the United States. And he has often told me that President TAYLOR was fully committed to the scheme, and that it would have been successful had the General lived.

About this time, when there was a prospect that such a Department would be organized, the friends of Dr. K., without his solicitation, united in commending him to the President as a suitable head for this Department. The Illinois Legislature, then in session, passed a resolution unanimously recommending his appointment to the position. Dr. JNO. A. WARDER, then editor of the Western Horticultural Review, in an editorial, said, after referring to the importance and magnitude of such a work, "I do not propose, however, to write an Essay upon Political Economy, which is a topic that is too extensive in its reach and bearings for my present space. My object is simply to direct the public attention to the claims of the West to a representation in this important department of our government. The Commissioner of Agriculture should be selected from this portion of the country; and instead of being a politician, he should be familiar with the state of Agricultural and Horticultural science among us. I know of no man so well qualified for this place as Dr. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, of

Northfield, Cook Co., Ill. He is the very man—unknown, perhaps, in politics, but familiar with the Agriculture of our great Valley." The next Review contained a letter from the late W. D. BRINCKLE, of Philadelphia, formerly President of the American Pomological Society, saying, in reference to the above recommendation, that it gave him unfeigned pleasure, and "I fully coincide with you in the opinion that Dr. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, of Illinois, is the very man to be placed at the head of this department. Possessing, as he does, talents of the highest order, a vigorous intellect, a discerning and discriminating mind, a fund of Agricultural knowledge, and, indeed, every essential qualification, I most sincerely trust he may be selected to occupy a position so important to the farming interests of the country. Though I am not a Western man, but a citizen of a State on the Atlantic border, yet I am prepared, (knowing his entire fitness for the station,) to exert any little influence I may possess in aiding to procure an appointment every way so desirable. Without an able and efficient Commissioner, an Agricultural Bureau would not be productive of those beneficial results which we all so ardently desire and anticipate. Under the superintendance of such a man as Dr. K., the value and importance of this Bureau would fully realize the most sanguine expectations of its advocates."

These are only two of the many complimentary and emphatic indorsements of Dr. K., found in contemporaneous agricultural and horticultural periodicals—indicative of the interest he felt and the influence he exerted in the establishment of this Bureau. And latterly he has made a little effort to redeem this department from the disgraceful position into which it has fallen, through the schemings of politicians, who live by preying upon the vitality of the people.

Dr. KENNICOTT was a zealous friend of Industrial Education. On this subject he has written much and well. He has implored individual members and legislative bodies to do something to render a specific education, suited to their profession, available to the children of farmers and mechanics. Almost the last work of his life was to impress the importance of accepting and properly appropriating the land scrip donated by Congress to this State, for educational purposes, upon the members of our present Legislature.

"He was always a friend of young men," said one of his friends to me the day he was buried. Ah! who has more cause to know it than the writer, to whom he was more than a father! No class has more reason to mourn the death of Dr. KENNICOTT than the young men of this State and the West; and none mourn his death more deeply and sincerely than the young men who were privileged with his personal friendship. He drew young men to him by his genial confidences, his sympathy, and his hospitality. He entered into all their plans, and pleasures, with a zest which won their hearts. His spirit was young, and he, more than any man whom I have ever known, appreciated and loved young men. His home was their home; his knowledge and experience was funded for their benefit; his perceptions and judgment aided theirs in determining the direction their lives should take. While he loved his own children passionately, and his first and last thought was for their happiness and prosperity, he loved the stranger child scarcely less, and took equal interest in promoting his or her welfare. He always found time to talk and correspond with young men. He understood and overlooked the errors in judgment, and the indiscretions of youth, and was careful not to lose his influence by pointing out and magnifying their follies and mistakes, but commended the good he saw and fostered and cherished the higher natures of all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. KENNICOTT was a Christian philosopher. While he had identified himself with no church organization, he still gave evidence enough, to those who knew him best, of a devout heart; and he lived a life worthy the emulation of all. The key to his religion I recently found in an article of his published about the year 1851. It corresponds so nearly with what he has so often said to me, that I desire to record it here.

Writing to an old friend and editor, who had but recently started a periodical devoted to horticulture, he said:—"Would that I were capable



DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT.

of aiding you, as I wish, in the great work. But though a tolerable thinker, and much given to observation, I am no writer. Not that I have not written much, but that I cannot write well; and yet I love to write on all subjects connected with the cultivation of the earth; and as the spring melts into the summer, my season of hibernation will close, and if you will promise me to be as candid as GIL BLAS, you shall, perhaps, have as many quids of my rambling, incoherent rhapsodies, as you will read.

"I love flowers and fruit, the graceful tree and half sentient plant, nearly as well as I love my children; and I am very apt to love all who think as I do on these subjects; and what I think and feel, I write.

"God is LOVE, and He has made this principle the one upon which turn the pains and pleasures of existence. All of us who are human, are imbued with some love of the beautiful and some capacity for enjoyment. There is religion in the love of the voiceless productions of nature; there are words of promise written on every opening bud, and the older we grow, the more we learn of the capabilities of this beautiful earth, and the natural enjoyments which the Creator has placed within the reach of every man who owns or rents a rood of ground—the more grateful are we for life and all its present blessings and future hopes."

He loved nature; and listening to the voice of God in nature, he loved the Creator of all things beautiful and good. I never knew a man more sensitive to the influence of the beautiful, whether in the tiny insect, the flower, the tree, or the human form. God's works were not voiceless nor meaningless to him. He seemed to have an intuitive perception of the nature of plants. He was the friend of all ignored and uncultivated plants. He transferred them from the prairie and the grove, to genial and suitable spots in his garden, where he nurtured them and taught his friends to admire his wild beauties. Many a flower, unnoticed on the prairie, has won exclamations of delight from the visitor through such intervention.

But space and time would fall me to write all that is in my heart to say of the worthy life my father-friend has lived, of the good he has done, of the influence he has exerted and still exerts. I may sum it up thus:—He was a faithful and true friend; a pure patriot; a lover of his race and of everything good and beautiful and true; eminently social and affectionate; hospitable and self-sacrificing to a fault; unimpeachable in his integrity; progressive in all his impulses and acts; implacable in his opposition to wrong, and just in all his relations to men. As a writer, he was original, vigorous, and emphatic. He always wrote as he felt and thought; and thinking and feeling strongly, he wrote strongly. His articles always commanded attention. They were so invested with his individuality, it could not be otherwise. And added, there was a poetic element in them that attracted the reader. Dr. K. was a very industrious writer; and some of the best things he ever wrote are lost to the world, because he was his own most critical critic. His private correspondence was enormous; and no friend had cause to complain of inattention. But whether as correspondent or editor, his labors were faithfully directed to elevate and encourage, and benefit the race. And his works will live after him. Peace to his memory!

### PRACTICAL FARMING.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—We read and hear a good deal about thorough farming, the rotation of crops, etc., and if you think by publishing a little practice it will help to show its utility and practical importance, I will give my system of rotation and plan of my practical farm, as I will call it, in contrast with the ornamental farm you gave us some time since. I first laid out my farming land into four equal divisions, for a four years' rotation of crops, with three acres near the house and barn, to use alternate years for garden, calf pasture, and mowing. Afterward I drew a plan of my farm in what I call a farm book, numbering the lots, and giving each lot pages for Dr. and Cr., and in these I mark the time that I plow, or plant, or mow, or harvest any lot, which I find very useful to refer to in other years. Commencing with lots Nos. 2 and 3, I seed 15 acres to clover, the next year seed No. 4, next No. 5, and fourth year No. 6. Then I let each lot lie two years to clover,—which gives me 30 acres of clover each year, one lot for mowing, and one for pasture,—then I have a two-year old clover turf to plow in in the fall or spring, and either plant or sow to peas or barley the first year and to grain after, in order to seed with clover again the second year. I find that lots pay well while into clover, for we obtain what they yield with very little expense, and it rests and enriches the land enough to pay interest on the lots. A man who knows that clean clover turf is the very cream of land for planting or for any crop, and thorough hoeing or cultivating of that turf will insure good seeding to clover again with next grain crop after. Having tried this plan of rotation, I believe that any one, like me, who wants to obtain all that his land can yield him, cannot work it any better way for profit, and I do not know how to improve land any faster, while raising crops, without much more expense for fertilizers. I will give a sample of my farm account, by copying one lot—No. 4:

1860.	Lot No. 4.—15 Acres.	Dr.
April—	To man and team 15 days sitting ground,	\$30 00
" "	" 116 bushels seed potatoes 25 cts.,	29 00
" "	" 3 days cutting seed, 75 cts. per day,	6 00
May 5—	" 15 " planting, 75 cts.	11 25
" 31 "	" man and horse three days plowing out with horse hoe,	3 75
June 21—	To man and horse do do do	3 75
July 15—	" do do do do do	3 75
" 29 "	" 7 days hoeing and weeding,	7 00
Oct. 30—	" digging,	90 00
		\$181 50
1860.	Lot No. 4.—15 Acres.	Cr.
Oct. 15—	By 655 bushels Clinton potatoes (8 3/4 acres,) at 25 cts. per bushel,	\$168 75
" 22 "	" 1552 bushels Buckeyes, (6 3/4 acres,) sold for 25 cts.,	388 00
" 30 "	" 1625 bushels Jackson Whites, (5 acres,) sold this winter at 40 cts.,	650 00
		\$1,207 75
		181 50
		\$1,026 25
	Deduct interest on lot at \$100 per acre,	100 00
	Clear profit on lot,	\$926 25
	Stafford, N. Y., 1863.	H. IVES.

### CONCERNING THE PRICE OF WOOL.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—The interest in the clip of wool in this country, and the approaching time for marketing the same, will justify a brief discussion of the prospects of prices. The price of wool, like that of all products of the farm, depends upon demand and supply. What is likely to be the demand for the present clip?

For the last fifteen years the world has been clothed to a large extent with cotton, principally the product of the Southern States. For the past two years the raising of cotton has been greatly interrupted by the civil war that is now unhappily devastating large portions of our country, and drenching its generous soil in blood. All accounts received from the Cotton States represent that the culture of this staple is almost entirely abandoned this season, and when it is known that very considerable quantities have been destroyed, it is safe to conclude that the market will have been deprived, at the close of this year, of at least a crop and a half, or six millions of bales, which, at four hundred pounds per bale, makes twenty-four hundred million pounds. What is to take the place of this large amount of cotton, which would have been consumed but for the interruption of the culture by the war? The growth of cotton in other sections of the country, and other portions of the



Horticultural.

GROWING CAULIFLOWER.

We suppose all agree that the Cauliflower is a most delicious vegetable, and when well grown, there are few crops that afford better remuneration to the grower for market.

The first point is to obtain good plants, well-grown, and not drawn, long-legged things, such as are usually found for sale in this and most other cities and villages.

As a general rule, every cauliflower grower should raise his own plants, unless he can obtain them from a source entirely reliable.

The plan we have found the most successful is the following:—Select a place for the seed-bed on the north side of a board fence, where the ground is cool and moist.

The cauliflower must have a deep, very rich soil. It will bear any amount of well-rotted manure, and it is useless to try to grow cauliflower on a poor soil, or one of only ordinary fertility.

MARKET GARDENING.

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club of Fitchburg, Mass., on the 9th of March, "the Market Garden" was the subject for discussion.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Mr. W. G. WYMAN gave a few items from his own experience in market gardening, which, he said, had not been extensive or varied, and yet he presumed some statements of the little he had accomplished, would be as acceptable as anything he could say.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

By way of illustration, Mr. W., said he had prepared a lot in the autumn by plowing or spading, and manuring, and as soon as he could get access to the surface soil in the spring, without waiting for the frost to be entirely removed, or for the ground to settle, he planted peas of an early dwarf variety, in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, omitting one drill once in ten feet.



DOUBLE ZINIA.

A CORRESPONDENT makes some inquiries respecting this very beautiful and deservedly popular flower, as follows:—"I have plants of the Double Zinia, but hardly know what situation to give them in the border, because I am not acquainted with the habit of growth, height, &c., so that I cannot tell what room to give them, and how to place them so that they will not hide other flowers in the border or beds, nor be hid themselves by those of taller growth and more robust habit.

The Double Zinia in a good soil will grow to

about thirty inches in height, and sometimes more than this, ranging from two to three feet. It makes a strong growth, and plants should be set from two to three feet apart.

frosts or the cold rains, and are all ready to start into life on the first warm days, and do come forward earlier, and ripen earlier than those planted after the ground has become settled and warm.

He has by this method, which is the one commonly adopted by him now, raised peas, which sold at the markets in this place, at an average rate of \$320 per acre, and on the same land, squashes at the rate of nearly ten tons per acre, which sold at the rate of over \$300 per acre.

THE SELECTION OF SEED.

In preserving seed, Mr. WYMAN deems the utmost caution necessary, especially with those varieties which mix readily, like the squash. His own method is to plant but one or two varieties; for several years only one, the Hubbard; at present two, the Hubbard and Boston marrow, on opposite extremes of his farm, and as far as possible from those planted by his neighbors, to lessen the danger of mixture by the agency of bees.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Permit me to give you my plan of raising cucumbers. Select a good piece of meadow ground, stake off the amount required, then cover it with wheat straw (any kind of straw will do) five inches thick.

don't leave more than four vines to a hill, and I will warrant you a fine crop of cucumbers. Bugs and insects will never disturb them, if planted in this way.

Horticultural Notes.

NURSERYMEN AND HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.—The Gardener's Monthly has a correspondent that possesses, to a very great degree, some of the essentials of a first rate sensation correspondent or traveler—the power of seeing what is not to be seen, and hearing what was never spoken.

"I find that some of the nurserymen I met here (Rochester, N. Y.) are bitterly opposed to the agricultural and horticultural periodicals, and yours amongst the latter in particular, because of its large circulation, on the ground that it greatly injures their business.

Perhaps we have as good an opportunity to know the opinions of nurserymen of Rochester as the writer of the above, and we unhesitatingly pronounce the above a ridiculous piece of nonsense. By no class are the Horticultural Journals so fully appreciated and so liberally supported.

CUT WORMS ON THE CABBAGE PLANT.—Mr. J. P. JEWETT, of Lowell, writes to the Maine Farmer, that after being baffled in his attempts to raise cabbages, by the depredations of the cut-worm, he adopted the plan of wrapping the stalk of each plant in paper, and succeeded.

COAL ASHES FOR GARDEN WALKS.—As many persons have at this time large heaps of coal ashes, they can dispose of them in no way to better advantage than by hauling them into their garden alleys.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—As many persons have at this time large heaps of coal ashes, they can dispose of them in no way to better advantage than by hauling them into their garden alleys. Remove from four to six inches of the dirt, and, having screened the ashes, or separated the core and cinders, first apply the coarse stuff, then oyster shells if you have any on hand, small stones, glass or pieces of bricks, and top-dress with the ashes.

Domestic Economy.

TO MAKE POTATO STARCH.

STARCH made from the common potato, furnishes an excellent substitute for arrowroot as a wholesome, nutritious food for infants. It also makes a good, cheap pudding for the table if cooked like sago; and as it has not the medicinal properties of the arrowroot, it is much to be preferred as an article of daily food, except for children who are subject to diarrhoea or summer complaint.

CHILDREN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR summer wear, the garments of children should be loose and light, and fitted so that the shoulders, which are the natural support of the clothing, may perform their duty without any hindrance.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—No housekeeper or cook is fully prepared to enter successfully upon her culinary duties without having the Chemical Saleratus on hand. It relieves the mind of much of the care and anxiety experienced by a skillful cook. For sale by most merchants and grocers.

Advertisements.

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That have become fertilized by the Pure Italian Drones. Having experimented with, and cultivated the Italian Bee to some extent for three years past, and reared several hundred Queens in the time, and with extensive arrangements for rearing a large number of Queens the present season, I therefore flatter myself that I can furnish the pure Italian Queen for about one half the former prices.

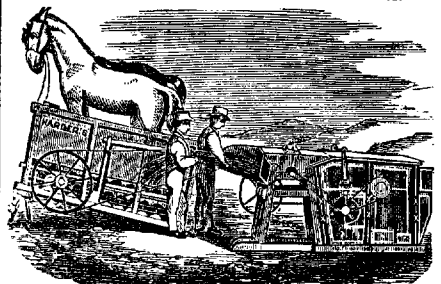
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ATTENTION, BEE-KEEPERS!! Having experimented with bees and hives for the past few years, for the purpose of revolutionizing the present loose system of bee-management, and bringing within the reach of all a hive that is well adapted to the wants of the Apiculturist, whereby bees can be controlled at all times, and at the same time fully overcome four of the greatest troubles in bee-management, viz: the loss of bees in swarming time by their flying to the forest, the ravages of the moth killer, the robbery of bees, and also the great loss of bees during winter; all of these difficulties I have successfully overcome. And as a token of the good merits of the hive, I have taken the first Premium at every Agricultural Fair where I have exhibited; and two years in succession at the NEW YORK STATE FAIR, and at their last Fair I was awarded the first Premium and also a Silver Medal. The successful manner in which I tame and handle these insects at all times, and even take them in my hands without any protection whatever, and shake them amongst the spectators with impunity, thousands will testify, who have witnessed my exhibitions. All parties sending me their name and Post-Office address will receive a book of 24 pages FREE, giving a general description of my hives, system of management, &c. K. P. KIDDER, Practical Apiculturist, Burlington, Vt. 697-11

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N. B.—The advertiser has had abundant experience in this business, and trusts that he will continue to merit patronage by the most careful attention to the interests of his patrons. The articles are taken charge of on their arrival, and carefully disposed of, promptly, to good cash customers, and cash returns made immediately to the owner. (The highest charge made for receiving and selling is 5 per cent.) A New York Weekly Price Current is issued by J. Carpenter, which is sent free to all his patrons. A specimen copy sent free to any desiring it. A trial will prove the above facts. For abundant references as to responsibility integrity, &c., see the "Price Current."

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100,000 APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet high, at \$5 per hundred, 20,000 Standard Pear Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, at \$25 to \$100, 10,000 Dwarf Pear Trees, 3 to 5 feet high, at \$15 to \$100, 20,000 White Grape and Cherry Currants, 5,000 Diana Grape Vines. A large stock of Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberry bushes, most of the new varieties of Native Grapes, &c., &c. All of the best Western varieties grown extensively. Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Wholesale and Descriptive Catalogues sent to all applicants who inclose stamps to pre-pay postage. Address: E. MOODY & SON, Niagara Nurseries, Lockport, N. Y. 681

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING FIVE HUNDRED TIMES, for 25 CENTS (gold preferred). Five of different powers, for \$1.00. Mailed free. Address: 687-11 F. M. BOWEN, Box 225, Boston, Mass.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This Institute provides the very best facilities for a thorough English and Classical Education. Boarding Department exclusively for Young Ladies. Expenses moderate. L. R. SATTERLEE, Principal, Rochester, Jan. 1, 1883.

SEEDS! SEEDS! FLY SEED, CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, HUNGARIAN GRASS, ITALIAN MILLET, ORCHARD GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, RED-TOF SEED, OYSTER SHELL SEED, For sale by HENRY DAW & SON, Buffalo, N. Y. 688-151

C. B. MILLER, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN Horticultural Agent & Commission Merchant EXHIBITION AND SALES ROOMS, No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker St., New York.

All kinds of new, rare, and Seedling Plants, Fruits, Flowers, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., Iron, Wire, and Railing Work, French, English and American Glass; Patent Hosiery; Foreign and American Books, Magazines, Papers, Maps, Designs, Drawings, &c. All Horticultural Novelties, as soon as introduced. All orders, &c., will receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

Ladies' Department.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. TO MY MOTHER.

BY BELLE CLINTON.

THREE winters have wearily passed, mother, Three times sped the beautiful spring,

For you spoke of the music of Heaven, Its glories, transcendently bright—

I am listening again to the music, Am watching again for the flowers,

It crosses and ills must be mine, Ere the "crown" of the blest I can wear,

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. MOTHER, TEACH ME HOW TO DIE.

I HAD watched the sun glide gloriously away in his golden chariot of flame, I had seen traces of his beautiful departure in the mellow lines of gold and crimson that adorned the summer sunset,

She was beautiful. Stricken in health, its impress had hardly faded from her rounded cheek, or lessened the brilliancy of her dazzling eye.

The bitterness of that moment I shall never forget, neither the unutterable gloom that rested on the features of that young face.

O, parents, you to whom are entrusted the training of undying souls, be careful. While you are giving your children so many advantages, so much to entwine their affections about earth, think of their eternal interests, lest when they enter the dark river, they call on you to teach them how to die.

MRS. MATTIE D. LINCOLN. Canandaigua, N. Y., 1868.

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.

"TREAD softly, softly, like the foot Of Winter, shod with fleecy snow;

A CONTENTED mind is the greatest blessing a person can enjoy in this world.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SOME OF MY THOUGHTS.

A FLOWER of a very common species, hundreds and thousands of them, are to be seen in a short ramble through the woods.

Take your child from its pent-up, ill-ventilated prison-house, (falsely called a school,) throw aside that dull and silly tale of the gods—

The present method of education is all wrong from the beginning. The little urchin ere he can scarcely lispen the name of his sire, is hurried off to school, surrounded by musty parchments,

AMICUS ADOLESCENTE. Harlem, Del. Co., Ohio, 1863.

THE EVERY-DAY HEROES OF LIFE.

If you wish to be her love, her hero, her ideal, her delight, her spontaneity, her utter rest and ultimatum, you must attune your soul to fine issues,—you must bring out the angel in you, and keep the brute under.

The strongest man feels the influence of woman's gentlest thoughts as the mightiest oak quivers in the softest breeze.

Choice Miscellany.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. SUMMER MOEN.

BY FRANK VOLTUR.

LIST! the music wild and thrilling, Tiny woodland birds are trilling, Sweet their matin songs come to us,

Orange, Schuyler Co., N. Y., 1863.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. THE GOLDEN RULE.

THAT was a strange command which, sounding from the mountain side in Judea, fell upon the ear of the selfish multitude, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Would we hasten the time when the baser passions of the soul shall yield, and love unite all hearts, when injustice and cruelty shall be forgotten and each one love his neighbor as himself, there is room enough for every one to be employed in the broad field of self-denying labor.

Thus doing to others as we would have others do to us, we gain the approbation of the monitor within us, and the favor of God above, and unite the scattered tribes of men in one universal brotherhood.

THE BATTLES OF THE SHEEP.

THERE is a vein of good humor that appears even in their quarrels. A flock of them may have come into the yard together to drink, and one of them considerably walks obliquely across the path of another just before him, and in a manner to put a slight upon his dignity.

GOD'S HEROES.

HERE are "God's heroes," the heroes of the chamber and the vigil by the cradle-side; the heroes of poverty and of the workshop; of silent, patient endurance, having learned through much tribulation that waiting and suffering are their destined work;

GOOD ADVICE ON SUNDRY SUBJECTS.—Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

JUNE

To-day the blue-birds trill their gayest song, The robins whistle to their young, just flown, The soft south-wind sighs with a tender tone,

[N. Y. Sunday Times.]

HUMAN TOIL.—The sentence of toil and the promise of glory have issued from the same throne. Even our troubles here may make the material of enjoyments above the circumscription of the earth.

Sabbath Musings.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. ALL THINGS DO PRAISE THEE.

ALL things do praise Thee! from the mountain high Rearing its cloud-capt summit in the air, To the sweet wild flower that the passer by Finds humbly nestling in some crevice there.

MY REDEEMER.

STILL the marrow of Job's comfort it seems to me lay in that little word "My." "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Oh, to get help of Christ! I know that in His offices He is precious.

OUR THOUGHTS.

WE are ever thinking. Swift as the fleeting seconds, come and go from the mind the light-winged thoughts. We call them little things, are scarce conscious of their presence, and yet our characters are according to the nature of our thoughts.





Special Notices

NO MAGAZINE

NUMBERS among its contributors such eminent names as those constituting the regular staff of writers for the

Atlantic Monthly

THE BEST AMERICAN WRITERS contribute regularly to its pages. HAWTHORNE, EMERSON, LOWELL, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, WHITTIER, and other distinguished writers are represented in its columns. A specimen number sent gratis on receipt of six cents for postage. Terms—\$3.00 a year; postage paid by publishers. Address—TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BRINKERHOFF'S CHURN.

PERSONS in Michigan wishing to obtain Brinkerhoff's Churns, or any information relative to them, will please address WM. CONKLIN, at Tecumseh, Mich.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 50% cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES (following reading matter, loaded,) 60 cents a line.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, 160 ACRES—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL. AGENTS WANTED. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois. 701-4t

A FINE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located in South Ballston, Saratoga Co., and easy access to the Springs, to Schenectady, Albany and Troy, by rail or fine roads. The farm has 200 acres—is under high cultivation, raising from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre—well drained, good fences, large orchards, is considered the best farm in the country and is probably one of the most desirable either as an investment or a charming home that can be found in the State. The buildings are large and commodious, embracing a farm house and a good tenant house, besides a large mansion and all the outbuildings available for use or ornament. The views are unsurpassed, and the neighborhood is all that could be desired. For further particulars address Box 13, South Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

PURE ITALIAN QUEENS FOR SALE. For about one-half the former prices. Circulars giving full particulars sent free.

ALSO, THE BEST MOVABLE COMB BEE-HIVE IN THE WORLD!

All I ask of parties to be convinced of the fact, is to send for one of my small books of 24 pages, that I have just published, which I will forward on receipt of name and Post-office address, giving much valuable information, and a general description of hives, &c. K. E. KIDDER, Practical Apiculturist, Burlington, Vermont. 701

BARON LIEBIG'S GREAT WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

The Result of Sixteen Years Observation.

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y., PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

The Natural Laws of Husbandry,

BY JUSTUS VON LIEBIG,

EDITED BY JOEY BLYTH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. 1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth, 387 pages, \$1.50.

In this work Baron Liebig has given to the public his mature views on Agriculture, after sixteen years of experiments and reflection. 701-2t Sent free, by mail, on receipt of Price.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known.

A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers. Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

JEWELERS. Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Families. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT EXTANT That is a sure thing for mending Furniture, Crockery, Toys, Bone, Ivory,

And articles of Household use.

Remember Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

HILTON BROS & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I. 701-265eol

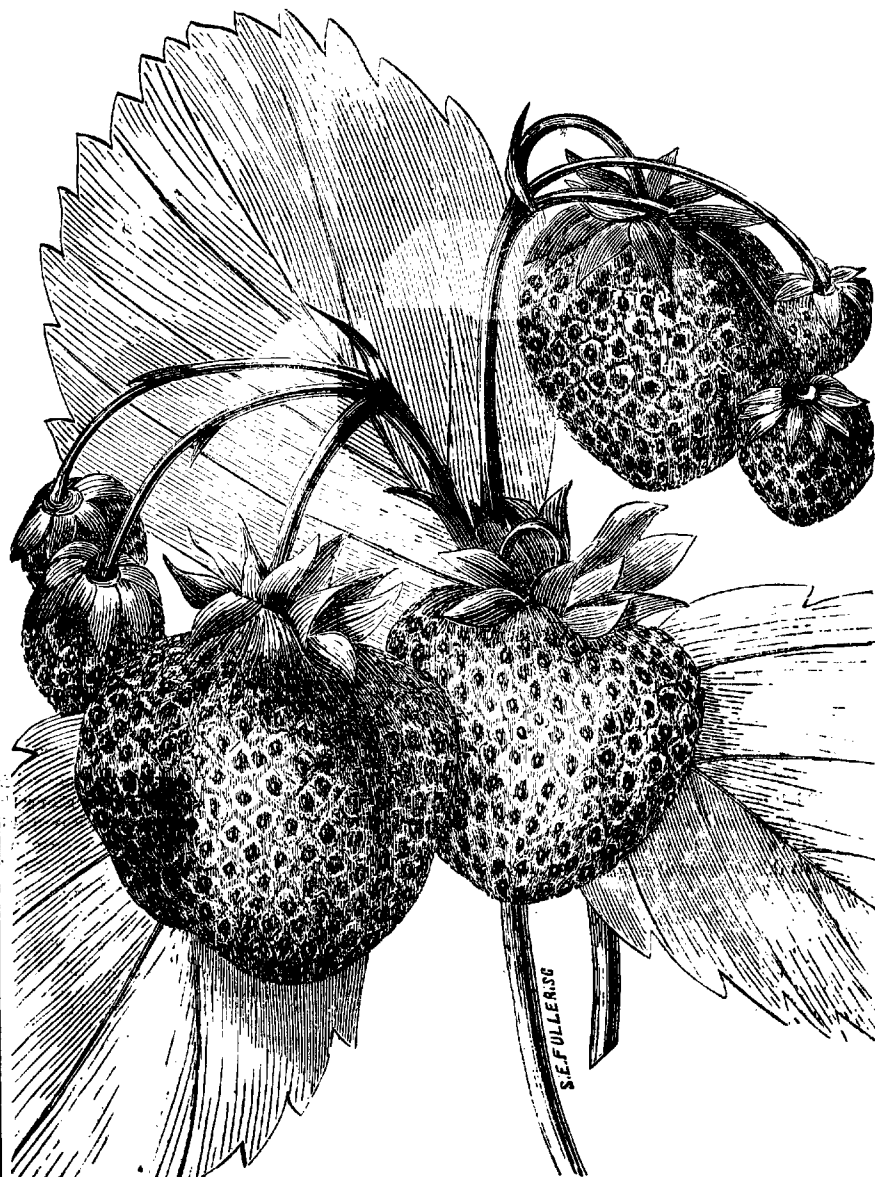
A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my well known place, consisting of seven and a half acres of land about one mile from the center of the City of Rochester, lying between North Clinton and St. Joseph streets, with a fine frontage on both streets connecting these two streets, and running the whole length of the lot, is the finest avenue in the city, known as Buchanan Park, bordered with evergreen and other shade trees, now of large size and furnishing abundant shade. This is acknowledged to be the finest avenue in this section of the country, and may be kept private as now, or opened to the public, according to the taste of the owner. The land has been in my possession for thirty years, and I have planted it thoroughly with the choicest fruit that could be obtained, and most of the trees are now in full bearing. It also abounds in Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Plants, Bulbs, &c., and is in every respect a most desirable place, to which I invite the attention of those who desire the pleasures of country life within easy walking distance of one of the pleasantest cities in the State. The buildings consist of a Gothic Cottage, built only two or three years since, a good barn, and a small cottage for gardener or laborer. A fine view of Lake Ontario is obtained from the upper windows of the house. JAMES BUCHAN.

\$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at \$20 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new articles. Circulars Free. Address (66-13) SHAW & CLARK, Buffalo, N.Y.

\$15 A MONTH!—I want to hire Agents in every county, \$15 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machine. Circulars Free. Address (66-13) S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

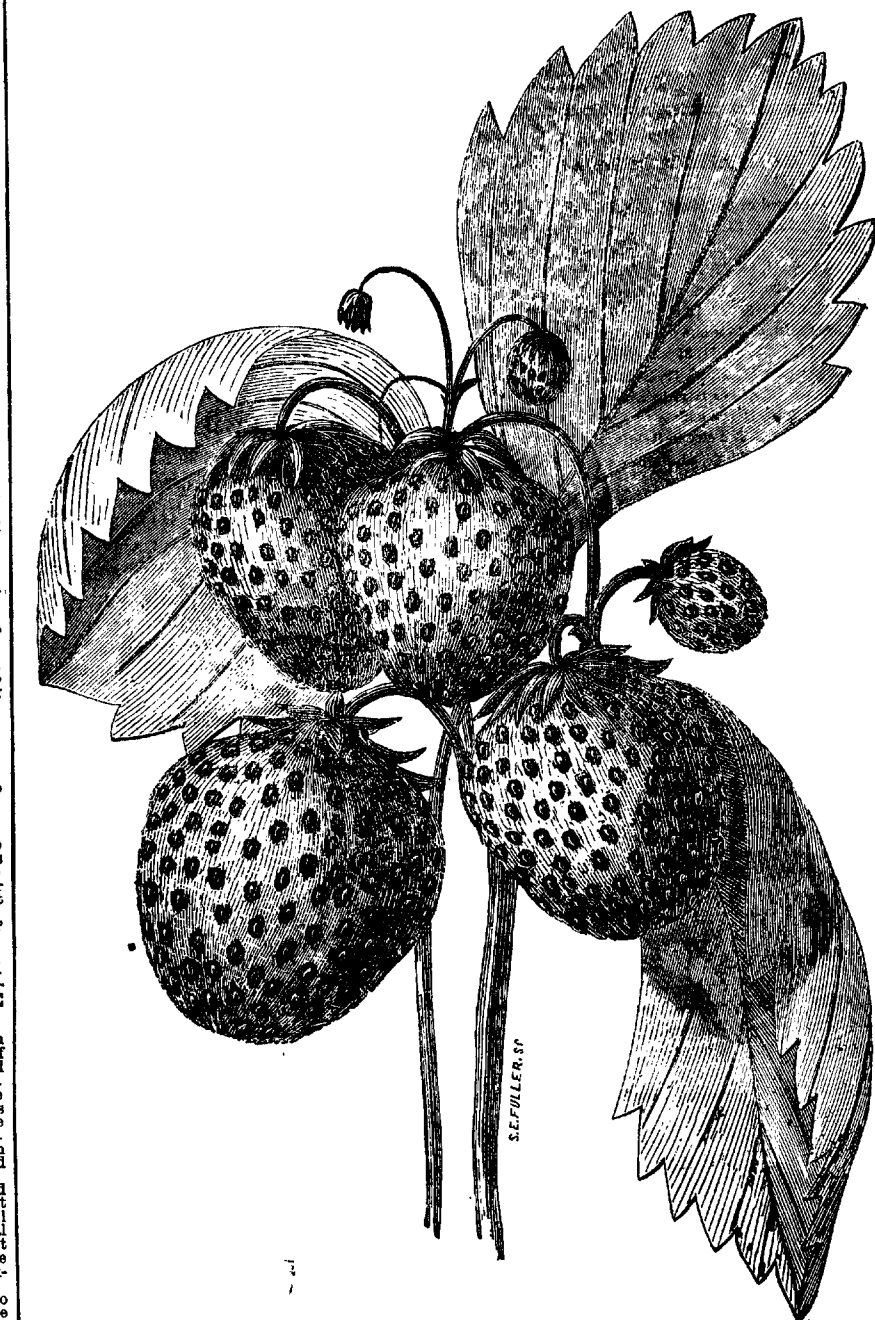


COL. ELLSWORTH.

How they Originated—How they Look and Taste—Why they are Given to the Subscribers of the Tribune—When and to Whom they will be Distributed.

The cuts herewith presented represent "THE TRIBUNE Prize Strawberries"—so named because we purchased them, at a very large price, to bestow exclusively upon the subscribers of either edition of THE TRIBUNE for 1863, intending to send one of each kind to every subscriber who expresses a wish to that effect at the time of subscribing. This will be equal to a prize of \$1.50 to each subscriber, as that is the price charged by nurserymen for similar plants. Indeed, neither of these prize strawberries could be obtained at any price whatever, as we have secured every plant that can be produced in the year 1863, exclusively, as prizes to our subscribers. We have incurred the large outlay necessary for this purpose, because we have an earnest desire to see the propagation of improved fruit greatly extended, and because we believe that every one who receives these plants and grows the fruit will hold THE TRIBUNE in kindly remembrance for enabling him to enjoy such a good gift of a kind Providence, and will thereafter feel an increased desire to improve all the list of fruits. It is thus that health and happiness will be increased.

As these plants have all to be grown from the few plants that we bought of Mr. FULLER in the Autumn of 1862, he will not be able to send them to subscribers until after the first of September, 1863, when they will be carefully packed in oiled silk or paper, and forwarded, through the mail, at our expense, or by express at expense of the receiver. The three plants will be sent to each person who sends to us a year's subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly TRIBUNE, indicating at the time of subscribing that he desires the Strawberries and the distribution will be made in the order the subscribers' names and requests for Strawberries are received.



MONITOR.

Single subscribers will receive their plants by mail, done up in oiled silk, or other suitable oiled substance. To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages, to correspond with the number of names in the Club; and where the number will warrant it, they will be sent by express, packed in boxes. New subscribers who desire Strawberry Plants should say so at the time they send their money, as we do not intend to send any to those who will not appreciate them. They are too valuable to be wasted. There are parties who would gladly contract for the exclusive right to all these plants, at 25 cents apiece, and there are many subscribers who would not, as soon as they see and taste the fruit, part with their price for a \$5 "green back."

HOW THESE NEW STRAWBERRIES WERE PRODUCED.

The following statement is made by ANDREW S. FULLER, horticulturist, Brooklyn, the originator of these Strawberries. He says—"It is now between seven and eight years since I commenced sowing seeds of the Strawberry for the purpose of producing new and improved varieties. I have always selected seeds from the largest and best that could be obtained, and the results were that I produced some few good varieties each season; yet they were not such as I was willing should go out as my seedlings. Every season I selected the seed with more care than I did the previous one, and found that I made constant improvement. I therefore determined that I would put forth extra exertions and see if a few extra choice varieties could not be produced. In 1839 I obtained the best varieties known, and by fertilizing the flowers one with another, I expected to produce Strawberries combining greater excellence than heretofore known. In this I was not disappointed. I produced that year many thousands of seedling plants, and the fruit of many was really excellent, so much so that I was urged not to throw the plants away; but as excellence, and not variety, was my object, I destroyed all but the most promising. I determined from the first that no plant should go out as a seedling of mine unless it combined greater excellence than any other Strawberry known. From the selections of that year a competent Committee from the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, who had the matter three years in charge, made a selection of three sorts, ripening early, medium and late, and these I preserved as the final result of my seven years' laborious experiments to procure improvement in Strawberries from seeds. These I intended to dispose of in the ordinary way of a nurseryman's business, and should have done so but for the desire of THE TRIBUNE to make a gratuitous distribution of these truly excellent Strawberries to its subscribers. I have therefore contracted to furnish them exclusively for that purpose. Not one of them can be bought of me at any price. If I had kept them for sale to individuals the price would have been 50 cents each, or \$5 a dozen."

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

"The earliest ripening one was named COL. ELLSWORTH, in honor of the martyr who lost his life when Alexandria, Va., was first occupied by the Union Army during the present war. It is a very large variety, of a crimson color, conical in shape, and having slight depressions running from calyx to point, resembling the sutures on the peach, with long neck, and the calyx parts readily from the berry; quality good; flesh firm. Although the largest of the three, it is also the earliest, ripening at the same time as the Jenny Lind and Early Scarlet, and is very productive. The original plant, eighteen months from the time the seeds were sown, produced over 200 perfect berries, averaging from one inch to one three-fourth inches in diameter.

"The next ripening is called the MONITOR. It is very large, of a dark bright scarlet color, approaching a crimson in the sun. Berry very solid and firm, of fine quality; plants very vigorous and productive. This sort will become a great market fruit, the color and shape being very attractive.



BROOKLYN SCARLET.

"The third, from its color and origin, is called the BROOKLYN SCARLET. Although this variety is inferior in size to the other two, yet it possesses merits that will always make it a great favorite. Its shape is a regular oblong cone, color the most beautiful bright scarlet. Flavor, the very best. We have the unanimous decision of the judges at the great Strawberry show last season, at No. 41 Park Row, New York, on this point, as they awarded it the first premium over all its numerous competitors. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, making monstrous stools the first season, from which an enormous amount of fruit stalks are produced. Add to this its lateness, which assists so much in prolonging the season of this delicious fruit, and we have in this Strawberry something as near perfection as possible, though not as large as the others. Yet this is not small, and among the sorts most cultivated, ranks medium to large." The above descriptions by Mr. FULLER, in addition to all that we have already published, must be sufficient to satisfy all minds that we are offering no trifling prize to our subscribers, as an indication of our good will, and certainly with a hope of their continued good will to us.

We have only to add that the cuts are as exact representations as to size, as can be given, and in no respect exaggerations of THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

TERMS OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Table with columns for subscription types and prices. Includes: Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues) \$8; SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE; WEEKLY TRIBUNE; THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863.

TO CHEESE DAIRYMEN. RALPH'S PATENT IMPROVED "ONEIDA CHEESE VAT". Was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, after a thorough test, at the New York State Fair, 1862. Is the most simple, durable and effective Cheese-Making Apparatus in use. Used in dairies of 10 to 1,000 cows. The only Vat well adapted to "Factory" Cheese-Making. More economical in use than steam, and much less expensive in cost. Sizes varying from 54 to 305 gallons on hand and ready for delivery—larger sizes for Factory use made to order. Send for Circular containing description, size and price list, directions for using, &c., to WM. RALPH & CO., 133 Genesee St. Utica, N. Y. Manufacturers and Dealers, wholesale and retail, in Dairyman's Tools, and Implements. Vats carefully packed for shipment. 683-17

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS. Warranted the BEST INSTRUMENTS of the class in the world. See Catalogue containing testimony to their superiority from the most eminent musicians. Constantly exhibited in competition with instruments of the other best makers, they have never, in a single instance, failed to take the highest prize. The only GOLD MEDAL ever awarded to reed instruments in this country was to one of these. Prices of Harmoniums, (of which several new styles are now first offered,) \$60 to \$400 each; of Melodeons, \$45 to \$200 each. New York ware-rooms at Nos. 5 & 7 Mercer St., where dealers are supplied at the same prices as from the factory, by MASON BROTHERS, Agents. THIS FORK received the First Premium at the N. Y. State Fair, 1862, and at every Fair where exhibited, and is universally acknowledged to be the best in use. N. B.—All persons are cautioned not to make, sell, or use Horse-Forks with tines similar to this, or similar to it in any particular. WANTED, A FEW GOOD TREE SALESMEN.—To experienced agents the highest wages will be paid. Address R. E. SCHROEDER, Rochester, N. Y.

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a wordless prayer,
The dreams of love and truth,

The Story-Teller.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

A TRUE STORY.

The glowing sun of a midsummer afternoon
poured through the curtainless windows of the
little village school, and some curly heads
drooped like delicate flowers in the languid
air.

"What is the matter, darling?"
Before poor Katie could well collect her
thoughts to answer, the school was dismissed,
and she heard the teacher exclaim, as he pointed
to the darkening west—"Hurry home, children,
or you will be caught in the shower."

"Oh!" faltered Katie, with disappointment,
"is that heaven? Oh! it is like a great cave!"
and her little lip quivered sadly.
"Why," said Belle, "that is where they took
your brother—the very place—and you said he
had gone to heaven."

"Oh!" sobbed Katie, "I hope he will not love
that little angel more than me."
"Knock once more—just once," whispered
Belle.
With wavering faith, again the little, soft hand
pleaded for entrance, and the tremulous voice
cried, piteously—"Charley—darling, dear, sweet
little brother—please open the door to your own
poor Katie. Don't love the little angels better
than me. Oh, Charley! Charley!"

COMING BACK SOON.

"You are coming back soon!" every one says
to the eager boy who is going out from the quiet
of his native village, to make his way in the
great bustling world beyond.
"Oh, yes—as soon as I have made my fortune,"
is the laughing reply, and the good-byes are
exchanged, and the stage coach rolls off, bearing
more hope and happiness on its back seat than,
with the same occupant, it will ever bring back
again.

"Coming back soon!" The little boy knows
that he may never come back! Something may
come that will be taller, and more graceful, and
attractive, and call his parents father and mother
—something that will look half sadly and half
contemptuously on the old familiar place where
his youth was spent—but the boy—happy, eager,
hopeful and innocent—has gone forever.

kind of rueful sigh, and lets it pass away. Bye-
and-bye, "Miss Marguerite" is married to a rich
old man—old enough to be her grandfather. He
goes to her wedding; and he drinks her health
in the best of wine—begins to dream himself of a
wealthy wife, and thinks it won't do to be foolish,
and that he must have an eye to business when
he gives himself away.

"Strange," I sit in my lonely room to-day, and
miss something familiar—something sweet—
something dear—very dear! It will never linger
here again, the sunlight falling through the
casement will never shine on me here any more.
One page of life's romance has been read; shut
the book and put it away. Much that might
have blessed me—much that I might have loved
—much that I can never meet again—and much
which has consecrated this little room—has passed
away like a dream of beauty, and will beam
and brighten here no more; it is not, cannot be
"coming back soon."

MAN goes forth like the day, and straightway
arises the roar of busy toil, the sound of human
voices, and the rush and tumult of active life—
the ministrations of woman are like those of the
quiet night, when the dews fall upon the drooping
leaves and flowers, and in holy stillness the
stars come out to watch the tired, slumbering
earth.—Chapin.

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.
I AM composed of 60 letters.
My 8, 44, 1, 39, 10, 37, 6, 58, 51, 60 is a city in Massachu-
setts.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
AN ANAGRAM.
Og gleanst eth hatrot fo asagurs whart,
Lilt eh sturte on donus no shi ruroccent hapt;

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.
GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.
Let three equal circles touch each other externally, and
thus inclose one acre of ground; how many acres does
each one of these circles contain?

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 699.
\*Answer to Historical Enigma—Stand by the Constitu-
tion, the Government and Laws.
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma—Dead dogs never
bite.
Answer to Anagram:
My native bay is calm and bright,
As ere it was of yore,
When, in the days of hope and love,
I stood upon its shore.



Equal to any in the World!!!
MAY BE PROCURED
At FROM \$8 to \$12 PER ACRE,
Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.
1,200,000 Acres, in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and up-
wards, in ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and
fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES
IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable terms for enabling Farmers, Manufac-
turers, Mechanics and Workmen to make for themselves and their fam-
ilies a competency, and a HOME they can call THEIR OWN, as will
appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS.
Is about equal in extent to England, with a popula-
tion of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,-
000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers
so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illi-
nois. There is no part of the world where all the condi-
tions of climate and soil so admirably combine to pro-
duce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT.

CLIMATE.
Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such im-
mediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich,
loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate
from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre
Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly
200 miles, is well adapted to Winter.

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.
Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit
and vegetables is grown in great abundance, from
which Chicago and other Northern markets are fur-
nished from four to six weeks earlier than their imme-
diate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St.
Louis Railway and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers,
(a distance of 115 miles on the Branch, and 136 miles
on the Main Trunk.) lies the great Corn and Stock rais-
ing portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD
of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle,
Horses, Mules, Sheep and Eggs are raised here at a
small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that
no section of country presents greater inducements for
Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of
farming to which but little attention has been paid, and
which must yield sure profitable results. Between
the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, and Chicago and
Danville, (a distance of 55 miles on the Branch and 147
miles by the Main Trunk.) Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat,
Corn,

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,
And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great
abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the
climate of Pennsylvania, while the southern part has the
climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of
temperatures in the State, suited to almost every product of
the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.
The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than
those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was
estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop
yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels besides the
crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet
Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clo-
ver, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorghum, Grapes,
Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggre-
gate of production in this fertile region. Over Four
Million tons of produce were sent out the State of Illinois
during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.
In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advan-
tages are presented for the extension of Stock raising.
All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of
the best breeds, yield handsome profits; large fortunes
have already been made, and the field is open for others.

Table with 2 columns: Description of payment terms and corresponding amounts. Includes 'Cash Payment', 'Payment in one year', 'two years', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six', 'seven'.

Address LAND COMMISSIONER, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertisement for 'THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER' and 'COG-WHEELS!!'. Includes an illustration of a woman operating a wringer and text describing the product's benefits and where to purchase it.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
THE LARGEST CIRCULATED
Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Office, Union Buildings, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo St.