Agricultural Charcoal as a Manure.

A year's interesting experience tells place at the head of this subject the remarkable success that Mr. Richard B. Martin of Bath has met with in the use of charcoal as a manure on his farm. He has not only increased his yield of grains, but has made an excellent improvement in the soil itself, and the crops have been more uniform than ever before. He has observed that the use of charcoal has had a most beneficial effect on the character of the soil, and the crops have been more uniform than ever before. Mr. Martin has been able to grow his crops at a much lighter rate of manure, and the result has been a great improvement in the quality of his crops. The use of charcoal has also been found to be very beneficial in the prevention of soil-borne diseases, and has been found to be effective in the control of certain pests and diseases.

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The DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.  

The Second Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, as made up by the Secretary of the Treasury, contains the following statistics of the United States:  

The following are the returns of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1861.  

Agricultural and Statistical Reports.  

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to make annual reports to the President and to Congress, in which he shall communicate such statistics, reports, and other matters of evidence as may appear to him to tend to advance the interests of agriculture in the United States.  

The Department of Agriculture is a department of the United States government, established in 1862, with the mission of advancing the interests of agriculture in the United States.


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Effects of the railroads on agriculture and the economy of the West.  

The railroads of the West have been a great boon to agriculture, providing a means of transportation for crops and livestock, and facilitating the movement of people and ideas.  

The development of the railroads in the West was a significant event in American history, as it helped to accelerate the process of westward expansion and the economic development of the region.


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A Good Word for the Skunk.  

The skunk is often the object of scorn and disdain, but it is a valuable creature in the ecosystem of the West.  

The skunk is an important part of the food web in the West, as it is a predator of small animals and insects.  

We must remember that the skunk is an essential part of the natural world, and that it performs valuable ecological functions.
HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

On assembling in the afternoon, the President de- 
clared the meeting open, and made an address to the 
members, in which he stated that he had been an 
enthusiastic supporter of the Society for some years, 
and that he was pleased to see the progress that it 
had made. He expressed his hope that the Society 
would continue to prosper, and that its members 
would continue to give it the support that it deserved.

The President then introduced Mr. L. B. Langworthy, 
who read a paper on the subject of the cultivation of 
strawberries. Mr. Langworthy stated that the 
strawberry was a very valuable fruit, and that it 
could be grown in almost any part of the country. He 
also stated that the strawberry was a very delicate 
fruit, and that it required a great deal of care and 
attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Langworthy then introduced Mr. W. R. J. D., who 
read a paper on the subject of the cultivation of 
quinces. Mr. J. D. stated that the quince was a very 
valuable fruit, and that it could be grown in almost 
york of the country. He also stated that the quince was 
a very delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of 
care and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Moody, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of pears. Mr. 
Moody stated that the pear was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the pear was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Lee, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of cherries. Mr. 
Lee stated that the cherry was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the cherry was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Rochester, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of peaches. Mr. 
Rochester stated that the peach was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the peach was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Kennedy, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of apples. Mr. 
Kennedy stated that the apple was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the apple was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Paine, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of oranges. Mr. 
Paine stated that the orange was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the orange was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Langworthy, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of grape- 
trees. Mr. Langworthy stated that the grape-tree was a 
very valuable fruit, and that it could be grown in almost 
york of the country. He also stated that the grape-tree 
was a very delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of 
care and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Lee, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of melons. Mr. 
Lee stated that the melon was a very valuable fruit, 
and that it could be grown in almost any part of the 
country. He also stated that the melon was a very 
delicate fruit, and that it required a great deal of care 
and attention to produce it in a satisfactory manner.

The President then introduced Mr. Rochester, who read a 
paper on the subject of the cultivation of muskmelons. Mr. 
Rochester stated that the muskmelon was a very 
valuable fruit, and that it could be grown in almost 
york of the country. He also stated that the 

DISCUSSIONS.

Q. What results have you obtained from your experi- 
ments with quinces? A. I have obtained very good 
results, and I believe that the quince is a very 
valuable fruit.

Q. Do you believe that the quince is a superior fruit to the 
pear? A. Yes, I believe that the quince is a superior fruit to the 
pear.

Q. What do you think is the most effective method for 
destroying quinces? A. I believe that the most effective method for 
destroying quinces is to burn the trees.

Q. Have you any plan for improving the quince? A. I have 
no plan for improving the quince, but I believe that it is 
important to keep the trees healthy and to prevent 
pests.

Q. Do you think that quinces are as valuable as pears? A. I 
do not think that quinces are as valuable as pears, but 
I believe that they are a very valuable fruit.

Q. What is the best time to plant quinces? A. I believe that the 
best time to plant quinces is in the spring.

Q. Do you think that quinces are as susceptible to pests 
as pears? A. I do not think that quinces are as susceptible to 
pests as pears, but I believe that they are a little 
susceptible to pests.

Q. What is the best way to protect quinces from pests? A. I 
believe that the best way to protect quinces from pests 
is to burn the trees.

Q. What is the best way to destroy quinces? A. I believe 
that the best way to destroy quinces is to burn the trees.

Q. Do you think that quinces are as hardy as pears? A. I 
do not think that quinces are as hardy as pears, but I 
believe that they are a little hardy.

Q. What is the best way to store quinces? A. I believe that the 
best way to store quinces is to keep them cool and dry.

Q. What is the best way to market quinces? A. I believe that 
the best way to market quinces is to sell them fresh.

Q. Do you think that quinces are as profitable as pears? A. I 
do not think that quinces are as profitable as pears, but I 
believe that they are a little profitable.

Q. What is the best way to culture quinces? A. I believe that 
the best way to culture quinces is to keep the trees healthy 
and to prevent pests.

Q. What is the best time to prune quinces? A. I believe that 
the best time to prune quinces is in the winter.

Q. Do you think that quinces are as susceptible to diseases 
as pears? A. I do not think that quinces are as susceptible to 
diseases as pears, but I believe that they are a little 
susceptible to diseases.

Q. What is the best way to protect quinces from diseases? A. I 
believe that the best way to protect quinces from diseases 
is to keep the trees healthy and to prevent pests.

Q. What is the best way to cure quinces of diseases? A. I 
believe that the best way to cure quinces of diseases is to 
kill the trees.
RUGGED, until he possesses almost a giant's power.

For though in body his strength may be

filling more important ones, should they ever belong

after years the remembrance of days not idly

her votaries with laurel leaves, the boon which they

beat forever. The countenance that greets us with

hearts that beat true and fondly for us once,

goldenly on the green sward, broken by no mound

a halo on all the isle. There no mildew of pain or

It may be no great part we were summoned to

And yet I shall lie down at last,

Shall I, a childless mother, weep

I know that in the May-time sweet

I know the bitterness is past—

Because He takes what He has given?

The home whence all the light is fled.

My heart shall turn to this sad hour,

I know the bitterness is past—

Weep, my tears, as for me, I am speaking:

One more scene and we are done. It is morning,

It is a glorious afternoon in mid-summer, and

The home whence all the light is fled.

Friends, dear ones, weep not for me, for I have

The home whence all the light is fled.

Shall I, a childless mother, weep

The home whence all the light is fled.

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HAIL, SACRED UNION—ON THE MOUNTAINS.

HAIL, SACRED UNION. Wedding Song.

On the moun-tains, on the moun-tains,
Where the birds are gayly singing,
Where the leaves are ev-depth-ly green,
Whistle, sing, and let us go to
Where the birds are ev-depth-ly green,
Whistle, sing, and let us go to

Oh! will we never meet again?
Oh! will we never meet again?

In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,
In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,

Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,
Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,

On the moun-tains, on the moun-tains,
Where the birds are ev-depth-ly green,
Where the leaves are ev-depth-ly green,
Whistle, sing, and let us go to
Where the birds are ev-depth-ly green,
Whistle, sing, and let us go to

Oh! will we never meet again?
Oh! will we never meet again?

In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,
In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,

Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,
Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,

In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,
In the gar-gin I have been walk-ing,
Fae-ry forms were shining so bright,

Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,
Hail, sa-cred uu ion, Des-cend - ed from a bove, Hail,
The Commonwealth of New Orleans has, at last, and in a manner for which the Whigs are responsible, called its citizens to arms. The Whigs, who have been for some time past in earnest and earnestly for the purpose, have been very active and successful in recruiting for the defense of the State. The call has been made for 100,000 men, and it is expected that a large number of men will respond to it. The Whigs are now in the ascendant, and it is expected that they will have a large share in the command of the forces of the State.

The Secretary of War, in a communication to the President, says that the officers of the army have been directed to make every preparation to meet the crisis, and that the army is now in a state of readiness for immediate service. The President has also been informed that the army is in a state of readiness, and that the officers are ready to receive orders for service. The Secretary of War has also been instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the commission of any act of violence or disorder, and to make every provision for the safety of the people.

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The Advertiser's Notices.

A NEW HALF VOLUME.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

Now Half of the first advertisement of this journal is ready for mailing. Any agent, subscriber, or other person who has not already received the first half, and we trust all others will now, before the advertiser's remaining stock is exhausted, and before they lose the special offer of $1.50 per copy, or any number of copies, will address the firm at its head-office at Rochester, N. Y.

The Publishers.

JULY 5.

Moore's Rural New Yorker.

A great variety of the products of the earth are brought together, and are annually sold at a sacrifice, which will bring more than seven million dollars.

To Agents, Subscribers, and Others.

The price of the Rural New Yorker is $1 per copy, or $2 per annum. The Rural New Yorker is published every Thursday, and is sold by all regular jobbers, and at the principal stores in the United States.

J. F.摩尔, Editor.

The Rural New Yorker is a weekly newspaper, the object of which is to promote the agricultural interests of the country. It is published in Rochester, N. Y., and is sent to all parts of the United States.

The Rural New Yorker is divided into the following departments: the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard, the Vineyard, the Field, the Pasture, the Barnyard, the Stable, the Dairy, the Mill, the Shop, and the Kitchen.

The articles are written by the best men in the country, and are full of practical and interesting information.

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THE STOR-TELLER.

THE CHILDREN'S CITIES.

By the Author of "Colonial Children.

There was a certain king who had three sons, and he had three beautiful cities, and in each city lived a king's child who was as beautiful as the city itself.

The king ruled over all the land, but he was not satisfied with just ruling over his own lands. He wanted to conquer and rule over all the other lands as well. So he gathered his army and set out to conquer all the other lands.

The first king's son, who was named Jonjou, went to a city called Pastime. He was very clever and always knew how to fight the best battles.

The second king's son, who was named Gentil, went to a city called Confection. He was very brave and always knew how to lead his army.

The third king's son, who was named Poulic, went to a city called Vegetable. He was very strong and always knew how to protect his city.

The king's sons were very proud of their cities and each other. They would often come together and show off their cities to each other.

As the king's sons grew older, they began to quarrel with each other. They would often fight over who should rule over the other cities.

One day, the king had a dream in which he saw all the cities united under one rule. He woke up and knew that he must do something to unite his sons.

The king gathered all his child-people together and told them that he was going to divide his kingdom among his three sons.

The king's eldest son, Jonjou, was given the city of Pastime, which was very beautiful and full of flowers. The king's second son, Gentil, was given the city of Vegetable, which was very green and full of vegetables. The king's third son, Poulic, was given the city of Confection, which was very sweet and full of candy.

The king taught his child-people to be good and to love each other. He also taught them how to use their talents to make the kingdom better.

The king's sons were very happy with their new cities, and they worked hard to make them even more beautiful.

The king's child-people loved their cities and worked hard to keep them clean and beautiful.

The king was very pleased with his three beautiful cities, and he knew that he had made the right decision.

The king's sons grew up to be wise and powerful rulers, and they ruled over their cities for many years.

The king's child-people were very happy and proud of their cities, and they worked hard to make them the best they could be.

The king's kingdom was very successful, and he was very proud of his three beautiful cities and his wise and powerful sons.