

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

The Curculio Again.
To help along the good work, and stimulate our friends who suffered last summer and summer before from this curculio pestilence, which walketh, or flieth, rather, in darkness, we add the following experiments from the Albany Country Gentleman, communicated by a contributor to the columns of that journal:

I read in the *Cultivator* that if the ground under plum trees was paved, it would stop the work of the curculio, and that suggested the plan of covering the ground under the trees with boards. I took some old boards when the tree was in blossom, and, after spading up the ground, laid down the boards covering the ground as far as the limbs extended, and laid some narrow strips on the cracks, so as to completely cover the ground. The result was a full crop of fine plums. The tree was so full that I picked off some of them when very small.

A neighbor of mine took some sediment of a grindstone trough and spread it on the ground, and spread some gravel on the top of that, and the iron that was in the sediment cemented the whole together, and formed a hard crust, and he had a fine crop of plums. I think there are objections to the cement, for the tree cannot be manured or cultivated; but the boards can be moved when the plums are out of the way of the curculio. Will some of your readers try the boards and comment on the result?

A. Braman, of Ithaca, N. Y., informs us that his remedy against the curculio is the well-known method of allowing poultry to run among the trees, to which he adds the practice of dusting the trees frequently with air-slacked lime until the fruit is out of the way of the insect. His plum orchard is 66 by 280 feet, and contains some apricots and nectarines; he has forty varieties of the plum, and he is compelled to thin out one-third or one-half the fruit when partly grown to prevent the trees from breaking down. The remedy has also answered well for apricots, but the nectarines are destroyed, and he intends to cut the trees down.

Dr. Underhill has for several years recommended planting plum trees near water, and inclining over it, so that the falling fruit which has been stung by the insect shall perish in that element together with the enclosed chrysalis. But this method, though convenient enough for him at Croton Point, is practicable to a comparatively few.

Cultivation of Standard Peas.
An elderly farmer of Dorchester, Mass., who had planted a large apple orchard and seen it bear luxuriantly, observed to the writer, that if he ever planted another orchard, it should be of pears. "For," added he, "when apple trees bear heavily, the fruit is a drug in the market, and bring but \$1.50 per barrel; whereas, pears would bring from \$10 to \$20 per barrel, with no more labor in picking."

I thought there was much truth in the remark, and had I enough of the proper land, I would set upon the suggestion—though good apple orchards should by no means be neglected.

As to the profits of pears, nothing need be said to those who live near a city or thriving village; and the only question is, how far a farmer must be exiled in the wilderness to make pear culture unprofitable? We can imagine some such recesses; but when an orchard now set shall be in a full bearing state, it might no longer stand in the wilderness, for railroads, the greatest artificial blessing to farmers, are so multiplying the new countries that they bring—almost every morning—the older cities and the newer farming districts into commercial proximity.

In cultivating the standard pear for market, I should plant an acre—if I had sufficient land—and would prefer a strong upland soil,

inclined to the south or west. If I could not get this, I would trench the low land so that the roots would be free from excessive moisture—thereby giving a better maturing power to the soil, and enabling the fertilizing agents to permeate among and beneath the roots. The lot should be deeply plowed and highly cultivated for root crops one or two years previous to setting the trees, which latter should be done in the spring, and perhaps not more than fifteen feet apart each way—giving to the acre 193 trees. I should train them as pyramids, keeping the lowest branches within two or three feet of the ground. Care should be taken to keep the land in a fertile state, and root crops for a number of years could be grown in the intermediate spaces. The time when all the resources of the land should be devoted to the trees, judgment should dictate. After the trees begin to bear heavily, some special manuring might be requisite, but, generally speaking, the best mineral manures are the hoe and the cultivator.

Plowing by Steam.

Plowing by a Locomotive Engine more cheaply and rapidly than by horses, ought, in the opinion of English judges, to be considered as proven. Eight steam plows or cultivators entered at the late exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Salisbury. One of them was Boydell's traction engine, or steam horse, which consists of a portable engine, with tubular ten horse boiler, two seven inch cylinders, each of one foot stroke, reversing motion, four feet fly wheel, water tanks, steering and gear work for driving (with two spuds) one of the hind carriage wheels, weighing, with water, about ten tons, and being nearly thirty feet long from end to end. The hind wheels are of six foot diameter, the fore wheels smaller, all fitted with endless chains, and the steering is effected by altering the lock of the front wheels with a short coach pole worked by chains, and a wheel like the rudder of a ship. There is also a screw for further adjusting the level of the boiler to different gradient. The rails are not only laid down before each wheel, and taken up behind it, but being loose and disconnected with each other, and being jointed so as to admit of angular motion sideways, can accommodate themselves to a transverse as well as longitudinal inclination of ground. This engine succeeded an incline of one foot in seven, drawing up a water tank weighing many tons. It pulled three two-furrow plows at the pace of two miles an hour, working six inches deep in difficult stony ground; it dragged with still greater ease a cultivator eight feet six inches wide, with eleven times, making deep and effective work, and passed over soft, worked land, scarcely sinking in at all, and not unduly pressing it.

Singular Discovery in Horticulture.

In a late number of the *Espresso Italiano* we find a description of the discovery of a new process by an Italian florist in Aricia, by which it is asserted that delightful fragrances may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous. In order to attain this object, the roots of the plants are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses, the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to insure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterward are sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant. In order to make the artificial odor permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and damped with the essence several days in the spring, for two or three years. And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may, at his pleasure, cause different plants or trees to share their odors with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

Foxglove.—This trying plague being very prevalent at all times, especially among miners, the *Buffalo Advertiser* recommends the following as a sure remedy:—Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir it in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition, insert the finger therein, and change once in twenty minutes, and a cure is certain. We know that this is a certain remedy, and recommend it to any who may be troubled with this ailment.

A Glorious Land.

Our country!—'tis a glorious land!
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore;
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And, nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies
In Nature's richest, grandest dress,
Embosomed with her loveliest dices.
Rich pastures decked with flowers of gold,
Like smelt oceans roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star;
And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn
Houseth their sheltering branches deep.
And cradled 'mid her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in green-like beauty hide,
Sweet vales in green-like beauty hide,
Where love the air with music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;
For plenty here her fulness pours,
In rich profusion o'er the land,
And sent to ease her generous store,
There prewails no tyrant's living hand.
Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This bounteous birth-land of the free,
Where wand'ers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty!
Blest may her fowers unscathed spring,
Her harvest wave, her cities rise,
And yet, till time shall fade his wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise!

Yeagers.

A row of little faces by the bed—
A row of little hands upon the spread—
A row of little eyelids open all closed—
A row of little noses all exposed.
A gentle mother leads them in their prais,
Teaching their feet to tread in heavenly ways,
And takes this ball in childhood's tiny pail,
The little errors of the day to chide.
No leveller sits this side of heaven is seen,
And angels hover o'er the group serene;
Instead of o'er in a corner swung,
There floats the fragrance of an infant's tongue.
Then, tumbling headlong into waiting beds,
Beneath the sheets they hide their third heads,
Till slumber steals away their little fears,
And like a peeping bud each face appears.
All clad the angels in their gowns of white,
They've waited to the dunes of night;
And heaven will sparkle in their eyes at morn,
And stolen grace all their ways adorn.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.
"Ah, Jacob, now you see your hopes are gone. Here we are, worn out with age—all our children removed from us by the hand of death; and ere long we must be the inmates of the poor-house. Where now is all the bread you have cast upon the waters?"

The old white-haired man looked up at his wife. He was, indeed, bent down with years, and age sat trembling upon him. Jacob Manfred had been a comparatively wealthy man, and, when fortune smiled upon him, he had ever been among the first to lend a listening ear and a helping hand to the call of distress; but now misfortune was his. Of his four boys, none was left. Sickness and failing strength found him with but little, and they left him penniless. Various misfortunes came in painful succession. Jacob and his wife were alone, and gaunt poverty looked them coldly in the face. "Don't repine, Susan," said the old man. "True, we are poor, but we are not yet forsaken."

"Not forsaken, Jacob! Who is there to help us now?"
Jacob Manfred raised his trembling fingers towards heaven.
"Ah, Jacob, I know God is our friend; but we should have friends here. Look back and see how many you have befriended in days long past. You cast your bread upon the waters with a free hand, but it has not yet returned to you."

"Hush, Susan, you forget what you say. To be sure, I may have hoped that some kind hand of earth would lift me from the cold depths of utter want; but I do not expect it as a reward for anything I may have done. If I have helped the unfortunate in days gone by, I have had my reward in knowing that I have done my duty to my fellow-men. O! of all kind deeds I have done for my suffering fellow-men, I would not for gold have one blotted from my memory. Ah, my fond wife, it is the memory of the good done in life that makes old age happy. Even now I can hear the warm thanks of those I have befriended, and again I see their smiles."

"Yes, Jacob," returned the wife in a low tone, "I know you have been good, and in your memory you can be happy; but, alas! there is a present upon which to look—there is a reality upon which to dwell. We must beg for food, or starve!"
The old man started, and a deep mark of pain was drawn across his features.
"Beg?" he replied, with a quick shudder; "no, Susan, we are—"

He hesitated, and the big tears rolled down his furrowed cheek.
"We are what, Jacob?"
"We are going to the poor-house!"
"Oh, God! I thought so!" fell from the poor wife's lips, as she covered her face with her hands. "I have thought so, and I have tried to school myself to the thought; but my poor heart will not bear it."

"Do not give up, Susan," softly urged the old man, laying his hand upon her arm. "It makes but little difference with us now. We have not long to remain on earth, and let us not wear out our last days in useless repinings. Come, come."

"But when—when shall we go?"
"Now—to-day."
"Then, God have mercy upon us."
"He will," murmured Jacob.

The old couple sat awhile in silence. When they were aroused from their painful thoughts, it was by the stopping of a light cart in front of the door. A man entered the room where they sat; he was the porter of the poor-house.
"Come, Mr. Manfred," he said, "the guardians have managed to crowd you into the poor-house. The cart is at the door, and you can get ready as soon as possible."

Jacob Manfred had not calculated the strength he should need for this ordeal. There was a coldness in the very tone and manner of the man who had come for him, that went like an iceberg to his heart, and with a deep groan he sank back into his seat.
"Come, be in a hurry," impatiently urged the porter.

At that moment a carriage drove up to the door.
"Is this the house of Jacob Manfred?"
This question was asked by a man who entered from the carriage. He was a kind looking man, about forty-five years of age.

"That is my name," said Jacob.
"Then they told me truly," uttered the newcomer. "Are you from the work-house?" he inquired, turning towards the porter.

"Yes."
"Are you after these people?"
"Yes."
"Then you may return. Jacob goes to no poor-house while I live."

The porter gazed inquisitively into the features of the man who addressed him, and then left the house.
"Don't you remember me?" exclaimed the stranger, grasping the old man by the hand.
"I cannot call you to my memory now."
"Do you remember Lucius Williams?"

"Williams?" repeated Jacob, starting from his chair and gazing earnestly into the face of the man before him.
"Yes, Jacob Manfred—Lucius Williams—that little boy whom, thirty years ago, you saved from the house of correction—that poor boy whom you kindly took from the bonds of the law, and placed on board one of your own vessels."

"Yes—yes, I am the man you made. You found me a rough stone from the hands of poverty and bad example. It was you who brushed off the evil and who first led me to the sweet waters of moral life and happiness; I have profited by the lessons you gave me in early youth, and the warm spark which your kindness kindled up in my bosom has grown brighter ever since. With an assiduity for life, I settled down to enjoy the remainder of my days in peace and quietness, with such good work as my hands may find to do. I heard of your losses and bereavements. I know that the children of your flesh are all gone. But I am a child of your bounty—a child of your kindness, and now you shall be still my parent. Come, I have a home and a heart, and your presence will make them both warmer, brighter and happier. Come, my more than father, and you, my mother, come. You made my youth all bright, and I will not see your old age doomed to darkness."

Jacob Manfred tottered forward, and sank upon the bosom of his preserver. He could not speak his thanks, for they were too heavy for words. When he looked up again, he sought his wife.
"Susan," he said, in a choking, trembling tone, "my bread has come back to me!"
"Forgive me, Jacob."
"No, no Susan, it is not I who must forgive. God holds us in His hands."

"Ah," murmured the wife, as she raised her streaming eyes to heaven, "I will never doubt Him again."

A Cheap Menagerie Show.
At old Ashbula, in the State of Ohio, there once lived a queer old Puritan yeoman Deacon Daniel B., a worthy man and a Christian, (as the times went) although his style of preaching was peculiar to himself and unlike anything laid down in the books.

At a protracted meeting, the good people were much scandalized to find that a menagerie had encamped in the same vicinity, and was "drawing big audiences" from among the worshippers, and among the delinquents, several members of the Deacon's family. Amid the general lamentation the Deacon arose and comforted them as follows:

"Brethren, you must have faith! There is Abraham, he had faith—got a knife out to kill his son Isaac with—but the Lord didn't let him do it. And there is my namesake, Daniel, he had faith—lots of faith, too. They cast him into a lion's den, but lions never touched him—and there he sat and sat all night, and looked at the show for nothing—didn't cost him a cent either."

The Deacon's voice became inaudible, and he subsided.
The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Shall Lead to Fortune.

It will be recalled that one of Sir Walter Scott's sayings was, that "Whatever might be said about luck, it is skill that leads to fortune!" There can be no doubt of this as a general principle. Few self-indulgent and apathetic men do well in any line of life. The skilful, the active, and the steadily persevering, usually carry off the prizes which turn up in the wheel of fortune. At the same time, something is due to circumstances, as to the Power which wisely controls human destiny. Practically, however, the thing to be borne in mind is—that the young are bound to exercise all the proper means to secure improvement in their condition. That with a fair share of ambition, prudence, and meritorious skill, it may be possible to attain a station of eminence—that is, "fortune," though, perhaps, not without corresponding responsibilities and cares—we present the following compendious list of distinguished men who rose from humble and obscure circumstances:—

Æsop, Publius, Syrus, Terence, and Epictetus—all distinguished men in ancient times—were serfs at their outset in life.
Protagoras, a Greek philosopher, was at first a common porter.
Cleanthes, another philosopher, was a pugilist, and also supported himself at first by drawing water and carrying burdens.

The late Professor Hayne, of Gottingen, one of the greatest classical scholars of his own or any other age, was the son of a poor weaver, and for many years had to struggle with the most depressing poverty. The efforts of this excellent man of genius appear to have been greater and more protracted than those of any other on record; but he was finally rewarded with the highest honors.

Bandocin, one of the learned men of the sixteenth century, was the son of a shoemaker, and worked for many years at the same business.
Gelli, a celebrated Italian writer, began life as a tailor, and although he rose to eminence in literature, never forgot his original profession, which he took pleasure in mentioning in his lectures.

The elder Opie, whose talent for painting was well appreciated, was originally a working carpenter in Cornwall, and was discovered by Dr. Wolcott—otherwise Peter Pindar—working as a sawyer at the bottom of a saw-pit.
Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and distinguished himself by opposing the schemes of Charles I, was the son of a cloth-worker at Guilford.

Akenaide, the author of "Pisanes of Imagination," was the son of a butcher in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
D'Alembert, the French mathematician, was left at the steps of a church by his parents, and brought up by a poor woman as a foundling, yet arrived at great celebrity, and never forgot or abandoned his nurse.

Amunius Scopioris, founder of the Mysic Philosophy, at Alexandria, was born in poverty, and originally earned his subsistence by carrying sacks of wheat.

Peasant Assassins.
The career of these singularly fanatical was a truly extraordinary one. Their first leader was Hassan Subah, surnamed the *sheikh-el-jebel*, or "old man of the mountains," who lived in the reigns of Alp Arslan and Malek Shah; and established his stronghold on a mountain, one of the Alborz chain; possessing also no inconsiderable power in Syria and Egypt. The authority which this desperate character maintained, and the terror he inspired among all around, seem almost incredible. After his death, the assassins were ruled by other chiefs; and the sect increased, until their number exceeded 40,000. Their audacity kept pace with their growing strength. By their system of wholesale murder and universal capriciousness, no man's life was safe from them. Kings and nobles, priests and warriors, fell victims to their secret daggers, and nearly every region of Islam was kept in a state of alarm. Hulakoo resolved on their destruction; and of all the numerous massacres committed by this singular Tartar, this is the only one that can be excused, if not commended. Although he intended the annihilation of this obnoxious crew, and hunted them down, slaughtering them without mercy, it seemed that some contrived to elude his vengeance. A tribe, descended from the old assassins, is still to be found in the mountains on the north-west of Syria; and it has been supposed by some, that the notorious Thugs of India may be a remnant of the dreaded followers of the old man of the mountain.

"Pa," stammered a young boarding-school piece of codfish, "Pa, are you going to have a coat-of-arms painted on the panels of our new carriage?" "Yes, my child," replied the sober-minded parent—"a saw and a sawbuck; for with that I earned my first money." The under-chopper of the young aspirant was full, as she muttered to herself—"La, me! what a boor!"

To cure hoarseness, take the whites of two eggs, and beat them with two spoonfuls of white sugar; grate in a little nutmeg, then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir it well, and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

Quotely.

Flora: "Can you still see the stouter, Lucy, dear?"
Lucy: "Oh, yes; quite plainly."
Flora: "And dear, dear William, too?"
Lucy: "Oh, yes."
Flora: "Does he seem unhappy, now he is away from me?"
Lucy: "Evidently, I should say, dear; for he is smoking a cigar, and drinking something out of a tumbler to cheer him, poor fellow!"

"At a social party, in Cincinnati," writes a genial friend, "a young lawyer observed a young lady approaching whom he had the misfortune to offend. He extended his hand and exclaimed: 'Good evening, Mary.' 'Miss Mary, if you please,' said the young lady, bridling up at his familiarity. 'We can miss you, Mary—only when you are absent,' he replied; and they were soon reconciled. It is said that she will soon be missed no more."

"Julius, what's a coroner?" "A coroner, Mr. Snow, is a man what sits on the people, to see whether they killed themselves or committed suicide." "And what does he do, when he finds out?" "Bring in the wardlet, Julius."
"What's a wardlet?" "Why, a long black pole, painted white on the end—now hold yer jaw, and don't bodder any more."

As a clergyman was burying a corpse, a woman came, and pulled him by the sleeve in the middle of the service. "Sir! air, I must speak to you immediately!" "Well, then, what is the matter?" "Why, sir, you are going to bury a man who died of the small pox, near my poor husband, who never had it."

A Connecticut schoolmaster asked a lad from Newport, "How many Gods are there?" The boy, after scratching his head some time, replied: "I don't know how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island."

There are a great many counterfeits among women as well as among men. It is almost impossible to ascertain whether they are genuine metal unless you ring them, and that is sometimes a hazardous experiment.

An elderly Pennsylvania woman with her daughter, looking at the marble statue of Glend, in the College building, the other day, started the bystanders by exclaiming: "La, Sally, how white he was!"

An exchange saks, very innocently, if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the "lapse of age." Our opinion is that it depends on the age selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five we think rather hazardous.
"Mr. O, if you got your pants done by Saturday night I shall be forever indebted to you."
"If that is your game, they'll not be done, sure," said the tailor.

A genuine Yankee having heard that a new speck had been discovered on the sun's disc, asked if it was a "safe spec," as he wanted to do a little trading in that quarter.
"Matrimony," said a modern Benedict, the other day, "produces remarkable revolutions; here am I, for instance, in ten short months, changed from a sighing lover to a loving sire."

The catalogue of the British Museum Library consists of twenty hundred volumes, and has cost half a million of dollars. The library contains 520,000 books.
In the Cathedral Church of St. Baven, Belgium, upwards of five hundred men find employment, as bishops, priests, deacons, vergers, choristers, &c.

A gentleman remarking that a wish should be like roasted lamb—tender, and nicely dressed; a wag wickedly added, and "without sauce."
"I'm living on hopes," said a young clerk—"Capital idea, while provisions are high" replied a young lady.

Brown says that though "brevity is the soul of wit," it is "no joke" to be "short" on "change." Brown knows.

The lady whose dress was too dirty to wear and not dirty enough to be washed, had a matter of serious import to decide.
"Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said, as he plunged into the water when he saw a boy pick up a stone.
The young man who once saw the day when he wouldn't associate with mechanics, is now acting as chief to a manure wagon.

If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy a whole barrel?
The boy who undertook to ride a horned rascal in now precariously on a saddle of mutton, without stirrups.
A man cannot possess anything better than a good woman, or anything worse than a bad one. As every churd of gold is precious, so is every minute of time.
The best throw upon dice is to throw them away.
The pleasure of sin is like a draught of sweet poison.

Miscellaneous.

A Drove of Irish Bulls. The following was written half a century ago, by Sir Boyle Roche, a member of the Irish Parliament.

My Dear Sir:—Having now a little peace and quietness, I set down and inform you of the dreadful bustle and confusion we are all in from those blood-thirsty rebels, most of whom are, thank God, killed and dispersed.

I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end of it, and I see I was right; for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that everything is at a stand-still.

Immediately every man in the place, including men, woman and children, ran out to meet them. We soon found our force much too little; we were too near to think of retreating.

A man lately went to the Post-office, and putting his mouth up to the delivery box, cried out "Louder!"

"Louder!" cried the man. "What name?" yelled the clerk. "Louder!" again hawled the man, who now supposed the clerk to be deaf.

"Louder, sir, Louder!" I told you Louder! my name is nothing else! "Oh, ah! oh, ho!" said the clerk, "your name is Louder, eh! Didn't I think of that—here's your letter; Mr. Louder, here's your letter!"

Pill P. was making a journey in a stage coach, over the hilly roads in the western part of the State, and amused himself on the way by frequent resorts to the comfort of a mysterious black bottle which he had with him.

"Didn't upset, do you say?" "Not at all," replied the driver. "Well, if I'd known that," said Billy, "I wouldn't ha' got off."

"Pompey, did you take the billet to Mr. Jones?" "Es, massa." "Did you see him?" "Es, sir, me did." "How did he look?" "Why, massa, he looked pooty well, 'aidering he is so blind."

Miscellaneous.

LONDON CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

The celebrated Gin, pretending to nothing but what it is, is a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial quality of what is in fact, so some of the rival imitations do—after eight years of public approval and very extensive sales in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the Western cities, has been pronounced by the public, as well as by the best medical and scientific authorities throughout the United States and the Canada, to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is unequalled in its medicinal efficiency in all classes of complaints.

The London Club-House Gin Requires none of the usual "caution to the public" to beware of counterfeits; it being, like all other genuine articles, beyond the base art of counterfeiting.

WILLIAM H. DALY, Sole Importer, New York.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Proprietor has recently erected, in connection with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two-story building, 20 by 60 feet, which he has caused to be fitted up for the reception of a large number of guests, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

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"Farmer's Guide." Great Reduction in the price of the latter Publication. A good collection of the most popular and useful of the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. B. Morton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven; 3 vols. royal octavo; 1800 pages, and 200 engravings.

Useful Publications.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR 1858.

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