Farmers' Department.

From the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

New Rochelle, or Lawton Blackberry.

DEAR DOCTOR—We furnished you an article last spring on the above named fruit, giving an account of its origin, characteristics of the plant and fruit, the soil to which it is adapted, its season of bearing, and its extraordinary productiveness. The past season has done much to establish the reputation of this remarkable fruit. Wherever it has been cultivated, as far as we have heard, it has not only given entire satisfaction, but exceeded all that has been said in its favor. Many who at first looked on it with distrust, fearing it was another *Morus multicaulis humbug*, and would not touch it, are now convinced of its great worth, and are going into its cultivation very extensively. It has been satisfactorily tested in this neighborhood, and most triumphantly sustained its high reputation. A great number of persons visited our grounds last summer during the fruiting season, among whom were not a few of those who were avowed unbelievers in it, and, without a single exception, they were amazed and delighted with the vigor of the plants and the size, productiveness, lusciousness and beauty of the fruit, and affirmed that, though so much had been said in its praise, the half had not been told.

As this fruit is not only very palatable and wholesome—being generally regarded as medicinal—but can be devoted profitably to so many different purposes, the market will hardly ever be overstocked. A writer in the New York *Tribune* says five hundred acres of plants are needed in the immediate neighborhood of that city to supply the daily demand for berries.

As it was thought by some that we were extravagant in our praises of this fruit in our last article—though we were sustained by such men as Charles Downing, and other eminent Pomologists of the country—we ask the privilege of giving in this article the testimony of a few of those who have seen it in fruit during the past season—gentlemen who are every way competent to judge of its character, and whose opinions will be received as satisfactory wherever they are known.

William Addison, M. D., one of our best judges of fruits, thus speaks of it:—

"In company with some friends I visited the farm of Mr Knox last summer for the purpose of seeing the New Rochelle Blackberry in fruit, about which a great deal had been said, and against which I entertained a prejudice. It is but just to say that this prejudice has been completely removed—To the previous marvelous tales told in reference to this fruit I had listened with stolid indifference. To be perfectly frank, I did not believe a word of them. But, to be equally honest now, that opinion I had formed in ignorance is entirely changed. I found on Mr Knox's grounds such a display of fruit as I was not prepared for, and but express the universal opinion of the company, that to all lovers of fruit this is an immense stride in the way of improvement.

"All who are familiar with the wonders cultivation will work, will not be at all surprised at what may be effected by the intelligent labor of years; but here is a fruit that has suddenly attained an excellence that is truly wonderful

"The New Rochelle Blackberry is not only a most delicious fruit, but a prodigious bearer. I cut off a branch about eighteen inches long, on which I counted seventy-six berries, all perfectly formed, and of extraordinary size and beauty.

"Those who have the privilege of examining this fruit on Mr. Knox's grounds are unanimous in their opinion that it has not been overpraised, and that in order to be appreciated it must be seen hanging on the plants in its abundant, rich and beautiful clusters."

M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, says:—

"Last summer I went to see the celebrated New Rochelle, or Lawton Blackberry, in bearing. I found them altogether surpassing my expectation—the stalk tall and rank hanging full of the largest berries, in all the various stages of ripening; and the yield was truly wonderful. I learned from a friend who had planted a small plot in the neighborhood, that they required very little care, and were constantly coming on through the season, so as to furnish the most prolonged supply.

"The berry is sometimes misjudged by being plucked as soon as it is black, without being allowed sufficient time to thoroughly ripen. If taken off prematurely it is sour; but when perfectly mature it is as LUSCIOUS AS IT IS LARGE.

"I am entirely satisfied that no fruit in our market will so amply reward cultivation—and in every garden a few of these roots would supply the table with a healthful and relishable berry, that needs only to be known to be valued everywhere"

The editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* gives the following notice of it:

"THE NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY—Accompanied by some gentlemen from the city, we yesterday paid a visit to the farm of Rev. Mr. Knox, in Lower St. Clair township; and though we had heard much of the success which had attended his culture of the New Rochelle Blackberry, and were consequently prepared to see it in a high state of perfection, we must confess that it more than met our anticipations; and that in size, yield, and flavor, it far excelled anything we had heard or read of it.

The New Rochelle Blackberry was first introduced here by Mr. Knox. He put down but a few plants at first, but their immense yield, and the superior quality of the berry, convinced him that it was just the thing for this district; and the following year, at a very great outlay, he set several acres of the plants. The result is easily told. Coming up to his warmest anticipations, he it now able to supply our market with this very desirable and beautiful berry in large quantities, and at a time, too, when Strawberries are not to be had, and Raspberries are out of date.

The blackberries grown by Mr. Knox are nearly as large as Plums, unusually sweet and palatable, and hang in most bountiful profusion on the bushes. On one small vine alone there were some six hundred berries—some green, others red, more almost ripe, and not a few fit for gathering. They begin to ripen early in July, and continue in season six or seven weeks, thus furnishing us a delicious substitute for the Strawberry and the Raspberry, to either of which they are not a whit inferior. They are said to be admirably adapted for preserves, and make excellent wine—their juicy nature rendering them in this latter particular unusually productive. They have become a great favorite in the market; and as the plant is an exceedingly hardy one and a heavy producer we do not see why every man possessed of a piece of ground should not have his New Rochelle Blackberry patch. It would furnish him a delicious berry in the season, and the surplus he might send to market, where they will ever command a remunerative price."

We have abundance of other testimony of a like character, and could say even more in its praise than we have; but let every one who has a piece of ground, if only large enough for a single plant, try it for himself, and he will be amply repaid.

J. KNOX.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 22, 1859.

A GREENHORN sat a long time, very attentive, musing upon a cane bottomed chair—At length he said, "I wonder what fellow took the trouble to find all them ar' holes, and to put the straw round them!"

The Winds.

The ancients believed the winds issued from a cavern at the command of Jove, and that they were under the control of four deities, to whom the Phœnicians, Greeks and others erected temples. We now, however, know that wind is merely air in a state of motion, and that by waving the hand to and fro, or blowing our breath, we may produce wind on a small scale. When the air, at any particular place, is heated by the direct action of the sun's rays or radiation, it rises because of its lightness, and cold air from the surrounding localities rushes in to fill its place. A common door will illustrate this; if we partially open the door of a warm room and hold the light near the top, the flame will be blown outwards by the heated air escaping; and if we hold the light near the bottom, the flame will be blown inwards by the cold air that is rushing in to supply the place of the heated air that has escaped. In particular parts of the tropical regions, where the air becomes highly heated by the sun, there is a constant rushing of air to these points, from east to west, and this causes the *trade winds*, so called because taken advantage of by merchantmen on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They blow in the same direction for months together.

This local action of the sun on vast areas of land and water produces several other important winds, such as the *monsoons*, which blow from the south to north, being trade winds turned round by the heat of land lying within the tropics; the *simoon* is a burning blast that rushes over the Arabian deserts, carrying on its wings fine sand, and destroying all that venture to oppose its power. The *harmattan* is a cold dry wind frequent in Africa, and is nearly as dangerous as the simoons. The *sirocco* visits Italy, with a hot, moist and relaxing blast from the African shores of the Mediterranean; and *whirlwinds* and *tornadoes* are common to all climates, but most destructive in hot ones.

Notwithstanding the seemingly terrible nature of these winds, they, with the milder ones, have important parts to play in the great economy of nature, in dispersing the clouds over the surface of the earth, and purifying the atmosphere from noxious vapors and effluvia; they also disperse the seeds of plants, and, as aids to civilization, impel ships across the seas, and machinery.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—Dr. McChesney, of Trenton, N. J., a man of fine scholarship and great research, is responsible for the following remarkable incident in our revolutionary history:—The success of Washington at Trenton has been generally considered as the turning point in the war of our independence. Yet few are perhaps aware upon how slight an event this great critical action was to hinge. On the Christmas eve, when Washington crossed the Delaware, Col. Rahl, the commander of the Hessians, sat in a private room near Trenton, engaged in drinking wine and playing cards. A tory, who have discovered the movements of the American troops, sent a note by a special messenger to the Colonel, with order to deliver it into his own hands. The messenger found his way to the house, and a negro opened the door, but refused him admittance, took the letter and delivered it to the colonel, who was shuffling for a new game. Supposing the letter to be unimportant, or not stopping to think at all, he went on with his play. The reading of the letter would have thwarted the design of Washington. But the love of play conquered the Colonel's prudence and gave success to a worthier cause, life and army, and ultimately the freedom of the Colonies. Little did Colonel R. think, when he was shuffling the cards that he was loosing the greatest game that ever was played among the nations of the world.

LIGHT—THE LAW OF REFLECTION.—By the reflection of light is understood that property by which, when light falls on any smooth surface, it is thrown off from it again. There is a fixed law of optics as to the direction in which the rays are thrown off, but this law it is not necessary here to explain. The result of it is sufficiently familiar to all. How often have we beheld, with delight, the surface of the calm sea at sunrise, with a long path of light glittering on its waves between the eye and the sun! How often have we admired the golden clouds of morning reflecting the sunbeams before the luminary itself has risen above the horizon! These and innumerable other phenomena have their birth in the law which makes our eyes of use to us. Every object in nature is seen by reflected light except the sun, the stars, and other luminous bodies which are visible by their own rays. Every other object is seen by the light which is thrown off from it, and which forms a picture or image of such object in the eye of the beholder. The mountains, the lakes, the clouds overhead, the ocean below, the sparkling rivers, the gloomy wood, the countenances of friends, the walls of our apartments, the perception of these and all other objects of sight we owe to light reflected or thrown off from them. But to go further; were it not for this law, not only should we perceive nothing except luminous bodies themselves, but even at the hour of noonday, the whole surface of the earth and the waters would be as dark as night; in short, nature—as far as the sense of sight has anything to do with our perception of it—would be obliterated. To prove this only a single and simple illustration is necessary. Black substances are called black because they do not reflect the rays of light; hence the impression on the eye of what we call blackness or darkness is nothing more or less than the absence of reflected light. So if all nature, like black substances, reflected none of the rays of light, everything would be involved in common gloom. We are aware that these simple facts regarding the laws of reflection are now new, but we doubt not, many of our younger readers will be enlightened on this subject for the first time by the plain statement here set forth.—*Scientific American.*

A DARK MISTAKE.—A young lawyer of this county, whose name and residence we hardly care to give for his sake—called one evening last week on a young lady, to take her to a place of entertainment.—She went up stairs for few moments to array herself, and when he heard the first footstep on the stairs, he bade the parents good evening, and went into the dark entry. Hardly had the coming feet reached the last stair when he threw his arms round her waist and placed his lips in dangerous proximity to her cheeks. A puch, a slap and scream frightened him into the corner of the entry. The advent of the old folks with a lamp enlightened him to a fact that he had been kissing the "black but comely" Diash, whose descending steps he had mistaken for those of her he loved.—*Worcester Transcript.*

Customs of the Turks.

Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph:

"The Turks abhor the hat; but uncovering the head, which, with us, is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and indecent; no offence is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honor; they do the honors of a table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall and walk hastily in token of respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it towards them; they cut the hair from the head; but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; they look upon beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent, our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they resent an inquiry after wives as an insult; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed up; they eschew pork as an abomination; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at and not mingled in except by slaves; their mourning habit is white; their sacred color green; their Sabbath day is Friday; and interment follows immediately on death. The deaths on women are not registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as the government is concerned. She is not known officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord,' or husband, does with her as pleases him best"

MEDICAL.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

What! Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

BECAUSE IT IS THE ORNAMENT GOD HIMSELF PROVIDED for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, it sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:—

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

DR. WOOD: DEAR SIR,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG,

Drych a'r Gwyliedydd,
Welsh Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau St,
April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: DEAR SIR,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. WOOD,—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

Prof. WOOD,—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color (black). At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N.Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And Sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

February 4, 1859. 473-1y

HEALTH WITHOUT PHYSIC;

A Prize Essay on Nervous Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE 25th THOUSAND, in a sealed envelope, price 10 cents, or sent, postpaid, by the publishers, for 3 stamps

A Medical Essay on the Physical Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame from Indulgence, Infection, and the Injurious Consequences of Mercury, with the Modern Means of Cure.

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D.,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

☞ Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and Impediments to Marriage generally, are promptly and effectually cured by the Author's novel and most successful mode of treatment, by means of which the Invalid can regain pristine health without having recourse to dangerous and expensive medicines.

From the London Lancet:—"The best treatise ever written on a subject of vital importance to all, well worthy the Author's exalted reputation"

☞ Address Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 1st Avenue cor. 19th street, New York Post Box, No. 4586.

Jan. 7, 1859. 459-3mins

SUMMONS.—Just printed, a quantity of Justices' and Constable's blanks, consisting of Summons, Subpœnas, Executions, Writs of Attachment, etc., which may be found at THIS OFFICE.

April 30th, 1858.

SALT—FINE, COARSE, and DAIRY, in Sacks, by
November 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

A GOOD Assortment of LADIES' DOMESTIC CALF BOOTEES, warranted to suit, by
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

SUGAR, Molasses, Flour, Salt, Nails, Builder Hardware, always on hand and for sale low, a
FIELD & CLEVELANDS.
435tf

WASH TUBS, PAILS, WOOD BOWLS POTATOE MASHERS, ROLLING PINS, MOP STICKS, BROOMS, CLOTHES PINS, BUTTER STAMPS and LADLES, constantly on hand by
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

WARRANTY DEEDS.—Just printed and for sale at this Office, a large quantity of Warranty Deeds, which will be sold by the quire dozen, half-dozen, or single blank.

Chardon, April 1, 1858

WHITE FISH by the lb or half-barrel, by
Nov 13 WILKINS & KELLEY

TUBE PAINT for sale by
COOK & HAMILTON.

TIN AND STONE WARE, by
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

CLEVELAND.

GEAUGA COUNTY,

Attention!!

Lewis, Easton & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

HAVE OPENED IN THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 91 Marble Block,

SUPERIOR STREET,

and are prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

to which the attention of those in Geauga County and vicinity, who purchase in Cleveland, is *particularly invited*. Their stock having been purchased under the most favorable auspices, enables them to give GREAT BARGAINS, in a large assortment of Novelties in

Dress Goods, Lawns, Beroges, French Jaconets, Organdie Robes, Ladies' Traveling Dress Goods, Chintz Brilliants, worth 50 cts., for 31 cts.; Col'd do. worth 18 cts., for 12 cts.

SILKS! SILKS!!

FANCY SILKS, of the newest and most novel patterns, some at 50 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS,

BISCHOFF'S celebrated make; Oil Boiled Gro de Rhine, good quality, at 50 cents per yard.

SHAWLS.

STELLA, BROCHA, CASHMERE, THIBET, CRAPE, &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT—*Pillow Linen, Linen Sheeting, Damask, Napkins, Doyles, &c., &c.*, and

WHITE GOODS

Of every description. NANSOOKS, plain and checked; dotted and plain SWISS JACONETS; checked CAMBRIC; figured BRILLIANTS.

EMBROIDERIES.

Embroidered Setts, Mourning Setts, Muslin Collars, French Collars,

Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, &c., &c., &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK, to which we invite particular attention.

Brown and Bleached Sheeting and Shirtings, Summer Stuffs, for Coats and Pants, Linen Drills and Ducks, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND MITS,

and a nice assortment of

RIBBONS,

Together with a LARGE LOT OF OTHER GOODS, too numerous to mention.

☞ *Purchasers will find one great advantage in selecting from our stock, we have no* Old Goods to show, *our Stock being Entirely New.*

LEWIS, EASTON & CO.,

MARBLE STORE, No. 91 SUPERIOR ST.
Cleveland, June 1858. 441 1y

NEW
MILLINERY STORE
In Cleveland

Shaw & Co.

HAVING opened a LARGE STOCK of MILLINERY GOODS, are now manufacturing all kinds of

Silk, and Fancy Straw Bonnets.

ALSO—DEALERS IN

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 129 Superior St., 4th door from the Square

Milliners supplied with Pattern Hats.

Cleveland, 1858. [139 tf.]

BURNETT HOUSE,

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THE Undersigned have fitted up the above named House, at much expense, with Seventy Five Comfortable and Pleasant Rooms. The Furnishings are all NEW, which, with their TABLE, they design shall not be surpassed in this or any other city, at their CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

☞ The patronage of a discriminating public—whether in pursuit of BUSINESS or PLEASURE—is respectfully solicited. Willing to abide their decision as to the result of their efforts.

BURNETT & TINKER, Proprietors.

Oct 15, 1758 468

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EMPLOYMENT for Young or Old, Local or Traveling, in every Town and County in the Union. The inducements are

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S. J. BESTOR,
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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.

☞ Weekly Newspapers in Southern and Western States insert the above *three months*—bills payable in Jewelry, at wholesale rates per Catalogue, sent upon application. 464 3m

New Blacksmithing Establishment
IN CHARDON!

THE subscribers would announce to the citizens of Chardon and vicinity, that they have taken the Blacksmith Shop recently occupied by J. M. Comstock & Co., at the foot of Water Street, where they are intending to carry on the business in all its branches. Having had an experience of several years in the business, they are prepared to do all kinds of work, such as Ironing

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c.,

at as cheap a rate as can be procured at any other establishment, and in a durable and satisfactory manner.

☞ Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING and custom work generally, and we are determined that no one shall go away dissatisfied, either with our work or prices.

JOHN HARDAKER & CO.

Chardon, December 15th, 1858. 467 tf

NEW WATCH AND CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT
IN CHARDON!

B. & A. CHIESMAN, PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, beg leave to announce to the inhabitants of Chardon and Geauga County, that they will open a Shop in *Chapman's New Building*, on the 10th of May, where all work entrusted to their care, will be attended to with accuracy and dispatch. Having had 16 years experience, in England and America, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

☞ *Jewelry repaired and Watches cleaned in the most skillful manner.*

BRACES AND TRUSSES REPAIRED.

B. & A. CHIESMAN.

April 30, 1858. 434tf

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

I HAVE over One Hundred BONNETS of every variety of color, from Ten dollars down to One dollar, to be given away for money enough to pay for them.

Also Bonnet frames of all sizes, and some large enough for old Ladies. Please call and see them, and bring the CASH if you can. ANN A. BENTON.

Chardon, Dec. 1st, 1858. 465 2m

RAISINS by the box or pound,
Nov. 12 WILKINS & KELLEY.

LITERARY.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER;

A Portraiture from the Life.

BY FREDRIKA BREMER,

AUTHOR OF "THE NEIGHBORS," "THE FOUR SISTERS," "NINA," "THE H—— FAMILY," "HOMES OF THE NEW WORLD," ETC., ETC.

Translated by Mary Howitt.

MISS BREMER'S reputation as a Novelist has long since been established in England.—Most people remember with pleasure her graphic portraiture of Swedish life, and will readily acknowledge her genius, whether displayed in minute delineations of domestic manners, vivid and picturesque descriptions of scenery, quiet humor, or poetic eloquence. The acknowledged genius and earnestness of the writer entitle her to the respect of all. It only remains to add that Mrs. Howitt's translation is executed with her usual grace and skill.—*London Daily News.*

Miss Bremer's tales are always welcome. They are delightful pictures of domestic life, in a country where home ties and associations are especially prized..... The story is written with much graphic power and fidelity to nature, and Mary Howitt has done the Author full justice by her spirited translation.—*London Morning Post.*

T. B PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

The price of the work is $1,25 in cloth, and will be sent by us, *free of postage*, to any one, on receipt of this amount.

Feb. 18, 1859. 475-tf

RED, WHITE and BLUE | RED, WHITE and BLUE

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The Premiums that we sell to the subscribers for 25 cents each, are comprised as follows:—

LIST:—

5 Pianofortes	$500	each.
5 U. S. Treasury Notes	500	"
10 Gold Watches	150	"
50 Gold Watches	100	"
25 Gold Watches	75	"
50 Sewing Machines	75	"
200 Gold Watches	75	"
300 Gold Watches	50	"
300 Silver Watches	30	"
500 Silk Dress Patterns	25	"
1000 Silver Watches	20	"
1000 Gold Chains	$10 to 25	"

Gold Bracelets, Armlets, Neck Chains, Cameo, Florentine, Mosaic and Gold Stone Setts, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Ear Drops, Rings, Breast Pins, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Cuff Pins, Lockets, Keys, Scarf and Shawl Pins, and other articles worth from 50 cts. to $12 each.

All communications must be addressed to

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AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States and Canadas to sell Books, Music, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Pencils, &c., and receive subscriptions for the RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Catalogues and Numbered Certificates will be sent to those wishing to act as Agents. No capital required.

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EZRA D. HEART WELL, *President.*

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October 26, 1857. 559-1y

Dr. Cogswell's Medical Salt.

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