PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL-DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. I.

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858.

NO. 30.

an, after a series of experiments, gives th

tional particulars are given in the volume for 1856, page 427. I have nothing to add to what is contained in these accounts. I have known quite a variety of remedies tried for expelling these worms from the bushes, but none of them were of the alightest service. The insect is quite analogous to the European gooseberry moth, (Abrazus foresulvated) and in England the experience of ages has shown that, though tedious, the only sure and effectual process by which the bushes can be rid of these worms is to shake and pinch them off by hand and crush the color of the whole year, and called in the supplied to the surface and the process that the health and vigor which this substance insect depredators are in the vicinity to be relied upon as fully establishing any point to shake and pinch them off by hand and crush the color of the bark of the sunsequed ones, showing that the health and vigor which this substance insect depredators are in the vicinity to be relied upon as fully establishing any point to shake and pinch them off by hand and crush the color of the bark of the sunsequed ones, showing that the health and vigor which this substance insect depredators are in the vicinity to be relied upon as fully establishing any point to shake and pinch them off by hand and crush.

without fail!

In my article in the Country Gentleman, January, 1857, (vol. ix, p. 78) the statement of Mr. J. M. Clark, of Baraboo, Wisconsin, was published—that he had taken thirty large sized Buprestis worms from a choice apple tree, which had been regularly washed with soap, sulphur, and tobacco water, in May or June, for three years preceding. This statement excited doubts in my mind whether soap was, after all, so effect all protection and those continue to occur as often on the bark and wood, as all previous testimony had induced me to believe, and I resolved to say nothing more respecting the efficacy of this substance until I could test it, and thus be able to speak from my own observation and knowledge. I accordingly entered upon an experiment, last year, with history. say nothing more respecting the efficacy of this substance until I could test it, and thus be able to speak from my own observation and knowledge. I secordingly entered upon an experiment, last year, with his view. I have thirty young apple trees, between three and four inches in diameter, planted in six rows. The bover had the year before alreaded on the six rows. The bover had the year before alreaded on the six rows. The bover had the year before alreaded ones of these trees, and was still Jurking undiscovered in several of them, as I since find. On the 20th of June I rubbed the bark of the four outer rows of these trees, profusely, with common soft soap, and omitted applying it to the two middle rows. I have just completed a careful inspection of these trees. The unscaped ones are eight in number. In four of these no young grubs were found, two of them having been so nearly girdled by mice two rubres winters ago that there was early undied by mice two three winters ago that there was early sufficient bark remaining to furnish an abode for a borer. Of the four remaining trees, three had two young grubs in each succeeding vear, and nothing but it extra feed will prevent it, and that but for a staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, on ground rice, well boiled, mick and the staff, or oat-meal, moistened with milk, and lately or oat-meal, moistened with milk, and lately or oat-meal, moistened with milk, and lean straw under the chickens. They may also get a little bruised oats daily. This course is recommended for fattening spring children and all the rine feeting the provided proverse and the great proverse and ground the sum of the staff of the staff of the

CHARLES PROSCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

TREBES—ENVARIABLES IN ADVANCE.

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For six mouths : : any single experiment can do, that this sub-stance is a perfect safeguard against the borer, the most insidious and deadly en-emy with which we have to contend in following results:

The worm on currant and gooseberry bushes, which "Enqurer," of Ilion, N. Y., so accurately describes, is the larve of the American currant moth (Abrasas I Riberta) show the white oceated in our orchards. Some of the trees still American currant moth (Abrasas I Riberta) show the white satclike tings of the soap applied to them a year ago, which satclikes of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1847, page 461, and some additional particulars are given in the volume for 1856, page 427. I have nothing to add to what is contained in these accounts. I have known quite a variety of remedies

the only sure and effectual process by which of this kind. An instance forcibly illustrative bushes can be rid of these worms is to shake and pinch them off by hand and crush them beneath the feet.

I know not what the larger reddish worm is, which "Enquirer" speaks of as living together in clusters, and wholly stripping the branch they inhabit. The redhumped prominent, mentioned in Tians. State Ag. Soc. from 1856, page 342, corresponds with the little that is stated of this worm; but I have never known this to attack currant bushes, proposed to the property of the pr from actual trial. About a week small covered that my cucumber, squash, and citron plants were overrun, caten, and in a fair way never known this to attack currant bushes, or to appear so early as this in the season. I have wanted very much to draw up as article for the Country Gendleman upon the apple tree borer (Soperda birithata) but obe soon destroyed by this very insect. I immediately dusted three of the hills protect the apple tree borer (Soperda birithata) but of other engagements are so pressing upon me that I shall be unable to do so for a few weeks to come. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to say to your readers, briefly and in haste, but most carneatly, Norza Bern.—If you have any young apple trees, and have not yet rubbed their bark with soap this season, do so immediately, without fall; I m my article in the Country Gentleman, January, 1887, (vol. ix, p. 78) the statement of Mr. J. M. Clark, of Baraboo, Wiscomish, was published—that he had taken thirty large sized Buprestis worms from a choice apple tree, which had been regularly washed with soap, sulphur, and tobacco water, in May or June, for three years preceding. This statement excited doubts in my mind hother soap was, after all, so effect with the continue to occur as often on the dusted hills as elsewhere. I have not seen that the had the or the more than the province of the hills are the statement of Mr. J. M. Clark, of Baraboo, Wiscomish, was published—that he had taken thirty agree is more than the had been regularly washed with soap, sulphur, and tobacco water, in May or June, for three years preceding. This statement excited doubts in my mind hother soap was, after all, so effect.

The landmarks hope would still reveal.

Come rouse then two? I know thy miled, And would its strength awaken;
Proved, gifted, noble, ardinat, kindBirnape thou should be this shaken;
Birth rouse afferth each energy;
And be what heaven intended thee;
Three from thy thought this weary weight,
And prove thy spirit firming great;
I would not see the bench adver

The angay storms of earthly we.

The angry storms of entraly wo.
Pall well know thy generous sonl,
Which warms thee into life;
Each spring which can its power control,
Familiar to they wife;
For deem'st thou she could stoop to blad.
Her fate late a common mind?
The eagle-like ambition, nursed.
From childhood in her heart, had first
Consumed with its Promethean flame
the abite that many here as where

The drine that susk her so to abases. These roses then, decrease, from the dream, That felters now they powers. Basks of this gloom! Hope aboth a beam. To guide each cloud that lowers; And though, a present, seems as far. The winder for goal, the guiding star with penceful ray would light then on, Until its bound he wen. That quenches ray, thought were preve, A food, undpring Wassen Lova!

On the 25th of April, 1777, Gen. Tryon, at th Campo Point, in the western part of the town of Fairfield, Conn., and on the day following proceeded inland to Danbury, destroying a large quantity of military stores collected there, committed numerous acts of outrage and atrocity against the unoffending inhabitants, burned the town, and then commenced their restreet to their

the whart," said the colonel.

"I was about to ask that duty for myself," said let he captain.

"Very well, so be it. Sergeant, I shall have to countermand your order, and that is not a very good beginning. However, still keep your detachment of men, and proceed against the enemy's depot of stores."

"As you please, colonal," said the sergeant. The colonel now divided his forces into three other divisions, and then commenced to advance upon the enemy's quarters. It was important that the first state: should be made upon the sentries before discovered, and for this reason, and the combined the sentries before discovered, and for this reason, and the colonel, after having dispatched Troop, by a circuitous route, in the direction of the wharves, every cautionally with his remaining force, upon the unsuspicious camp. So well amanged was this advance, that the enemy had not the least suspicion of danger, until avonced from sleep by the shouts of their sentry, the clash of arms, and the discharge of musketry. At the same time the schoner commenced a brisk fire with round and grape abot. The little forters began to pour forth its men, and in many cases the contexts became a hand to hand fight. The Americans yellowed the sentre of the s

and question of military stores contected curve, commilted unmerces as set of courges and circle in the same of the long field. The Mark Andread of the same of the course in the course is a contect to the condition of the same of the course is the course of the cour

ish in the rear, while the British were full as badly is served, one of their number being killed outsight.

It now became evident to the sergeant that to prolong the contest, would place the majority of the chances against him; and being somewhat of a profound swearer—as were many of our more noted officers of the Revolution—of our more noted officers of the Revolution—of the him of the him o

enemy, and with both hands swinging right and left his terrible missile.

"Hal" he cred, as he pushed forward; "would you drive me back, degs of Britons! tools of tyvants! inachines of men!"

And the iron weapon west crushing through cap and akult, still the cneary, thinking thry were attacked by mandmen, gave way. But the Bengant pursued them, followed by his men. The be had not time to lead and fire.

"Think ye we have no homes to protect! no native soil to defend! no mothers and sisters to light for! no starving brothers in your prison ships to avenge!"

And the men howled forth, defiance and hatred as they marched forward upon the besigned; and it seemed as if all the spirits of the martyrs who had been niurdered for their attachment to their country, came down from the skies, and perched upon the weapons of those rude soil-diers. The ones was terribels, and the Printle of the market was the start of the start

repulsed in every position, finding resistance impossible, threw down their arms and cried for duarter.

"Quarter I" cried Gennings; "if It we remember Hale, what should we care for quarter I will also the said of was killed you all! If you British generals call it murker, we have as good stories of our own to tall. But no, we will make personner of you, exchange you, and give you more opportunities to plunder our countrymen and burns our town. I don't know what therety George Washington may have, God bloss him! but this I know—after I have seen your faces by fair daylight, if ever I seet you have for it, at least. And that you may as well understand at once."

The prisoners were now narched out, their arms accured, and the place set on fire, when the seen and the seen of the