

## Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.  
**Bonnie Fanny Dean.**  
 ST JAMES LYRICS.

In rambling through this weary world,  
 I've flowers o' beauty seen,  
 But none were half so fair to me.  
 As bonnie Fanny Dean.  
  
 I've never seen sic twa blae baa.  
 Nor sic a sweet wee moe';  
 And oh! her heart is soft and pure,  
 As drops o' morning dew.  
  
 The glossy vine wi' grace may twine  
 In nature's wild amang;  
 More gracefu' still over FANNY'S brow  
 Her gowden tresses hang.  
  
 I've bent her sic she was a bairn,  
 A wee bit gentle thing;  
 But never thocht her budding charms.  
 A spell over me wad fling.  
  
 I'll never break the sacred vow—  
 The promise made yestreen;  
 Come weal or woe, I'll wedded be  
 To bonny Fanny Dean!

## Miscellaneous.

### Our Wonderful Age.

"Well, this is a remarkable age—a wonderful age!" said I aloud to myself, quite late one night last winter, in my room at the —— Hotel. The truth is I had just been reading a batch of eloquent editorials on the occasion of the New Year, wherein were enumerated the manifold and striking evidences of progress with which we are surrounded; the inventions, the improvements, and the mighty revolutions disturbing the face of society. These latter, according to the editors, were especially to distinguish the unprecedented momentous year of 1852. As I reviewed and pondered upon these things, I was almost overwhelmed by the strange importance of our particular times, so unlike all previous experience, and began once more to exclaim—"This is a remark—" when the door quietly opening, a figure of singular appearance entered. His dress, owing probably to the agitation of the moment, I did not distinctly notice. But his aged beard, his national cast of features, and especially his eye-brows, forming one continuous line from temple to temple, with I know not what mysterious influence about his person, at once made me sensible that none other stood before me than the venerable WANDERING JEW!

I had hardly time to recover from my amazement, (and terror it might be, for I know not how else to account for that prickling sensation at the roots of my hair,) when, with an air the most kindly and inspiring, my visitor began:

"You were speaking, I think, of this remarkable age. I am glad to observe that you appreciate its value; for, let me tell you, it is a rare virtue, even among the most genial minds. One portion of them are always looking to the glorious future, and the other to the glorious past. But if you heartily enter into the spirit of the times in which Providence has placed you, you can then quietly ascertain your duties, and easily discharge them."

"But such a wonderful age," said I; "it confuses me."

A bitter smile played upon his lip, as he added, turning aside: "The invariable folly! Ah," he resumed, "had you accompanied me in but a small portion of my expiatory wanderings, you would have seen every rolling year stamped as 'remarkable,' and have sympathized with me, who am now forced to look back upon eighteen hundred dreary and 'remarkable' years. But I am curious to know, since all other ages, in your opinion, are common-place compared with this, what particular one you take to be its very opposite in spirit and result."

"Why, there is the whole period called the Dark Ages," I replied, "which seems to me a perfect blank, a link absolutely dropped out of the world's progress."

"You echo the common but rash judgment," he replied. "But as this period extends over a thousand years, we will divide it into three equal parts, and merely glance at them in order. In the first we have two unexampled events; the dying out of ancient civilization, and the daybreak of the new, the eruption of the Gothic hordes in Southern Europe. And with the mingling of these, never shall I forget the tumultuous feelings which filled the whole conscious world. 'What an awful age!' sighed the Latins, as they saw every vestige of antiquity swept away. 'What a glorious age!' shouted the barbarians, as they rushed on in their destroying march. Whilst I myself, not then experienced in the vicissitudes of human affairs, felt it to be indeed a wonderful age!"

"But pry into the very midnight of the Dark Ages, and what do you behold! All governments hopelessly breaking up into baronies, by the before unheard-of 'Feudal System'; Feudacy advancing to absolute sway; massacres performed at every church; Mahomet proselytizing with Koran and sword; troubadours singing from place to place; chivalric horsemen in search of adventures; and at the same time, among the best informed, so firm a conviction of impending destruction, that the general heading of smelters was, 'As the world is now drawing

to a close.' I see you look astonished at the simple recital of these things; so, had you lived at their happening, you must have joined in the general cry, 'Was there ever such an age before!'

"In the third division, we have Peter the Hermit engaging Europe in mighty crusades to the Holy Land, and raising such intense and universal enthusiasm, that nine thousand children set out, commanded by a child; the innumerable and romantic battles with the Turks; the conquest of England; the rise of the Italian cities; the Roman church convulsed with two Popes; and all Europe filled with the wondrous stories of the returning crusaders. Such, in brief, were the Dark Ages, as relieved by these few brilliant points, to say nothing of the countless events which usually escape your historians, but which were no less profitable in interest."

"It may be true," I reluctantly said; "but when mankind had emerged to light, then all things went forward slowly and quietly."

"Indeed!" said he. "Was the course of the next age so meekly unobtrusive, when Vasco discovered the unsuspected extent of his own continent, and Columbus the undreamed of existence of a new one; when microscopes first revealed atoms to the human eye, and telescopes worlds? when the inventions of painting in oil, engraving, paper, and printing, poured their effulgence upon society! when revived learning enlightened, and the Reformation redeemed, the human mind? Surely you would not differ from your applauded writers, all of whom still hang with delight over this wonderful age!"

"But since you speak of inventions," I cried, "what can all the former centuries produce to compare with the steam-locomotives, and the magnetic telegraph?"

"They can produce," he answered, "every one of them, an invention which contributes, in an equal degree, to the direct improvement and enjoyment of the race. Locomotives and telegraphs! what are they but lifeless abbreviators of time, bringing neither a new thought to the head, nor a single impulse to the heart! Their high estimation springs only from the fact, that their value can be appropriated in the standard coin. But the real importance of both, when contrasted with that of the first movable printing-type, is as trifling as the worth of Newton's fluxions, compared with the infant Newton himself."

"Thus you see, in lifting the veil of the past, that every generation, while contributing in some shape, its share to the general progress, is also puffed up with an idea of its own special importance; and you may infer that you, like the previous voyagers on the bark of the Present, are apt to forget that the same dashings and eddies by which you are accompanied have once disturbed the smooth wake which stretches behind. But I forget—shall we glance at any other period? There is the sixteenth century, with Henry VIII. and Charles V., Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada: the seventeenth, with the supremacy of Holland, the eighteenth, with Louis XIV., Peter the Great, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Mirabeau, our own Independence, the annihilation of Poland, the French Revolution—"

"That was an extraordinary age!" I interposed.

"It was, perhaps, to Frenchmen," he coldly replied; "but the whole civilized world must be affected, in order to characterize the age. And this reminds me of what I witnessed in one of my journeys through Kamtschatka. It seemed, in the course of a single season, no less than fifty bears had been taken in that region; a dog with no perceptible tail had come into existence; and a travelled Kamtschatakin genius, braving the threats of prejudice, had actually introduced the method of counting on the fingers! Those things were too much for the national sobriety, and my ears were dinned by the uproarious outcry, 'What a remarkable—what a wonderful age!'"

"Indeed!" I gasped; for I must say I began to be exceedingly puzzled with my visitor; when, with a quick movement, he wiped out his single eye-brow, tore off his beard, threw open his dressing-gown, and became Tom Williams, an old friend, who occupied the room next to mine! I tried to put on a bland carelessness. "You didn't think, Tom, I was swallowing all this!"

"Ah, my dear fellow, your innocence is decidedly 'no go'; better drop it at once."

"But what could have suggested such a foolish project to you?"

"Why," said Tom, laughing, "I happened to overhear your exclamations, and, as you are a professed believer in ghosts, mesmerism, and spiritual rappings, so, 'think I to myself,' here's room for experiment, and these tableaux-trapings shall constitute the medium. Besides, I wanted to see how much I could recollect of the Universal History I have just finished."

"But did you really believe I could be hung up in this way?"

"Most certainly; for you are honest in your professions, and no less credulous than thousands of people now-a-days."

"Then, by Jove!" said I, "this is a wonderful age, and the sooner we get out of it, the better!"—Knickerbocker.

It is said that Senator Gwin is about to propose that Congress adjourn on the 15th of July.

## Agricultural.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Cellars, containing roots, vegetables, and fruits, should be well secured from frost, and ventilated, if too warm.

Turnip tops may be fed to cattle, but beet tops are not good for them, but are valuable to plough under as manure.

All ploughs, harrows, and other tools and implements, should be well housed for the winter.

Fruit trees, and ornamental trees and shrubs may be transplanted whenever the ground is open and the air is not freezing; but they must be well secured from the motion of the wind by tying up to stakes.

Tender strawberries should have a covering of chaff, leaves, or straw. Tender grape vines should be laid down and covered; and all tender trees and shrubs should be protected from winter by a covering of evergreen boughs.

Spade up the soil into a mound round fruit trees to prevent the attack of mice.

Salt water, or weak lye, will revive fruit trees, if placed on the root, after removing the sod. Tansy or wormwood growing near trees, destroy the moth-like worms. Camphor and tobacco leaves do the same on clothing.

A gill of mustard seed to a barrel of sour cider will restore it to sweetness, or prevent it turning sour if still in good order. A quarter of a pound of saltpetre to a barrel of cider will also preserve it from change.

Cattle and horses should have a constant supply of good, fresh water, particularly if working.

Crops of turnips in gardens may be effectively saved from the ravages of the fly, by confining a hen upon them that has young chickens. The chickens will suffer no escape.

Garden plants should be watered in the evening.

Trees heavily loaded should have the fruit thinned upon the branches, or else it will be small, and of inferior flavor. The quality of fruit of fine varieties often depends greatly on this circumstance.

Branches of pear trees which are attacked by the fire blight, should be cut off immediately, at two or three feet below the affected part, and burned.

India rubber is an excellent substitute for leather, in constructing valves for pumps.

PLOWING FOR CORN.—With respect to the depth that the plough should be made to penetrate, it may be difficult to fix any particular point, but consulting our own limited experience, and the nature of the corn plant, we are prepared to say that we believe no corn ground should be ploughed of a less depth than seven inches, and that every inch of loosened earth that can be added to that, will increase the yield of the crop.

Laying of furrows.—The furrows should be run north and south, so as to afford sun and air to the plants.

Time of planting.—We go for early planting; but this will vary according to the latitude. From the first to the fifteenth of May is decidedly the best time. Frost seldom injures the young plants after the earth has once become settled and dry.

Depth of planting.—From three to four inches is a good depth.

Number of grains in a hill.—In regulating the number of grains in a hill, don't spare your seed. It is better to pull up than to replant.

TAN BARK FOR APPLE TREES.—A farmer, who has a tan-yard, recommends covering the ground under apple trees with tan bark, to keep away worms. He says he has tried this for several years, and he is satisfied it has a good effect on his trees. The canker worms formerly prevailed to a great extent, but lately they have disappeared. He covered the soil at first for the purpose of destroying the grass under his trees, and he finds that in about three years the bark began to turn to earth, and he found that the roots of his trees were creeping up to the surface of the decayed tan-bark.

We should like to have more of our readers try tan bark under their trees where it is not convenient to run a plough, as it will at least convert the natural sward to manure, if there is no other virtue in it.

HOW TO INCREASE TRADE.—The Woonsocket Patriot, in a well written article under the above caption, has the following among other excellent remarks:

"Advertising, when followed systematically and liberally, has never failed to bring a rich reward. A single sale secured by an advertisement has often paid for a whole year's advertising; and all who have advertised judiciously have realized profits many times beyond the outlay, and made sales, and secured patrons they would not otherwise have had. In the language of a successful merchant who has tried it, 'There is no better investment for those who are in business, and wish to extend it, than the money expended in advertising.'

"Most certainly; for you are honest in your professions, and no less credulous than thousands of people now-a-days."

"Then, by Jove!" said I, "this is a wonderful age, and the sooner we get out of it, the better!"—Knickerbocker.

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To ANCERTAIN A HORSE'S AGE.—Every horse has six teeth above and below; before three years old he sheds his middle teeth; at three he sheds one more on each side of the central teeth; at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore teeth.

Between four and five the horse cuts the under tusks; at five cuts his upper tusks at which time his mouth will be complete. At six years the grooves and hollows begin to fill up a little; at seven the grooves will be well nigh filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving little brown spots where the dark brown hollows formerly were. At eight, the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is very often seen a small hill to the outside corner teeth, the point of the task is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up, and become rounding; the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at the top.

MANGE OR MADITCH IN SWINE.—A

correspondent of the Maine Farmer recommends the following: Take raw tobacco, steeped cold and strong in chamber lye, pour off the clear liquor, then mix it, equal parts, with lamp oil, and then rub on the composition. It is a safe and sovereign remedy for mange, in all stages and all animals, brute and human. This ointment, if kept in a tight bottle, will keep good any length of time. It should be well shaken together when used, for the parts soon separate when standing.

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The Cheviot Gazette states that in addition to the advantages of the tomato for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is stated that a cow fed on tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance than on any other long feed ever tried.

It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted in tomatoes, than from any other vegetable known in the southern country.

A BIG GUN.—The largest cannon in the world is at Bejaipur, in India, and weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons, without much crowding. It is formed of mixed metal, in which there is said to be some portions of gold and a considerable portion of silver, and is very sonorous. It was the work of Chutty Koony Khan, an officer in the service of Hussein Nizam Shah, at Ahmedabad. In giving a description of it Col. Sykes says:—On the visit of Sir John Malcolm, during the period of his Vice-royalty at Bombay, the Sattorah Rajah, who holds the surrounding territories under the British Government, directed that this gun should be fired as an appropriate salute. Though not charged with more than half the weight of powder which its chamber could contain, the concussion was awful; it shook many of the buildings to their foundations, and the terrified inhabitants, as the reverberations rolled along, expected to see the domes and towers, survivors of former shocks, come tumbling about their ears.

A BIG GUN.—The largest cannon in the world is at Bejaipur, in India, and weighs forty tons. A seat in the interior accommodates five persons, without much crowding.

JOSEPH PUTNAM.

Scottsburg, April 28-1f

GEO. HAYNES,

THOS. WARDE, JR.,  
675 MAIN ST., CORNER OF TONCALLA ST.,  
LOWER SCOTTSBURG.

OFFER FOR SALE

Flour, California and Chili,  
Bacon, Mutton and Cleet,  
Pork, do., do.,  
Beef, " Fulton Market " Mutton, in large  
Hams, Ham covered,  
Lard, in tins.  
Sugar, China, Nos. 1 & 2,  
Coffee, Rio and Old Java,  
Candles, Soap, Liquors, Cigars, Dry-goods,  
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.  
April 28-1f

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
132 CLAY STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALLAN, MCKINLAY & CO.,  
OREGON CITY, OREGON,  
april 28-1f

THE undersigned has for sale a large assort-

ment of  
Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Liquors,  
Cigars,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Clothing,  
Cutlery,  
Tinware, &c.

ISAAC N. HALL,  
Main Street, Lower Scottsburg

April 28-1f

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BANK

MERRITT, OPPENHEIMER & CO.,  
Scottsburg.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Boots  
and Shoes, Clothing, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

April 28-1f

SCOTTSBURG HOUSE.

THE undersigned, having purchased this estab-  
lishment, and feeling grateful for past pa-  
tience, takes this opportunity to inform his  
friends, and the public generally, that he is now  
prepared to accommodate regular boarders, and  
all travellers or visitors who may come this way.  
Terms reasonable, and accommodations as good  
as generally found in Oregon.

JOSEPH PUTNAM.

Scottsburg, April 28-1f

W. H. WELLS,  
House Carpenter and Ship Joiner.

MAIN STREET, LOWER SCOTTSBURG.

A LL kinds of the above work done on short  
notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 28-1f

B. F. JOHNSON,  
Blacksmith & Gunsmith.

MAIN STREET, LOWER SCOTTSBURG.

HORSE-SHOEING done on the shortest notice  
possible and on reasonable terms.

April 28-1f