The Nebraska Advertiser.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

VOL. I. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1857. NO. 46.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

Second Street, bet. Main and Water,
(Lake's Block,)
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year (invariably in advance), - $2,00
" six months, - - - - 1,50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (12 lines or less,) one insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	10,00
Business Cards of six lines or less one year,	5,00
One Column, one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " " "	15,00
One-eighth " " "	10,00
" Column, six months,	35,00
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column, three months,	20,00
" half Column, three months,	13,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	6,00
Announcing candidates for office,	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change be added to the above rates.

Standing Business Cards of five lines or less, for one year, $5,00.

No advertisements will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business; and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Posters, Blanks, Show Bills, Bill Heads, Checks, Labels, Catalogues, Circulars, Bills of Lading.

SHIPPING BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

and every other kind of work that may be called for. Having purchased, in connection with the "Advertiser" Office, an extensive and excellent variety of

JOB TYPE

of the latest styles, we are prepared to do any kind of work mentioned in the above Catalogue, with neatness and dispatch.

The Proprietor, who, having had an extensive experience, will give his personal attention to this branch of business, and hopes, in his endeavors to please, both in the excellence of his work, and reasonable charges, to receive a share of the public patronage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And Obstetrician.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.;

Solicits a share of public patronage, in the various branches of his profession, from the citizens of Brownville and vicinity.

W. HOBLITZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

MISS MARY W. TURNER,
MILLINER
And Dress Maker.
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.
FIRST BET. MAIN AND WATER STS.
Brownville, N. T.

T. L. RICKETTS,
CARPENTER AND JOINER,
BROWNVILLE,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

J. D. N. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LOT AND LAND AGENT;
Corner of First and Atlantic Streets,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,
Will attend the Courts of Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Western Iowa.

JAMES W. GIBSON,
BLACKSMITH
Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

A. MUDD, G. L. HUGHES, J. J. MUDD,
H. T. MUDD, S. O. GRUBB.
MUDD & HUGHES.
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
No. 33 Levee and 66 Commercial Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.

S. W. COZZENS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
General Land Agent.
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
REFERENCE.
Izard, Gov., Omaha; H. J. Bennet, Nebraska City.

A. D. JONES,
THE WESTERN PIONEER LAND HUNTER,
AND
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
☞Lands carefully located, and entered for customers. Lots and Lands bought and sold.

E. M. M'COMAS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON
AND OBSTETRICIAN,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county.

R. R. HARDING. G. C. KIMBOUGH R. F. TOOMER.
HARDING, KIMBOUGH & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
No 49 Main street, bet. Olive and Pine,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing our finest Mole Hats.

A. L. COATE,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO.
Nebraska Territory.

A. D. KIRK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson county, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, assisted by Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

JACOB SAFFORD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
GENERAL INSURANCE AND LAND AGENT.
And Notary Public.
Nebraska City, Nebraska Territory.
WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

SPRIGMAN & BROWN,
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT
AGENTS.
And General Commission Merchants.
No. 46, Public Landing.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. A. BRADFORD, Nebraska City, N. T.
WM. MCLENNAN,
D. L. MCGARY, Brownville, N. T.
BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville and Nebraska City,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
BEING permanently located in the Territory, we will give our entire time and attention to the practice of our profession, in all its branches. Matters in Litigation, Collections of Debts, Sales and Purchases of Real Estate, Selections of Lands, Locating of Land Warrants, and all other business entrusted to our management, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

REFERENCES.

S. F. Nuckolls,	Nebraska City,
Richard Brown,	Brownville,
Wm. Hoblitzell & Co.,	"
Hon. James Craig,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Hon. James M. Hughes,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Hon. John R. Shepley,	" " "
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.	" " "
Messrs. S. G. Hubbard & Co.,	Cincinnati O.
Hon. J. M. Love,	Keokuk, Iowa.
v1-n1	June 7, 1856.

A. J. POPPLETON. WM. N. BYERS.
POPPLETON & BYERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
And General Land Agents,
OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
Land Warrants Bought and Sold.
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.
SPECIAL attention given to the selection and entry of Lands for Settlers, and all others desiring choice locations.
Land Claims, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate, bought and sold and investments made for distant Dealers.

JOHN S. HOYT,
County Surveyor and Land Agent,
OF Richardson county, N. T., will attend promptly to all business in his profession, when called on: such as Paying Taxes, Recording Claims, Subdividing Land, Laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats &c.
Residence and address
ARCHER, Richardson co., N. T.

J. HART & SON
SADDLE & HARNESS
MAKERS,
Oregon, Holt County, Missouri.
Keep constantly on hand all description of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.
N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LAND AND LOT AGENT.
ARCHER, RICHARDSON COUNTY, N. T.

OLIVER BENNET. WM. B. GARRIT.
JAMES P. FISKE. AUGUSTUS KNIGHT.
OLIVER BENNETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 87 MAIN STREET,
(FORMERLY, No. 101, CORNR OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)
ST. LOUIS. MO.

G. & C. TODD & CO.,
No. 212, North First or Main Street, St. Louis.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Mill Materials
INCLUDING Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Stones, Saws, Screens, Dumsels, &c. Also:
PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,
Both Upper and Lower Stone Runners.
MACHINE BELTING,
Of Stretched Leather and Rubber.
St. Louis, October 18, 1856. v1n18-1y

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public 35.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million five hundred and fifty thousand and two dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistance nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and one dollars.

For pay of officers of the Military Academy, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.—For commutation of subsistance of officers of Military Academy, one thousand and twenty-two dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, fifty thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For subsistance in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand six hundred and seven dollars and seventy-three cents, and that hereafter all the accounts and vouchers of the disbursing officers of the Quartermasters' department of the army, shall be audited and settled by the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules and oxen of the Quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationary, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million two hundred thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picked ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when traveling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries, and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontiers, one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the adjutant general's department, at division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arsenals, including fifty thousand dollars for arsenal in California, one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to puschase, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one square feet of ground adjacent to the Washington Arsenal, and for the use thereof, at a price not exceeding ten cents per foot, and for the purchase of the improvements upon said ground, and for the necessary draining of a part thereof, eighty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents.

For continuing the experiment of sinking artesian wells upon the public lands, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, sixty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the erection and completion of the water-shops at Springfield armory, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars.

For finishing and furnishing the armory for the militia of the District of Columbia, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchases and repairs of instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and north-western lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

For machinery, tools and fixtures required for an arsenal of construction at Fayetteville, North Carolina, including the cost of putting the machinery in place, fifty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the government bridge over mill creek, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, eight hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the barracks at Carliste, Pennsylvania, which were destroyed by fire on the twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of stores for the quarters of officers and soldiers of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to settle the accounts of the three officers of the army who were sent to Europe in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five to collect information on military affairs, four thousand six hundred and seven dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For the purpose of making further tests of gun metal for heavy cannon, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the Point Douglas and Saint Louis river road, thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents.

For completing the Point Douglas and Fort Ripley road, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and one cent.

For repairing the bridge over Cannon river, two thousand dollars.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the Quartermaster's department of the army five military storekeepers, who shall give the bond and security required by the existing law; and they and all other military storekeepers shall have in kind, and in kind only, the fuel and quarters of first lieutenant of the army.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the master armorers at the national armories shall receive fifteen hundred dollars each per annum.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of certain military sites," be, and they are hereby extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof, which are, or may become useless for military purposes: *Providing, further*, That nothing in this act, nor in the act above mentioned, shall be so construed as to impair in any wise the right of the State within which any such site or reservation may be situated to impose taxes on the same, in like manner as upon other lands or property owned by individuals within the States after such sale.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for pay, subsistence, and commuted allowance of six companies of volunteers, called into the service of the United States in New Mexico, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; and for forage, transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and incidental expenses of said troops while in service, seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars; and for reimbursement of the Quartermaster Department, for the expenses of a spy company, called into service by Brigadier General Garland, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ten thousand five hundred and ninety-dollars and sixty cents.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations contained in the "Act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the Territory of Minnesota" approved February seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be understood to apply, and are hereby made applicable, to the improvement of the said roads, that may be judged necessary by the Secretary of War, as well as to the purpose of "cutting out the timber," as specified in said act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the construction of barracks and quarters at a military post to be established in the northern part of Minnesota Territory, for the protection of the settlements on the Red river of the North, fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, in addition to the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by the act entitled "An act for erection of a military post on or near the Pembina river, in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes" approved the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five; said post to be located and constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, the location to be at such point as he shall deem best adapted for the protection of said settlement; and so much of the aforesaid act, approved February seventeen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as indicates the location of said post is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the words "non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates" in the first section of the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments" approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall be construed to include all enlisted men of the army of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to pay to the State of Arkansas, out of any money in the treasury nototherwise appropriated, such sums of money as were paid by said State, under the authority of the act of the legislature of that State, approved January fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to the Benton county militia, called into service by Colonel W. R. Ogden in July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, under requisition of the governor of that State to resist incursions of the Cherokee Indians: *Provided*, That the amount so to be paid shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred and twelve dollars.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to abolish the Western Military Asylum, located at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and under the direction of the President of the United States to sell the said site, fixture and other property belonging to the same at such time and in such manner as may seem best, and the amount arising out of such sale, shall be restored to the military asylum fund.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause to be audited and settled the accounts of the State of Florida against the United States for money advanced by that State in payment of volunteers called into service for the suppression of Indian hostilities in eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and eighteen hundred and fifty-two. *Provided*, it shall be satisfactorily shown that said claims have been actually allowed and paid by the State.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the militia called into service in the Territory of New Mexico by Acting Governor Messervey, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to suppress Indian hostilities in said Territory, upon the presentation by the governor of said Territory, to the said Secretary, a full, accurate and detailed statement or estimate of the actual and necessary expenses incurred by said militia, accompanied by proper vouchers and satisfactory proof of the correctness thereof, authenticated in conformity with the usages of the department, and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the provisions of this section into effect.

Provided; That the said Secretary shall be first satisfied that the calling out of said militia was necessary and proper for the defence of the Territory.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to pay to the commissioner appointed by him under the provisions of the eleventh section of an act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; such sums of money for their services and expenses as he may deem reasonable and just, provided the sum does not exceed in the aggregate the sum of twelve thousand dollars, provided, that such of these commissioners as were officers in the army be not paid in both capacities.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed" approved August eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, so much money as will be sufficient to pay said volunteers who have not been paid, not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That for payment of the arrearages of salary due to the late clerk of the board of army officers appointed under the act of thirty-first August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at the time it was dissolved, two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the joint resolution, approved February fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-five "authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet" shall be so construed from and after March twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-seven in favor of the brevet lieutenant general appointed under said act, while exercising command according to that rank, as to entitle him to the pay, allowances, and staff specified in the fifth section of the act approved May twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight "authorizing the President to raise a provisional army," and also the allowances described in the sixth section of the act approved August twenty third, eighteen hundred and forty-two "granting additional rations to certain officers;" Provided, however, and it is hereby declared, that the brevet lieutenant general shall not, except in time of war, be entitled to more than two aids and one secretary; nor shall this act, nor the above-mentioned resolutions of the fifteenth of February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, have any retrospective effect in regard to those who were the aids or staff of General Scott antecedently to his appointment to the rank of brevet lieutenant general.

Approved March 3, 1857.

Miscellaneous.

NONSUITING A CREDITOR.

There was a lawyer on Cape Cod, a long time ago, the only one in those "diggins" then, and for aught I know at present. He was a man well to do in the world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the law, averse to incur litigation. One day a client came to him in a violent rage.

'Look here, Squire,' said he, 'that blasted shoemaker down to the Pigeon Grove has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owed him.'

'Did the boots suit you?'

'Oh, yes.'

'Well, then, you owe him the money honestly?'

'Of course.'

'Well, why don't you pay him?'

'Why, because the blasted snob went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I kin.'

'It will cost you something.'

'I don't care for that. How much do you want to go on with?'

'Oh, ten dollars will do.'

'Is that all? Well here's an X, so go ahead,' and the client went off very well satisfied with the beginning.

Our lawyer next day called on the shoemaker, and asked him what he meant by instituting legal proceedings against M.

'Why,' said he, 'I knew he was able to pay, and I was determined to make him. That's the long and short of it.'

'Well,' said the lawyer, 'he's always been a good customer to you, I think you acted too hastily. There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceeding, but I think you had better take those five dollars and call it square.'

'Certain, Squire, if you say so, and glad to get it,' was the answer.

So the lawyer forked over the V and kept the other. In a few days his client came along and asked him how he got along with the case.

'Rapidly,' cried the lawyer, we've non-suited him! He'll never trouble you!

'Jerusalem! that's great! I'd rather gin fifty dollars than had him got the money for the boots.'

THE THOUSAND DOLLAR SHAWL.

'See!' said a sweet faced lady to a young gentleman with whom she was walking past one of our fashionable churches. 'See!' said she, pointing to a lady who was entering the consecrated building, that lady has on a thousand dollar shawl!'

He looked at the lady, who for mere ornament—for it had not the qualities of warmth, could make so prodigious an outlay for a single piece, of garment. But, say her poorer neighbors, she is very charitable; she is secretary to an association for relieving the poor.—This made me think better of her.—Meeting a friend, he told him of what he had seen, giving him also a discription of the lady, and of his pleasure in knowing that so wealthy a lady had a charitable heart.

'Wealthy! wealthy! Charitable heart! My dear sir, she carries all she owns on her back, except her lap-dog. Her husband, poor devil, is bankrupt, and no wonder. Charitable? Yes! a poor child came shivering, and asked alms; the maid stated the case to the mistress. 'Well, Bridget, it is hard, but I cannot help her. Tell her we have nothing to give her now.' Bridget was going down stairs to send the little girl away as hungry as when she came; but she was wanted. 'Bridget, poor Toby's sick; he has no appetite. I fear I shall lose the little brute. Here is half a dollar, take it and buy him a chicken. I think if it is nicely cooked, he may relish it.'

RESPECT YOURSELF.—The man who does not respect himself does not deserve to be respected by others. Nor will he be, if he shows them he does not respect himself.

Want of self-respect should be considered the synonym of a lack of true manhood. In fact, the true man will not only feel self-respect, but will show this feeling also.

"What! seem haughty?" you query? No, by no means. Haughtiness and self-respect—self-esteem the phrenologists would call it—are very different mental exercises. The one is compatible with dignity—with a proper regard for the feelings as well as the rights of the neighbor—in a word, with the noblest usefulness. The other is contradictory and destructive of all that is expressed by the monosyllables "good" and "great."

Farmers' Department.

A GREAT LUXURY EASILY PROVIDED.

We mean to do *our part* toward securing a great luxury for our readers, by reminding those of them who have not as yet made any provision for its enjoyment, of what they, on *their part* must do toward it. We bring this matter before them *thus early*, because it might be too late if preparation should not be make before the opening of the growing season. The thing which each reader who wishes to enjoy the great luxury must do for himself, is the procuring of a lot, greater or smaller, of Lima beans for seed. They are not in common use in several districts, and therefore unless pains be taken to provide seed somewhat before the season of planting, there may be a loss of a part of the season, or even an entire disappointment. And as our seasons, at 40° N. Lat., are rather too short for fully maturing them, it is important that the seed should be provided quite early. Let the matter, therefore, be attended to without delay, by buying or begging, or borrowing of those who raised this most delicious article of diet last year, or by ordering a quantity for seed at the store where your garden seeds are usually purchased.

After making due provision for securing a supply of seed, or actually procuring it, the next thing which those unacquainted with the cultivation of the Lima bean may profitably do, is to inform themselves as to its cultivation. As this kind of information may be obtained from neighbors or from books on gardening, we do not think it necessary to enter upon *full* details. There are, however, two points in the mode of cultivation which do not always receive the attention which is due to them, about which we will very briefly give some directions.

As the Lima bean is a native of a much warmer climate—that of Peru—it requires a long and warm season for its full maturity. It is therefore important that it should have an early start, and in order to give it this, it is a good plan to take a sod of some thickness, and after cutting it up into squares of six or eight inches, to plant one or two beans, on the reverse side, in each square. These pieces of reversed sod may then be put into a hot-bed, or placed in a south window of a cellar, or set in a well-sheltered spot on the south side of a house, being covered up or secured from frost and cold during nights. As soon as settled warm weather comes, these squares may be set into the part of the garden where they will obtain most sun, heat and shelter. In this way the crop will be a week or two earlier, and the latter portion of it more nearly matured than it would otherwise have been.

The other point, often neglected, consists in shortening in the stems at the height of 6 or 7 feet. If allowed to run, they will extend to double that length, some tying strings from pole to pole to admit of their doing so. If not shortened in, pods continue to be formed until late in the season, which never mature; whereas, if this is done, the earlier pods receive all the nourishment, are richer, and ripen earlier.

CURE FOR MANGE IN SWINE, &c.

Having just read in your useful weekly of 19th inst., a "cure for mange in swine," by the use of a solution of corrosive sublimate, which is therein admitted to be "an active poison," and highly dangerous, I thought I would give the mode by which I and my neighbors cure our swine of that disease.

I have just cured *five* that became diseased from bedding with *wheat straw*, which is the *third* litter affected in the same way by the same thing. (*En passant, leaves* being the *proper* bedding.) I have washed them thoroughly with strong liquor made by boiling beef or bacon, with or without vegetables—and if one or two applications did not effect a cure, another washing with tobacco water, made by pouring boiling water over a sixpence worth of stems, has always effected a cure. Sometimes I have thrown into the liquor a spoonful of flour of sulphur, and gave a little also in their food. This cure may be relied upon.

By the way, I read in this No. of a case of *prolapsus uteri* in a cow. Last night I lost a valuable Chester sow, weighing three hundred pounds, after farrowing, the uterus having partially passed from her, and remained so for several hours before an effort was made to replace it, which was unsuccessful, owing, I suppose, to the swollen state of the parts and to our ignorance and unskillfulness in the operation. She died in six or eight hours after farrowing.—*Country Gentleman.*