The Nebraska Advertiser.

DEVOTED TO ART, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, NEWS, POLITICS, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE INTERESTS OF NEBRASKA.

VOL. II. CITY OF BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA COUNTY, N. T., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. NO. 20.

Nebraska Advertiser

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second St. bet. Main and Water.

(Lake's Block,)

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year if paid in advance, - - $2,00
" " " " " at the end of 6 months, 2,50
" " " " " " " " 12 " 3,00

Clubs of 12 or more will be furnished at $1,50 per annum, provided the cash accompanies the order, not otherwise.

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 " " "	18,00
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, (in advance,)	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.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

Foster's Job Press, 2,500 per hour.

Having added to the Advertiser Office Card and Job Presses, New Types of the latest styles, Inks of all colors, Bronzes, Fine Paper, Envelopes, &c.; we are now prepared to execute Job Work of every description in a Style unsurpassed by any other office in the United States.

Particular attention will be given to orders from a distance—in having them promptly attended to.

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWNVILLE.

A. S. HOLLADAY,
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.

MISS MARY 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.

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

U. C. JOHNSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. I. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
Wm. Ferguson, Brownville, N. T.
O. F. Lake, " " "
May 7, 1857. 47-1y

R. PEERY, M. D.,
SURGEON, PHYSICIAN
And
OBSTETRICIAN,
ELDORADO, N. T.
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Nemaha county and adjoining counties, both in Nebraska and Missouri.
June 11th, 1857. 51-6m

I. T. Whyte & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Hardware,
Stoves, Furniture,
Country Produce,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

G. W. HURN,
SURVEYOR,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend promptly to all business in his profession when called on; such as subdiving Claims, laying out Town Lots, Drafting City Plats etc., etc. 37-tf

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

WM. OSBORN.
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
Jewelry, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Spoons, &c., &c.
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
☞ ENGRAVING and REPAIRING done on short notice and ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Archer, Richardson Co., 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, N. T.
WILL attend promptly to all buisness entrusted to his care, in Nebraska Territory and Western Iowa.
September 12, 1856. v1n15-1y

W. P. LOAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LOT AND LAND AGENT,
Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

Notice to Pre-Emptors!!
J. S. HORBACH & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL give particular attention to preparing all the necessary papers for Pre-emptions, and rendering any assistance which may be required by Pre-emptors in proving up their Pre-emption rights at the U. S. Land Office. 45-6m

E. E. HARDING. G. O. KIMBOUGH E. 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.

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.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
GEORGE CLAYES. J. W. LEE.
Clayes & Lee.
Real Estate and General Agency,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
REFER TO

James Wright, Broker,	New York,
Wm. A. Woodward, Esq.	" "
Hon. R. Wood, Ex-Gov. of Ohio,	Cleveland,
Wicks, Otic and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawforn and Sackett,	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. y1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, B. H. HARDING
BENNET, MORTON & HARDING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nebraska City, N. T., and Glenwood, Ia.
WILL practice in all the Courts of Nebraska and Western Iowa. Particular attention paid to obtaining, locating Land Warrants, and collection of debts.
REFERENCE:
Hon. Lewis Cass, Detroit. } Michigan;
Julius D. Morton, "
Gov. Joel A. Matteson, Springfield, Ill
Gov. J. W. Grimes, Iowa City, Iowa;
B. P. Fifiled, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo, Ohio;
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska;
Sedgewick & Walker, Chicago, Ill:
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

T. B. CUMING. JOHN C. TURK.
CUMING & TURK,
Attorneys at Law & Real Estate Agents,
OMAHA CITY, N. T.
WILL attend faithfully and promptly to all business entrusted to them, in the Territorial or Iowa Courts, to the purchase of lots and lands, entries and pre-emptions, collections, &c.
Office in the second story of Henry & Roots new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.
Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

A. A. BRADFORD, D. L. McGARY,
WM. MCLENNAN, Brownville, N. T.
Nebraska City, N. T.
BRADFORD, McLENNAN & McGARY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville and Nebraska City, N. T.
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, Leating 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.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 1.]

AN ACT

To relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the Performance of certain clerical Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint such person as may, from time to time be thought proper to sign the name of said Commissioner of Pensions to certificates or warrants for bounty land; and all such certificates or warrants so signed shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if signed by said commissioner.

Approved, February 20, 1856.

[Public 4.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of Vessels in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House oy Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to permit the owner or owners of any vessel to change the name of the same, when, in his opinion, there shall be sufficient cause for so doing; and he may establish such rules and regulations as he shall deem proper for that purpose.

Approved, March 5, 1856.

[Public 8.]

AN ACT

To define the Jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of East Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jusisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee be and the same is hereby declared to extend to and include the following counties of said State, to wit: Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount Cradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hamilton, Hancock, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McMinn, Meigs, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Scott, Sullivan, Washington, Union and Cumberland, and any new county which may hereafter be formed out of the Territory of one or more of said counties shall be included in said jurisdiction.

Approved, March 19, 1956.

[Public 9.]

AN ACT

Relating to Punishment in the Penitentiary.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, where any judicial district has been or may hereafter be divided, the circuit or district courts of the United States shall have power to sentence any one convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment and hard labor to the penitentiary within the State, though it be out of the judicial district in which the conviction is had.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said courts in the northern district of Ohio, and in the northern district of Illinois, be authorized to transfer to the penitentiary of the respective States, any prisoner or prisoners who may now be confined in jail in either district, whose offence by law is punishable by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary.

Approved, March 28, 1855.

[Public 11.]

AN ACT

To continue temporarily the Land Offices at Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan, and at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offices of register and receiver of the Land-Office at Kalamazoo in the State of Michigan, and the office itself, shall be continued until such time as, in the opinion of the President, the same can be discontinued without prejudice to the public interests. And that until that time, the act of Congress approved June twefth, eighteen hundred and forty, shall not apply to the said office or officers.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the said receiver and register shall be allowed them agreeably to law, during the time of discontinuance under the existing order.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections one and two of this act are hereby made applicable to the Land-Office at Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, and the register and receiver thereof.

Approved, April 5, 1856.

[Public 12.]

AN ACT

To constitute the cities of Hannibal, Missouri, and Peoria, Illinois, Ports of Delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri shall be and i. hereby constituted a port of delivery, annexed to and made a part of the collection district of New Orleans, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and all the privileges and facilities afforded by the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," shall be and are hereby extended to said port. A surveyor of the customs shall be appointed to reside at said port and perform the duties prescribed by law, and shall receive in full compensation for his services a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That Peoria, in the State of Illinois, be and is hereby constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans, and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs for such port, who shall be resident thereat. Said surveyor shall perform the duties and receive the salary and emoluments prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the second day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places."

Approved, April 5, 1856.

[Public 13.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast,

Approved, April 5, 1856.

[Public 14.]

AN ACT

Making Appropriations for the payment of invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

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 paymen of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven;

For invalid pensions, under various acts, five hundred and three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pensions under acts of the eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, one thousane eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundrid and thirteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows of those who served during the revol. tionary war under the third section of acts of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, seventh July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, third March, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, seventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, second February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and four thousand dollars.

For half-pay pensions, payable through the second and third auditers of the treasury, thirty-eight thousand and forty-seven dollars and seven cents.

For navy invalid pensions, thirty thousand dollars

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels, during the last war with Great Britain, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object, thirteen hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution," approved seventh June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the first proviso of the first section of the act entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefit of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy and to their widows," approved eleventh August, one thousand eight hundred and rorty-eight, as provides for the payment of all pensions under the aforesaid acts out of any moneys in tee treasury not otherwise appuoyriated, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any moneys appropriated by the act of thirty-first May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June of that year, and by the second section of the act of twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, making appropriations for the payment of pensions opplicable to the payment of pensioni of invalids who were wounded on board of private vessels during the last war with Grert Britain, not required under the proAisions thereof, may be applied to the same purpose subsequent to the teirtieth of June. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is being hereby provided that pensions to invalids thus wounded shall be paid from moneys in the treasury of the United States in the same manner, upon appropriations made or to be made, as other pensions for naval or military services.

Approved, April 5, 1856.

[Public 18.]

AN ACT

To change the Times of holding the United States Courts in the Southern District of Illinois,

Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, instead of the times heretofore fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States gor the Southern District of Illinois, shall hereafter be held as follows:

At Springfield, on first Mondays in Janvary, and first Mondays in June,—and all writs. pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, or other proceedings, civil or criminal, issued, commenced, or pending in either of said courts, shall be returnable to, be entered and have day in court, ond be heard and tried according to the times of holding said courts as herein provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, Thet the clerk of the said district courts of the southern district of Illinois, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Judge of said district court, to make a transcript from the records of the district and circuit courts of the northern distrect of Illinois, of all such matters and proceedings as relate to or concern titles io real estate or causes originating in that part of the State of Illinois included within said southern district aforesaid; and that the compensation of said services be the same as now allowed for like services under existing laws, and provided that such transcripts and records when so made shall be certified by said clerk to be true and correct, the same shall be evidence as fully and effectually as though originally entered and made in the courts of the United States for the northern district of Illinois.

Apgioved, April 26, 1355.

[Public 19.]

AN ACT

Making Appropriations for the Support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirlieth of June. eigoteen hundred and fifty-sevrn.

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 mouey in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians, ninety-one thousand one hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, two thousand add forty-four dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For ontrent and ordinary expenses, as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and deparsments of instruction, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For ffradual increase add expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of the board if visitors.. three thousand dollars.

For lorage for artillery and cavalry horses. eight thousand six qundred and forty dollare.

For replacing dead and worn out caqalry and artillery horses, one thousand dollars.

For repairs and additions to professors' quarters, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for hospital for cadets, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For a gun pendulum six hundred dollars.

For a public clock, seven hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it furher enacted*, That the amounts disbursed, or that may be disbursed, out of moneys appropriated for the support of the Military Academy by the acts of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and March third eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in payment of additional compensation to the librarian, assistant librarian and certain enlisted men at that post, be passed to the credit of the disbursing officer: *Provided*, That the additional pay to said librarian, assisant librarian, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars each per annum, and to the non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the post, the soldier acting as clerk in the Adjuiant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments, and lithographic office, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars each per annum: and that a like measure of compensation be hereby authorized to be allowed hereafter for said services respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Senate furnish annually the library of the Military Academy at West Point with a copy of all documents published by the Senate.

Approved, April 23, 1856.

Wheat is selling at the towns on the Upper Mississippi at 50 to 65 cents per bushel.

Miscellaneous.

Drinking among Young Men.

The Philadelphia Sun says truly, that indescriminate drinking among our young men must effectually make its mark upon the population of our cities. We can see it already betraying itself in the rising generation. It is impossible for any man to drink even pure liquors six or seven times a day without suffering severely in constitution. And when he transmits this impaired constitution to his son, who in turn impairs it still further by the same course, it requires but little foresight to see that we are preparing a population for our cities that will not in physical frame be much better than the wretched Aztecs. This love of drink and barrooms is every day increasing. Every days sees fresh saloons starting up in our midst. Every day sees our youth becoming more and more the victims of this habit, for really we think it more a habit than a passion. It is no love for jovialty that tempts them, except in a few cases. It is not the hot exhuberance of youth.—It is not the evanescent impulse of the gay young fellow who is sowing his wild oats. It is, as has been said, a cold, deliberate, confirmed habit. No atmosphere of recklessness or jollity surronnds the drinking group, except on occasions; and no peals of merriment atone for the act, by proving that it is at least unusual. A grim and melancholy air pervades each countenance. The drinks are poured out, the glasses raised and touched with a loathsome air of custom, and each man swallows his potion with the same impassive countenance he would wear if he was drinking a glass of plain water. All the concomitants that partially redeem or excuse drinking, so far as it can be redeemed or excused, are wanting in this sad and formal ceremony. The actors drink, not because they love it, and want to be merry, but because they have been accustomed to it ever since they were boys, and it has now become a habit which is more imperious than if it were a passion.

Strychnine.

This poison, which has of late become so notorious in its abuse; (we cannot say use,) is the most uncertain in its action on the human frame; in some producing instant death; the same dose in others only bringing on tetanic convulsions, and in a lucky few no effect at all; and this does not appear to have any relation to the physical strength of the patient. It is a whitish, crystalline substance. and is extracted from the nut of a tree called strychnos *nux vomica*. This tree grows in Ceylon, is of a moderate size, and has thick shining leaves, with a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season, it is readily recognized by its rich, orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is smooth and hard, and contains a white pulp, of which many varieties of birds are very fond; within this are flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, covered with very beautiful silky hairs, and of an ash grey color. The nut is the deadly poison which was well known and its medicinal properties well understood by Oriental doctors, long before Europe or America had heard its name.—"Dog-killer" and "fish scale" are translations of two of its Arabic names. The natives of Hindostan often eat it for months, and it becomes a habit, like opium-eating, with the same desastrous results. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced, but if they neglect this precaution, spasms result. The chemical tests for it are numerous, but only one or two can be relied upon as thorougly accurate.—*Scientific American.*

A short time since a little boy of four summers, was carefully examining some pictures, among which was one of the tomb of Washington. Taking the picture up, he asked his mother "who that picture was." He was told that it was the picture of Washington's tomb. The little fellow thought a moment, and looking up, said "Mother, I don't see how they ever got so *great a man as Washington into a tomb.*"

During a late thunder-storm at Greenville, South Carolina, the lightning struck a mill, knocking over two slaves who were at work in it. As soon as they regained their feet, the first exclamation of one of them, in great surprise, was, "*who fire dat gun?*

Brown had been in love with a young lady and asked permission to call her by the name of some animal, which request was granted on condition that she should have the same privilege. On leaving Brown said. "Good night, *dear*," "Good night, *bore*," said she. Brown has since quit the company of young ladies.

Why is a chicken-pie like a gunsmith's store? Because it contains fowl-in pieces.

When a man can not contain himself, is he too large or too small?

The man whose heart was in the Highlands, went up there the other day and got it.

Two opposite opinions should not lie on the same bolster.

Determination of Purpose.

The earnest man wins way for himself, and earnestness and truth go together.—Never affect to be other than you are, either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, "I do not know:" men will then believe you when you say, "I *do* know." Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, "I cannot afford it," "I cannot afford to waste an hour in idleness, to which you invite me," "I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away." Once establish yourself, and your mode of life, as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let us deduce another—learn to say "No" with decision, "Yes" with caution; "No," with decision whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when we know that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen, in life, a person preferred to a long list of applicants, for some important charge which lifts him at once into station and fortune, merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing he knows it, and when he says he will do a thing; he will do it. Muse, gentlemen, over these maxims; you will find it easy enough to practice them, for when you have added them together, the sum total looks very much like a Scotchman.—*Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.*

Former Happiness.

It is wonderful how cheap happiness used to be. It used to grow in the field; we have found it there, but not lately. It lay about, like the sunshine, within arm's length of everybody. Sometimes five speckled eggs in a grassy nest constituted it; sometimes beautiful blue ones in the lilacs. It used to swim in the brooks, and turn up its silvery and mottled sides, like a polished little sabre, sprinkled with the color of fame, which is generally supposed to be crimson. We have found it many a time, beside a mossy stone, when it looked very much like a first spring flower; we have seen it coming down in the snow, and heard it descending in the rain. What a world of it used to be crowded into a Saturday afternoon! An old newspaper, with cedar ribs, a tail like three bashaws, and a penny's worth of twine, have constituted many a time—that is, many an *old* time—the entire stock in trade, of one perfectly happy.—*B. F. Taylor.*

The Tomato—Its Properties.

Dr. Bennet, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medical properties:

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the Materi Medica, and that in all those affections of the liver and organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedical agent known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it which will altogether supercede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5. That persons arriving from the North or East to the South or West should by all means make use of it as an aliment as it would in that event save them the danger attendant upon those violent billious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

6. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it, either raw, cooked, or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *materia a imenearia.*

To keep cabbages fresh all winter, select a dry, sheltered plat of ground; dig trenches in it close together, and dig up your cabbages, with some dirt about their roots, and transplant them to the trenches making the cabbages stand as thick as they can; then cover the whole up so deeply in straw that they cannot freeze much. Thus you may have nice cabbage all winter.

Dorking and Poland fowls, crossed with each other, are said to make about the finest breed for common use that can be found. A friend of ours finds a cross between the Shanghai and Black Spanish to be very prolific in eggs.

Misfortune was his crime—success would have silenced censure.

Weep for love, but never for anger; a cold rain will never bring flowers.

Afflictions are sent us by Providence, to teach us to recollect our ways.

Bacon says, justly, the best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express.

We hope to grow old, and yet we fear old age; that is, we are willing to live, and are afraid to die.

Our tempers are like an opera-glass, which makes the object small or great, according to the end you look through.

The well known hatter, Genin, has failed.

Domestic Economy.

TO CURE A COLD, take the juice of two lemons, three-quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, simmer it for half an hour, then add two table spoonful of paragoric. Dose, a tea spoonful three times a day.

CREAM PIE, and very rich is made by a rich paste for bottom; then a layer of butter, the thickness of a cent; then one of sugar; then one of flour, the same thickness, and fill up with cream.

TO MAKE CRACKER PIE, take eight water or butter crackers; break in pieces, and pour on them one quart of boiling water; add a tea-spoonful of tartaric acid for two pies. Sweeten and spice to the taste.

TO PREVENT THE SMOKING OF A LAMP, soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before using. It will then burn both sweet and pleasant, giving much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

PICKLED CABBAGE.—Slice red cabbage very thin; put on it a little coarse salt, and let it rest twenty-four hours to drain; add sliced onions, if you like them. Boil four spoonfuls of pepper, and four of allspice, in a quart of vinegar, and pour it over.

WIPING DISHES.—Much time is wasted by house-keepers in wiping their dishes. If properly washed and drained in a dry sink, with a cloth spread on the bottom, they look much better than when wiped, besides the economy in saving time and labor.

TO BAKE CORN MEAL PUDDING.—To seven heaping table-spoonfuls of Indian meal, add one cup of molasses, a little salt and butter. Stir all well together, and just as it goes into the hot oven, put in a cupful of cold water or milk. Bake three quarters of an hour.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup molasses; one half cup sugar; one half cup warm water, the butter melted in it; two table-spoonfuls ginger; one tea-spoonful seleratus. Knead it well with flour enough to make it stiff. Cut it into round cakes; bake in a moderate oven.

FOAM SAUCE.—One tea cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, and one table-spoonful of flour, beaten together till smooth; then place over the fire, and stir in rapidly three gills of boiling water, season with nutmeg. A very rich and delicious sauce for puddings.

FRUIT PUDDING.—Make a crust same as for biscuit and roll it out, and spread it thick on the upper side with any kind of fruit you like—cherries, plums, or any dried fruit. Roll it up tight, put it in a cloth and boil it an hour and a half, and you will have a delicious pudding.

EXTEMPORE BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Three pints of buckwheat flour; one tea-spoonful carbonate of soda, dissolved in water enough to make a batter with the flour. When mixed, add a tea-spoonful of tartaric acid, dissolved in a few spoonfuls of hot water. Stir it in, and bake immediately.

OYSTER SOUP.—To one quart of oysters with their juice, put two quarts of cold water, half a pint of milk, and a heaping spoonful of salt; let them boil one minute; skim out the oysters, and add half a tea-cup of crackers rolled fine, half a tea cup of butter and a little pepper; let it boil again; then pour over the oysters.

CURING HAMS.—Rub salt all over them as soon as laid on the table; the next day brush it off and pack them in a cask; put on a pickle as follows: 1 qdart salt to 1 gallon water; to 6 gallons water, half gallon molasses and three ounces salpetre. Let the hams remain in six or eight weeks according to size. Smoke to suit, and pack away in salt in a cask, and put in a cool dry place, and they will keep good all summer.

LIGHT IN A SICK ROOM.—A piece of candle will burn all night in a sick room or elsewhere where dull light is wished, by putting finely powdered salt on the candle until it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night from a small piece of candle.

CAMPHOR A REMEDY FOR MICE.—Any one desirous of keeping seeds from the depredations of mice, can do so by mixing pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury.—The little animal objects to the odor, and keeps a good distance from it.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Pare, quarter, and core twelve apples, and make a crust same as for soda biscuit; put the apples in the bottom of a tin pudding dish, the crust on the top; set the pudding dish in a kettle of boiling water, and let it boil for one hour, without ceasing, when done turn it out on a dish, the apples will be on the top.

WASHING FLUID.—Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off and put it in a stone jug of jar. Soak your clothes over night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes well covered ever with water, add one teaspoonful of washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one suds and rinse well through waters, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing them twice before boiling.