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, APRIL 15, 1858. NO. 42.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LANGDON,

Second Story Hoadley & Muir's Building,

(Corner of Main and First Streets.)

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 (10 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,	12,00
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 " "	20,00
" eighth " "	10,00
" Column, six months,	
" 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 will be added to the above rates.

No advertisement 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 ridgedly 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 Type 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, 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.

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 ST. MAIN AND WATER STS.

Brownville, N. T.

JAMES W. GIBSON,

BLACKSMITH

Second Street, between Main and Nebraska,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

U. C. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

AND

Real Estate Agent,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa.
B. S. Bently, " " "
John U. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. McAllister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F Lake, " " "

May 7, 1857. 47-1y

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 & Root's new building, nearly opposite the Western Exchange Bank, Farnham street.

Dec. 27, 156. v1n28tf

I. T. Whyte & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

Stoves, Furniture,

Country Produce,

BROWNVILLE, 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.

DANIEL L. McGARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Brownville, Nebraska.

Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North west Missouri.

REFERENCES,

Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co.,	St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, " "	Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, " "	Do
Hon. James Craig, " "	St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, " "	Do
Judge A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska City, N. T.
S. F. Nuckolls, Esq., "	Do

H. M. ATKINSON,

Surveyor and Land Agent,

MAIN STREET,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.,

WILL attend promptly to the selection and location of Government lands in the Nemaha land district; surveying town sites, and subdividing lands; drafting city plats, and all other business of a General Surveyor. He will locate warrants on time for distant dealers; file declaratory statetements of intention to pre-empt; make out pre-emption papers; and always on hand to look out claims for actual settlers.

REFER TO

W. W. Sanger, M. D.,	New York City,
Sewal & Withington,	Boston, Mass.,
Rev. T. W. Howe,	Pataskala Ohio,
Col. W. E. Atkinson,	"
George H. Nixon, Register Land Office.	Brownville, N. T.
Lushbaugh & Carson, Bankers,	Brownville, N. T.
R. W. Furnas,	" "

J. D. N. & B. B. THOMPSON

Real Estate & General Collecting Agents,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Agents for Iowa Ins. Co., Oskaloosa,

ALL business entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and warranted correct. Papers prepared for persons wishing to pre-empt, Declaratory statements made out, etc., etc.

☞Office on First street, north of I. T. Whyte & Co.☜

REFERRENCES:

J. W. Grimes, Ex-Governor	Iowa
J. L. Price do	Missouri
Austin A King do	do
G. S. Hayre & Co.,	Glenwood, Iowa
G. Doughty	Council Bluffs, Iowa

April 8, 1858. v2n41-1y

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.

R. E. HARDING. G. C. 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.

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, Otis and Brownell, Bankers,	"
Alcott & Horton,	"
Col. Robert Campbell,	St. Louis,
James Ridgway, Esq.	" "
Crawford and Sackett,	Chicago.

Omaha City, Aug. 30, 1856. v1n13-1y

H. P. BENNETT, J. S. MORTON, H. 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;	
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill;	
Green. Weare & Benton. Council Bluffs, Iowa.	

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, CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

JEFFERSON P. CASADY, MARTIN W. RIDEN,
JAS. D. TEST, JAS. D. WHITE,
Council Bluffs, Iowa. Nebraska City N T

CASSADY, TEST, RIDEN & CO.,

(Successors to Riden & White.)

LAND AGENTS.

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

HAVING made arrangements by which we will receive accurate copies of all the Townships embraced in the Eastern portion of Nebraska, we are now prepared to offer our services to the

"*Squatters of Nebraska Territory.*"

In Filling Declaratory Statements of Intention to Pre-empt. Securing Pre-emptions, Locating Land Warrants-

AND ENTERING LAND.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

LAND ENTERED ON TIME.

Particular attention paid to Buying and Selling Property on commission: Also, to making Collections and forwarding remittances to any part of the Union.

Blanks of all kinds always on hand.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. A. Bradford,	Nebraska City.
S. F. Nuckolls,	" "
Messrs. Dolman & Wes,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller.	Washington City
Thomas Lumpkin,	" "

June 28, 1856. v1-nd

Farm and Garden.

Prairie Breaking.

To the Editor of the Nebraska Advertiser:

Having my attention called to "speaking out" on the subject of breaking prairie, by noticing an article in your paper of April 1st, under that head, and having met with good success in that branch of western farming, I propose giving a few *hints* on the subject, in hopes that we may not have to witness so many partial failures in the business as were visible last season. Should I be successful in giving to some single individual an idea in regard to this matter, which will enable him to break a few more acres, or do what he does, less laboriously, I will be amply repaid for the effort.

First then, procure a *good* plow. Do not buy one because it is cheap; you will soon lose the cost of several good ones by using a poor one. A good one need not cost over $25. One that will cut sixteen inches is a good size. The reasons for using a small plow are: the sward will decompose as quick, is in better condition for after culture; the furrow slice will be easier inverted; and you require less teams to do a given amount of work.

The main difficulty in arranging the plow, arises from the manner in which it is necessary to apply the power. Could we attach the draught directly from the centre of resistance, we would find no difficulty in getting the plow to follow as required. To do good work with the least amount of power, it is necessary for the plow to be so arranged that it will pass in a straight line forward, with no tendency to deviate therefrom; preserving a uniform depth and width of furrow slice. To accomplish this, it is well to lengthen that portion of the plow which presses on the ground. This is best done by affixing a pair of wheels and axle to the forward end of the beam, having the semi-diameter of the wheel which is to run in the furrow, the depth of the furrow greather than that of the other wheel, and the land-side of the furrow to act as a flange along which the large wheel should pass. As it is impossible to move the beam of the plow up or down by acting on the handles, it is requisite to have a lever attached to the forward end of the beam; for that purpose this lever should be so arranged as to give great purchase, so that it might be adjusted with ease, rapidity and accuracy. To insure straight furrows, and consequently good work, it is best to have each team of cattle, or span of horses, attached directly to the clevis of the plow, and not to the team behind them, This prevents your plow from being thrown aside by the wavering of the wheel team.

For clean prairie, the rolling cutter does the work better, easier and cheaper than any other. Better, because it leaves the point of the share clear. Easier, because it makes a sliding cut; and cheaper, because it requires little or no repairing, and never requires to be taken from the plow. The one I worked with the past season has been on the plow while breaking 160 acres, and never been sharpened. The rolling cutter will not clog or choke like the common colter or cutter.

As regards the comparative merits of horses and cattle for breaking, my experience has taught me that cattle are preferable in as new a country as this, for several reasons, which are: They require less capital invested—there are fewer risks—they are much easier cared for than horses, and give constant but healthful exercise to your lungs while driving, which in this pure atmosphere is proof against consumption.

To insure the rotting of the grass roots, it is only necessary to prevent their growth during the growing season, inverting them after the season of rest has arrived, will not accomplish this object.

Let no one suppose that to become a proficient plowman is but the work of a few days. It requires long and persevering effort, and no small amount of ingenuity to become master of this simple looking instrument, which although it is one of the oldest of the farmer's tools is still improving.

H. O. MINICK.

Hermitage, April 8th, 1858.

NEW GRAFTING WAX.—Take two ounces of common rosin, melt it slow over a fire, being careful not to heat it so much as to make it throw off its spirit of turpentine. When it becomes clear as syrup, add a little less than one ounce of alcohol and mix well and put it in a bottle at once and cork tight. Alcohol is to be added, sufficient to make the mixture liquid and keep it so, and when applied to trees, it hardens at once, and forms an air-tight covering.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Strawberries—How to Increase Them.

A correspondent asks for information, how he can best increase a small quantity of new strawberries.

This is very simple, and with a very little care, fifty or a hundred plants may be made to produce sufficient in one season to plant a large breadth.

As the quantity is small, do not be afraid to well prepare the ground. Select a spot known to be in good condition and spade up well and deep—work in at the same time two or three inches, when spread, of well rotten manure. If the soil is at all inclined to remain in lumps when turned over, make it tolerably fine as you go along. When spread up, bring to a good tilth by raking with a coarse rake. Mark out lines, or plant by a line in rows three feet asunder, and one foot apart in the rows. In planting, see that the entire roots are covered, and the crown of the plant slightly below the surface. They will need no further treatment, except being kept free from weeds, and occasionally hoed until the runners commence growing. Seed this all out at right angles with the row, and distribute them evenly over the whole surface.

To get the most plants, they should not be distributed until the following spring, when almost, or quite, the runners will have filled the ground, and nothing remains but to take them up and transfer to permanent plantations. Every single runner if left growing all summer will form many plants, which would not be the case if taken off as soon as the first one has rooted, as that terminates all those beyond.

If a market is handy, a full crop of lettuce, radishes and spinach, may be sown on the land to be occupied by squash, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, bush and Lima beans. If the early crop is not quite off in time, places can be cleared for the second crop, and by the time they take hold and begin to spread, the first will be out of the way.

No ground need be reserved for celery as the first crop of peas will be off in time for this; if very early is wanted, they can be planted between the rows of peas while the latter is still standing, a little shade in the early stages until established being an advantage rather than not. Between rows of early corn is also a good place.

Turnips and endive can follow the first crop of potatoes. The first operation will be, if not already done, to prepare slight hot-beds, to sow, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, cauliflowers and egg plants in, to be transplanted when the time comes. A few radishes might be sown among them. The earliest south border should then be selected for the first potatoes, planted eighteen inches apart, and one foot between the rows. Lettuce may be sown between these, or butter lettuce sown in rows one foot apart, with short top radish between. A small bed each, of early horn, or French short horn carrot, bassano, or turnip-beet, should also be sown for first use.

As soon as the ground can be got in condition, the main crop of onions and parsnips should be sown and an early crop of pears, carrots and beets for main crop are better deferred till a little later, being likely to suffer from unfavorable circumstances that may occur at an early season. The small beds for an early crop can be so readily covered with a little rough litter, that they should always be sown as soon as there is the least prospect of success. It is an honorable emulation, and healthy one withal, to try and get the first of the season.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Rustic Arbors.

There is no way in which the farmer or his son can spend a few leisure hours more pleasantly and profitably than in constructing a simple and tasteful arbor, in some retired nook of the garden. It is very easily and cheaply done, and in no way can you contrive to please the wife and daughters, or the mother and sisters, than by an enterprising effort to form a charming leafy retreat of this kind. Indeed, they will lend you every assistance and you will do well to consult them in regard to how and where you shall build it, for women naturally have better taste than men, and generally know what is appropriate and in good keeping about a house. You may build a rustic arbor out of almost any material at hand, even out of hazel brush and straw. Where it can be obtained they are made of cedar poles, undoubtedly the very best material. Yet we do not like these cedar arbors half as well as those made from the burr oak, a tree abundant in most portions of the West. This is the way to build them.—Cut down a dozen young trees five or six inches in diameter, leave a portion of the libs on, set them in the ground, then weave in small limbs cut from the trunks of large trees, nailing them occasionally to the posts, and you will have a picturesque arbor that will last for years, giving you infinite pleasure and satisfaction. Make it round or nearly so. Let the posts be from eight to ten feet high, according to the width of the structure.—Saw them off square upon the top, then spike short pieces on till they are all joined one with another. On top of these pieces throw a few stout poles, and above the poles heap light brush, till you form a dome like top. Make the ground rich and deep in a circle round your arbor, then plant it full of wild grape vines, ivies, woodbine, and any other creepers and climbers you may fancy, and in a few months you will have a charming retreat that you would not part with for twenty times its cost. Such arbors as these always look more tasteful than the all-covered latice work, painted concerns that one sometimes sees. By the way, the Ivy we allude to in this article, is the five leaded one, the Virginia creeper or *Ampelopsis* of botanists, which is only an ivy by courtesy. It is not poisonous, as some people suppose. It grows with great rapidity if supplied with plenty of leaf mould and rotten wood. It will grow either in the shade or sunlight. For planting on the north side of houses it is invaluable, but is not so good for covering arbors as the common wild grape which makes a denser shade.

Amateur Kitchen Gardening.

One of the primary objects of many in gardening is the securing of fruits and vegetables for the table, leaving flowers and embellishments as a secondary consideration. Without doubt for a large class of people whose ground is limited and means small, this is by no means a practice to be condemned. Luscious fruit and wholesome vegetables come under the category of necessities in the animal economy, while flowers are luxuries, but such as all classes can enjoy, without in any way infringing on the former, provided proper care is used in allotting to each its proper sphere.

We propose devoting a little space to the consideration of the kitchen garden, as the time will soon come when active preparations will be going on in this quarter. In no case it is advisable to commence before the ground is sufficiently dry to admit of the necessary operations without in any way forming the soil into a paste, while at the same time on dry land, there is no reason why it should be delayed; on the contrary, the sooner the first crop can be taken off the ground, the more chance there is in getting in a second one to take its place. A garden presupposes extra care and attention, as compared to field culture, and should be made to give corresponding increase of produce, but to do which a higher degree of fertility is requisite, and indeed for many crops this is otherwise desirable, as the quicker the growth, the finer the flavor. One of the means by which this is assisted is a rotation of crops, so that the soil does not become so exhausted of the special elements required by a particular crop.

A simple and very good rotation is to allow no two varieties of the same family as the *Brassica* (cabbage family), for instance, to occupy the same piece of land two successive seasons. The *Legumes*, (peas and beans), root crops, parsnips, carrots, and beets, in the same way. The soil, lightest and freest from manure, should be selected for the potatoes, as here, although perhaps not quite so many in bulk may be obtained, will come those freest from disease and purest flavor.

Grapes as House Plants.

Somebody has recommended to cultivate dwarf grape vines as parlor window plants, and the suggestion strikes us favorably. There are certain utilitarians who cannot consent to grow anything which does not furnish food for the stomach, or money for the pocket; as for "cluttering up" their rooms with geraniums, roses and lilies, that is all folly! Now, let such persons try a grape vine at their south window. Plant in a large pot or neatly painted box, and train the vine on wires stretched across the window frame. We can conceive that such a plant would satisfy the sense of beauty and utility at the same time, and that in a high degree. It would be the finest ornament of the house; and as for the fruit, why certainly *that* would be appreciated.

HORSES' COATS.—Lately going to the country to spend a few weeks with a friend, I drove a very handsome horse, and a good one—but was always annoyed about his coat, as it was more like a lot of bristles than a horse smooth skin. My friend made me try giving him a few carrots every day out of my hand, saying that he would have a good smooth coat in three weeks—and he was right, for in that time my horse had a beautiful, sleek, glossy coat, and all from eating a few carrots daily He tells me it is infallible. —*Spirit of the Times.*

BROCCOLI. — Few readers, perhaps, know much about this vegetable. It is of the cabbage tribe—brassica oleracea. It is a delicious vegetable. We have sown it in this latitude the middle of April and transplanted like cabbage. It was perfect early in November, put in a cool, dry cellar, and fed upon by the family during December, January and February.—Try it.

Grapevines on Trees.

I will tell you my experience about grapevines, that is, that we farmers had better have them run on trees, or some place where they can extend themselves, and not be winter or spring pruned, for we do not summer prune, and they are not as good if winter trimmed and not summer, they grow too thick and smother the fruit. I have tried it both and all the ways. When a vine gets so extended and old that it does not bear well, begin to cut off some, part one year and part the next, and let some of the young shoots grow, and your vine will bear again. I have trimmed vines for my neighbors in the spring, but no after trimming, and no good grapes, when vines on trees close by produced good grapes.

Miscellaneous.

The following lines were sent as a Valentine to a young gentleman of our town, who had lately been *kaflumexed* by his sweetheart. And they have proven so efficacious in alleviating his sorrows, that he begs leave to have them published for the benefit of some of his friends who have met with similar misfortunes; and we comply with his wishes the more readily, as the prescription heretofore in many cases effected most marvelous cures, of preying disease caused by *false sighs* and *affected manners*, when all other remedies have entirely failed. It is even a more infaillible cure than "*hot toddy*" or "*suicide.*"—*Cassville (Geo.) Standard.*

Bacon and Greens.

I have lived long enough to be rarely mistaken,
And borne my full share of life's changeable's scenes,
But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon
And my joys have been doubled by bacon and greens.

What a thrill of remembrance e'en now they awaken,
Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scenes,
When one day we had greens and a plate full of bacon,
And the next we had bacon and a plate full of greens.

Ah! well I remember when sad and forsaken,
Heart-wrung by the scorn of a Miss in her teens,
How I rushed from her sight to my loved greens and bacon
And forgot my despair over bacon and greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit was shaken,
I shared in the wreck and was ruined in means;
My friends all declared I had not "saved my bacon,"
But I lived—for I still had my bacon and greens.

Oh! there is a charm in this dish rightly taken,
That from custards and jellies an epicure weans— [con
Stick your fork in the fat, wrap your greens round the ba-
And you'll vow there is nothing like bacon and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would make one
So worthless as I, and so laden with sins,
I'd wish all the greens in the world—then the bacon
And then wish for a little more bacon and greens.

POSTSCRIPT.

I return to confess that for once I'm mistaken,
As much as I've known of this world and its scenes,
There's one thing that's equal to both greens and bacon,
And that is a dish of good bacon and greens.

A cure for all care

FROM YOUR VALENTINE.

A Strange Connection.

There were married at Dunham, C. E., on the 29th ult., an old lady and gentleman involving the following connections: The old gentleman is married to his daughter's husband's mother-in-law, and his daughter's husband's wife's mother. And yet she is not his daughter's mother but she is his grandchildren's grandmother, and his wife's grandchildren are his daughter's step-children. Consequently the old lady is united in the bonds of holy matrimony and conjugal affection to her daughter's brother-in-law's father-in-law, and her great grandchildren's grandmother' step-father; so that her son-in-law may say to his children: Your grandmother is married to my father-in-law, and yet he is not your grandfather; but he is your grandmother's son-in-law's wife's father. This gentleman married his son-in-law's father-in-law's wife, and he is bound to support and protect her for life. His wife is his son-in-law's children's grandmother, and his son-in-law's sister-in-law's grandchildren's great grandmother.

Absence destroys small passions and increases great ones; as the wind extinguishes tapers and kindles fires.

It is said that Governor Weller of California, has perpetrated two jokes since he went into office. One was to recommend the appointment of a night watch to guard the State Treasury *while the Legislature was in session*; the other was the expression of a hope, in a message announcing to the Assembly the approval of a bill for the change of a woman's name, that as there are a great many more men than women in the State, hereafter the women will be able to have their names changed without legislative assistance.

A free negro man named Ned Smith, who was reared in Henrico county, left Virginia a few months since to take up his residence in Massachusetts, but after residing three months, returned to his native State, and declares that he would rather be sold into slavery than forced to live in the North as a free man. He has no doubt that many runaways would gladly return to their masters if they were not afraid of being sent further South.

It is stated in the correspondence of the English papers from Berlin, that according to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princess of the royal family must learn some trade. Prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Haul in Berlin.

Every man has faults to conquer, but which he delays to combat.

A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.

It is very easy to cry out against crimes which laws punish, and which popular opinion has burdened with infamy.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly; if he be wrong, leave it undone.

A pint of mustard seed, put into a barrel of cider, will preserve it sweet for several months.

A Hibernian Senator, speaking of suicide, said, "the only way to stop it was to make it a capital offence."

Newspapers.

Judge Longstreet, whose views on all subjects are practical and worth treasuring up, thus sets forth the value of a newspaper:

Small is the sum that is required to patronize the newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill it fifty-two times without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from home, at school, should supply him with a paper. I still remember what difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first was decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain, they have command of more farts. Youth will peruse a newspaper with delight, when they will read nothing else.

Pride is found in rags as well as in feathers, lace and furs. We should be cautious how we accuse our neighbors with this failing. Look into your minds and analyze this sentiment, you will find that it grows out of that very feeling which you so much condemn in others, and is thus diffused through a community. There is probably as much pride in the uniformity of dress among the Quakers, as there is in the splendid decorations of other denominations; but the former have this advantage, that this uniformity prevent the contagion of the sentiment among themselves, which engenders hatred and dislike among others. Thus, we should discourage a feeling which only lays the foundation of ill will among neighbors and friends, and only amounts to this, at last; the difference between green and blue—between the skin of a bear and the skin of an ermine.

On Sunday last, the Port Byron Gazette says, during service, an honest appearing man rose and asked permission to say a few words. The gentleman in the desk gave him permission to speak, when he said "that he wished to say that he had worked for a member of this church (pointing his finger at and naming the individual) for three months, at thirteen dollars a month, and that he had refused to pay him." The reverend gentleman then informed him that it was no place for entering such complaints, but said he would see what could be done. Many were impressed with the belief that this was a better plan than going before a justice to collect debts.

Good Example.

Victoria's daughter, albeit the Princess Royal of England, exercises daily in the open air, and in bad weather wears boots quite masculine, as will appear from the following, among her bridal presents:

The *trousseau* of the Princess Royal, although in amplitude worthy of respect of so important an occasion, is remarkable for the substantial utility of the articles composing it. The observation is more especially applicated to the *chaussures* of her Royal Highness, which, although comprising some twelve dozen pair of boots, are in every instance useful and solid. Some of them, intended for rough walking, are provided with treble soles; and small but projecting nails!

An American girl is "too foine" to wear boots in muddy weather. The consequence is, that she never exercise unless the weather is beautiful—lives near hot furnaces and in warm rooms, and by the time she is twenty-six she has literally passed away all beauty with which she has been gifted by a kind Providence. There is no reason why the women should not exercise daily in the open air as well as men. It is so practiced in England, even by the royalty.

C. G. Leland, in one of his essays, after speaking of a poem in which a lady tells her poor lover, who proposes marriage, that "she will wait for the carriage," says:

"But don't wait for the carriage—now don't. There's a story in Northcote's Fables, of a crane that went fishing, and successively rejected roach, dace, pike, and salmon, waiting all the time for something a little better—and had to dine off a spoil clam after all. And many a lady has waited, and waited—and had to put up with a very poor donkey in the end!"

A little fellow, about three years old, was noticed as being very noisy a few days since, screaming and singing in childish glee, when he was asked by a lady who was passing:

"Well my little man, you feel pretty good, don't you?

"Yes ma'am, I feel good, but I ain't pretty, though.

A Washington correspondent of the Times writes: "Mohammed Pacha arrived to-night. I understand that he had not been at Willard's Hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunk ransacked, and the contents strewn about, and his carpet-bag cut fairly in two. Two thousand dollars in gold, and a crown set with gems worth as much more were undiscovered by the thieves." The Turk, after his experience of the New York Councilmen and the Washington thieves, will begin to want to get out of this Christian country as quickly as possible.