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, MAY 20, 1858. NO. 47.

Nebraska Advertiser

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

R. W. FURNAS,

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
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One Column one year,	60,00
One-half Column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " "	20,00
" eighth " "	16,00
One Column, six months,	
" half Column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " "	10,00
" eighth " "	8,00
One 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 solely 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 bonded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

BOOK AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING!

2,500 per hour.

Foster's Job Press.

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 distances—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,

Main Street, one door above Carsons Bank.

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Bonnets and Trimmings always on hand.

C. W. WHEELER,

Architect and Builder.

FIRST EST. MAIN & 3D WATER STS.

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.
R. S. Bently, " " "
John C. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. K. M'Alister, " " "
Charles F. Fowler, " " "
R. W. Furnas, Brownville, N. T.
O. F Lake, " " "

May 7, 1857. 17-1y

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 kind of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

N. B. Every article in our shop is manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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

E. S. DUNDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.

WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Federation. Wm. McLENNAN Esq. of Nebraska City, will assist me in the practice of Iowa and State Sept. 10 '57-11-tf

A. L. COATE

NEMAHA LAND AGENT,

SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,

Will select Lands, investigate titles, pay taxes &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property, buy or sell the same and will always have on hand correct plats of townships counties &c. showing all lands subject to entry and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.

Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.

Address A. L. Coate either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. v2n44-1y

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. Silus 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 land; 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,	
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.

REFERENCES:

J. W. Grimes, Ex-Governor	Iowa
T. L. Price do	Missouri
Austin A King do	do
G. S. Kayre & 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.

W. P. LOAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LOT AND LAND AGENT,

Archer, Richardson County, N. T.

R. E. 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.

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, E. 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;
R. P. Fifield, St. Louis, Mo.;
Hon. Daniel O. Morton, Toledo Ohio
P. A. Sarpy, Bellevue, Nebraska:
Sedgewich & Walker, Chicago, Ill:
Green, Weare & Benton, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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 & West,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Peter A. Keller.	Washington City
Thomas Lumpkin,	" "

June 28, 1856. v1-n4

JAMES W. GIBSON.

BLACKSMITH

Soon [illegible] Main and Nebraska

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Farm and Garden.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Culture of the Locust.

Having noticed from time to time, inquiries made about the propagation of the Locust, I thought perhaps a brief account of some of my experiments might be of service. I am now grubbing out some five or six acres of timber which was planted about twenty-five years ago, then intended as a permanent investment.

The variety which is generally grown on Long Island, has been preferred in the New York market. It is peculiar for its uniform straightness of trunk, seldom having crooked branching heads.—One upright leader seems to give a direction to the whole energies of the tree. The Black Locust has not been much known here. I conclude it is the same variety which I unfortunately stumbled upon in my experiment. The seed was procured at Grant Thornburn's store in New-York. Before planting, it was scalded and then planted in a field with corn, every fourth hill in every fourth row being designated for the locust seed. It germinated about as soon as the corn, and with some exceptions pretty uniform; some of the plants arriving at the height of five feet the same season.

The field was continued in cultivation about four years afterwards. It was then manured moderately for wheat, sown with timothy and red top grass seed, adding clover seed in the following spring, and regularly mown and pastured about four years longer. Since that time it has been used as a permanent pasture. For the last two or three years the common high bush blackberry has spread out rapidly, and has now usurped near half the whole ground. For the first ten years, this field, which originally comprised eight acres, gave promise of a successful experiment. Up to this period the trees had grown well. About this time the locust grubs made their appearance in extraordinary numbers, and their devastations exceeded anything before known on the Island. Many of the finest trees of large size in this part of the county, were entirely killed. My young plantation came in for a large share of damage, and a great many of the trees were ruined. They were sadly scored, and the squalls at every thunder-storm, snapped them off at the grubbed places, leaving many vacant places in the grove. That portion which survived, is still inferior and rough, having reached various sizes, in value (at ordinary prices) from three dollars to fifty cents. Some of the trunks are large enough to square six inches from ten to fifteen feet. They were originally designed to occupy one rod of ground each. This would give, on five acres, eight hundred trees; but the grub and other causes have combined so effectually to defeat the experiment that there are only about three hundred trees on the piece, of any value.

About the same time, I caused some six to eight thousand young locust trees, of the variety commonly grown here, to be planted among the timber in the woods adjoining, and a few were planted in the field before mentioned, where the seed had failed. In all cases these last have escaped the grubs, at least so far as not to be seriously injured, although growing in the same field. The soil on which this experiment was made, is a light loam, somewhat intermixed with small stones.

If the soil be very similar in its mechanical structure to ours, I should strongly recommend the planting from the *Long Island* variety. Great objections were urged against the other when first introduced here, as a timber lacking durability. It was long before I could satisfy myself on this point, and I had strong inclination to cut down my trees; but I know believe there is little foundation to the objection. It grows somewhat faster than the common variety here, but the growth is very consieerably expended in large diverging branches, which seriously injures its value; and it is much more difficult to split for ship tunnels, for which there is a large demand. It may easily be known from the Long Island locust, by its disposition to produce seed, the trees as soon as they acquire a few years growth, being covered with seed pods after the leaves have fallen. R. M. C.

Vine Growing in Missouri.

Columbia, Mo., April 15, 1858.

HON. J. R. BARRET, *President of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.*

MY DEAR SIR: The noble efforts of your Association to promote the agricultural and mechanical interests of our State, have filled the hearts of all Missourians with pride, and caused us to look forward with high hopes to the beneficial results which are certain to flow from such efforts.

Will you permit me to make one suggestion and give my reasons in a few words? The reasons, first—

France has about 5,000,000 acres in vineyards. They yield annually about 95,000,000 gallons of wine, besides some 95,000,000 distilled into brandy; they give profitable employment to about 2,000,000 of people, mostly women and children, and an annual income of more than $1,000,000,000.

Now, sir, I believe it is clearly demonstrated that there are in the highlands of Southern Missouri more than 5,000,000 acres well adapted to the culture of the grape as those now occupied by the vineyards of France. That these 5,000,000 acres might be occupied with vineyards without detriment to other departments of husbandry. They would yield annually at least 100,000,000 gallons of wine; furnish employment both pleasant and profitable to 2,000,000 people; give an annual *profit* of over $500,000,000, and what is still more important, the pure nourishing juice of the grape would take the place of the vile, maddening compounds used under the name of wine and brandy; drunkenness would give place to sobriety, and our people, nourished by the grape and its pure wines, would become as robust and hardy as they are now daring and indomitable.

You may look upon this as the bright dream or a too hopeful imagination. But it is based upon a careful study of our climate, soil, native grapes, and the experience of our vine-dressers.

I fearlessly declare the proposition solved. The meteorologist, for many long years with patient watchful care, day after day and night after night, has weighed the air with his barometer, gauged its moisture with his hydrometer, and measured the rain and snow with his rain-gauge, while the thermometer has indicated every change and extreme of temperature. The record of all these facts, proves our climate as well adapted to the grape, as it is in many of the best vine-growing countries and of the old world. The botanist has found all the wild wines of our country at home in our midst. He has noted their giant growth in our rich broad valley, and their larger and more delicious clusters on the dry sunny hills. The geologist has interrogated every rock and plant from which the soils are formed. He has noted the sand-stone, the lime-stone, the porous-flint, the marl, and the decaying and the burning plant, all commingling to form a light dry soil, rich in all the vine demands for its perfect development. The careful, exact analysis of the chemist give the same results.

All these facts demonstrate the peculiar adaptation of our soil and climate to the culture of the grape. But we are not left to the deductions of science alone for our conclusions. The vine-dresser, after fifteen years of careful culture, pronounces the experiment a triumphant success. He reports an annual yield and profits far greater than my estimates in the foregoing prediction.

The Meteorologist, the Botanist, the Geologist, the Chemist, and the Vine-dresser, each and all, have proved that Missouri may compete with France and Germany with the production of grapes and wine. The terraced slopes and ridges of Central and Southern Missouri—with their warm, rich soils; the delightful climate of our Southern Islands, with their clear, Italian skies, and dry bracing air from the Western Prairies; our myriad native vines, gracing every copse and thicket, the purple clusters and foaming vats of our prosperous vine-dresser, all proclaim the possibility of these magnificent results.

To hasten this auspicious day some effort should be made to secure the compilation and wide circulation of a work, which shall set forth in a truthful and plain, but earnest manner, the qualities of our climate, as proved by meteorological observations, the properties of our soils as shown by geological and chemical examinations; the abundance and character of our native grapes, and the experience of our vine growers, and show from the facts thus collected, the peculiar adaptation of our State to the cultivation of the grape.

Such are the reasons. My proposition is that I will be one of twenty to give $50 each to accomplish this purpose; $500 to be given as a premium for the best essay on the subjects above named, and the remaining $500 to be spent in publishing and circulating the same.

Now will not the prospect of $2,000,000 happy vine-dressers on our sunny hills, and an annual profit of $500,000,000, induce every philanthropist and political economist to hasten the time when our "poor flint ridges" will be as valuable for vineyards as some of them now are for their rich mineral veins; when the vineyards of Arcadia will compete in golden profits with the glowing furnaces of the Iron Mountain, and the vine-clad hills of the beautiful Niangua, will vie in wealth with Potosi and Granby?

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. C. SWALLOW.

Culture of the Sweet Potato.

The following extract is from a circular issued by O. S. Murray & Son, Twenty Miles Stand, Warren County, Ohio, who grow the Sweet Potato extensively for the purpose of furnishing the public with plants in the spring:

The best variety for the North is called the Nansemond, from the name of the county in Virginia, whence it was taken in New Jersey. Joseph Evans brought into into Warren county, Ohio, many years ago, where it has been successfully cultivated ever since. One peculiarity of this variety is, it is mature and good for use at every stage of its growth. Another peculiarity is, its adaptation to a great variety of soils—even loamy clays, quite heavy with clay, if lying elevated. Almost any soil that will produce corn well, will produce this—except low alluvial grounds, where there is too much of vegetable mold that causes excessive running to vines.

Use animal rather than vegetable manure—that is, from the stable, rather than the straw-stack. Till deeply. All the better for subsoiling. We subsoiled twenty-five acres for this crop last year, and are sure it paid. New grounds produce this crop well, where there is not too much vegetable deposit. Not turf. Turf should be subdued first with another crop—corn or wheat is favorable.

Plow when the land is in good condition—no matter if a week or two, or three, before time for planting. At planting time, pulverize well—if necessaay, with harrowing and rolling; (or, what is better, drag-crushing;) and throw into high ridges, by turning together two furrows with a two-horse plow, making the ridges about three and a half feet apart from center to center. Set the plants, separately, twelve to fifteen inches apart in the ridge—some say not less than eighteen inches or two feet. We use a common mason's trowel in setting—thrusting in the trowel somewhat obliquely, and as the trowel rises, the plant in the other hand takes its place.

Commence tilling with an adjustable cultivator, that can be adapted to the breadth between ridges; and throw back the earth with a wide shovel-plow, reforming the ridges—finishing with the hoe. In using the hoe, particularly after the vines commence running, be careful not to strike into the ground deeply near the stem, lest you cut off the best of the projecting tubers.

Put the plants in the ground from the middle of May to the middle of June.—In some seasons you may commence earlier than this—in some you may continue later. Generally, the best time is from the tenth or fifteenth of May to about the same time in June.

In harvesting, we sometimes use the plow—first cutting the vines near the stem. After the plowing, four-fingered hooks are used for hauling out. When the ground is light, it is about as well, without plowing, to throw out with a flat-fingered spading fork—or even common manure forks. On a small scale, get them out anyhow, as you do beets or carrots.

Perhaps no other plant cultivated for producing food, possesses such tenacity of life—such a fund of vitality to resist or overcome unfavorable circumstances in transplanting, as the Sweet Potato. The plants can be sent, in good growing condition, to all parts of the United States, this side of the Rocky Mountains, where railroads and expresses will carry them. We sent them last year a thousand miles in various directions, and heard no single failure of their reaching in good condition.

How to Secure a Fine Display of Roses.

To obtain a fine and continuous bloom of roses, is a matter worth striving for. They are always acceptable—winter, summer, spring and autumn. After the proper varieties, highly enriched soil is the main secret to success. Without this, the best kinds of Perpetuals are little better than June roses. Some may bring forth an occasional flower in the fall, but nothing like a full blow, and the roses themselves small and puny. In new plantations, trench up the ground two spades deep, and work in at least six inches of thoroughly rotted manure. If it makes the bed too high, cart away some of the poorest of the soil. While spading, incorporate as much as possible the manure with the soil. After the ground is thus prepared, leave it till after a rain, if convenient, to settle somewhat; then plant your roses. In doing so, see that it is done properly—that is, the soil well pulverized and placed completely about the roots. If a choice can be had, select those roses that have been dormant during the winter. You may then expect a most brilliant display at midsummer, after which they will produce occasional flowers until the cool days of fall, when they will prepare to gladden you again with another rich profusion of flowers. In the case of old plantations, or small specimen roses, too large to move conveniently, thoroughly dress them by laying bare their roots, and filling in again with half soil and half rich rotten manure. In case either of these are not done from any cause, the next best thing is to frequently stir the soil during summer, and watering every week when the soil will bear it—that is, when it is not already surcharged with water—with liquid manure water. Give a good soaking, enough to reach the roots, when it is done. A very good way to apply artificial manure, is to sprinkle it over the bed just before rain. Guano or fowl dung of any description, is excellent for the purpose. June roses, climbers, and in fact any rose, is benefitted by the above application.

Bees—Fecundity of the Bees.

But few persons can realize the astonishing fertility of the mother bee. Writers tell us that she will deposit from one to three thousand eggs in 24 hours!—Some have said that they amount to that number by actual count, and tell us how any one can satisfy himself by this process, but the trouble is a barrier to veryfying the fact in this manner. It is incomprehensible to many what becomes of the multitudes of bees reared in the course of one season. It is a fact well ascertained that the queen of strong colonies commences laying in March and continues till October, (moderately, however, at the beginning and end of the season;) that it takes just about twenty one-days for the maturity of the worker from the egg, and twenty-four for drones—that in a few hours after a cell is vacated, another egg is deposited, and this in succession is continued throughout the season, except a short time after the stock has swarmed. There is no other solution but that the bee is a short-lived insect, and they perish by hundreds, if not housands daily. Otherwise, a hive that casts no swarm, would be overflowing long before winter. But I commenced to show how the fecundity of the queen could be readily proved.

If we examine a thrifty stock in the height of the breeding season, we shall find combs filled with brood, amounting frequently to three-fourths of all in the hive. Now by observing the number of cells to the square inch, it is easy to get the number to the square foot; then multiply this number again by the number of combs in a hive, and we shall have the whole number of cells. For instance, a comb one inch square of worker cells, contains on both sides about fifty, at this rate, one twelve inches square contains over 7000. Suppose a hive contains eight such combs, and that 120 square inches of each of the eight combs are used for brood, (frequently much more;) we have eight times 120 square inches filled with brood; 50 to the square inch would multiply into 48,000 cells. A part of these cells, say those of one or two combs, would contain cells for drones; these are a little larger, and would reduce the number some; also some few cells might be empty, the young bees having just left them, and a few might be occupied, one here and there, with bee bread or honey. In all, the number migh be one quarter of what is termed the broom comb. Take this number from the 48,000, and we have left 36,000 cells actually occupied at one time with brood, including eggs, larvæ, and chrysalis. We must remember that the time from the egg when first deposited, to the mature bee, is not over 24, or at most 25 days; we perceive that *all* now in the cells, *must* have been put there by the queen within the last 22 days! This number divides into about 1,500 for each day! Now I see no means of getting away from this conclusion. It is unnecessary for those ignorant of the nature of the bee, to object with their doubts, or tell us that there is more than one female in the hive. With the moveable combs that we now have, our statements are easily verified. One side of this question is supported only by mere opinion; the other by occular demonstration. — *Mysteries of Bee-Keeping Explained.*

Value of Mowing and Reaping Machines.

I see doubts are expressed as to the mowing machine being a money saving farm implement. Having had some experience, I would like to say something on this point.

In 1856, we had a field of heavy and badly lodged clover, which was partly cut with scythes and partly with a mowing machine made by Walter Wood. The best that could be done with the hand mowing was to cut a half of an acre to a man in a day. The stubble was then left in such a condition that the hay had to be gathered with a hand-rake. Having gone over some acres in this way, we concluded to try the machine—and found that by driving very fast we could do the work to our satisfaction; leaving the stubble in a condition to be raked with a common revolving horse-rake, following around in the direction taken by the mower. We had two pairs of horses in the field, changing teams as often as necessary; these two pairs of horses, a man to drive them, and the machine, earned in a day, twenty dollars—paying for the work done the same price it would have cost had we kept the scythes at work, and doing it much better.

The same season we had a field of eight acres of oats, lodged and tangled so badly that it would have required sixteen days work with scythes to cut it. In less than a day, a team and two men with the machine, put the whole into gravels—doing the work much more nicely and saving more grain than would have been possible with scythes.

When we first commenced using the machine, we supposed it could only be used in standing grain and grass, and on comparatively level ground, but experience has taught us that its greatest value is in tangled and lodged crops, and that it can be used wherever a wagon will run without turning over.

We do all our mowing and harvesting, and gather our clover seed, with the same machine, and in every case it does its work cheaper and better than hand labor can do it.

Last fall we cut a little over fifty bushels of clover seed in less than a day, with a man to cast off the gavels, a boy to drive, and one pair of horses. What did the machine earn that day?

In cutting clover for seed, we set the machine so as to cut higher than we cut for hay—in fact only intending to cut low enough to get all the seed. The gavels require turning two or three times, according to the weather, and then with a barley fork (long wooden tines,) carefully lift on the wagon, handling as little as possible to save shelling.

In mowing and reaping, let all the dew and rain get off before you commence cutting. The grass or grain will dry quicker standing than it will after it is cut, and it cuts better when dry than when wet.

This is one important measure that now is the time to attend to: get all the stones and sticks, and every thing that will endanger the machine, off the meadows, so that when the busy season of haying comes, you can go ahead without fear.—*Country Gentleman.*

Ignorance and pride keep constant company.

Save the Pieces.

Why is an apple-pie like a counterfeit dollar? Because it is not *current*.

The man who 'retraced' the past is supposed to be a harness maker.

Egotists find the world ugly because they only see themselves in it.

The fellow who put the thing in a nut shell, found it cracked a day or two afterwards.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river, has been endeavoring to spin a mountain top.

When two men quarrel and fight, depend upon it that both are in the wrong, each one more or less.

Mrs. Partington inquires what kind of razors are used in shaving notes? The spirit of departed Paul replies, 'raises of money.'

'How is coal this morning?' said a purchaser to an Irishman who was at work in a coal-yard. 'Black as iver,' said Pat.

'Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skeesicks is a young man of parts?' 'Decidedly so, Miss Brown, he is part numbskull, and part knave, and part fool.'

Life is a romance which a coquette never tires of turning over a new leaf of.

Fashionable society has generally but two faults—first, in being hollow-headed, and, secondly, hollow-hearted.

Economy, joined to industry and sobriety, is a better outfit for business than a dowry.

Love is strong in pursuit—friendship in possession.

The only things you may safely put off until to-morrow are idleness and vice.

Gold is universally worshipped, without a single temple, and by all classes, without a single hypocrite.

The best capital for a young man is a capital young wife. So a gentleman informs us who has just tried it.

Modesty is a handsome dish-cover, which makes us fancy there must be something very good beneath it.

He who stabs you with a pen would do the same with a penknife, were he as safe from detection and the law.

Byron once said: "I am convinced men do more harm to themselves than even the devil could do to them."

One of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was: "Woman! she requires no eulogy, *she speaks for herself!*"

The most fashionable marriages at the present time are those which are wedded with gold—love is a secondary article.

"My boy, how could you marry yourself to an Irish girl?" "Why, father, I am not able to keep two women—for, d'ye see, if I had married a Yankee girl, I'd been obliged to hire an Irish girl to take care of her."

Lovely Woman—An article manufactured by milliners and dressmakers.

"Who wants but little on her head
But much below to make a spread."

He who braces himself to the wind, to struggle when the winds blow, gives up when they have done, and falls asleep in the sillness which follow.

If any lady chooses to be ill-natured towards us, we are disposed to say to her in bold defiance of consequences, that she is "no gentleman."

When you bury animosity, don't set a stone over its grave.

It is not generally known that Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week in the last month of the last year in the last century—Saturday night, 12 o'clock Dec. 31, 1799.

Man's happiness is said to hang upon a thread. This must be the thread that is never at hand to sew on a shirt-button that is always off.

Some 'model' women think they clean their children when they wipe the dirt off their noses into the corners of their eyes. This is a mistake.

The Sunday Mercury, in a fit of revolutionary enthusiasm, says:

"Hurrah for the girls of '76!"

'Thunder!" cries a new Jersey paper, "that's too old. No, no; hurrah for the girls of 17.

Jean Paul very wittily and truly remarks that female hearts and Spanish houses are very similar; having many doors but few windows, and accordingly it is easier to get into them than to see into them.

A bachelor advertised for a 'helpmate,' one who would prove 'a companion for his heart, his hand and his lot.' A fair one, replying, asked very earnestly, 'how big is your lot?'

A dandy on board a steamboat lately stood by and saw a young lady fall on the deck without offering to assist her. On being asked for an explanation: 'I was waiting, says Foodle, for an introduction.'

A young gentleman who has just married a little beauty, says, 'she would have been taller, but she is made of such precious materials that Nature could not afford it.'

It is not generous to blame youth for the follies of young men.